

# GLOSSARY






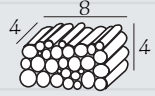
*This glossary defines words you might find within the program. Some books will contain their own glossary. A pronunciation key is at the end.*

Word	Definition	Example
aesthetics (noun) es-'the-tiks	a pleasing appearance or effect: BEAUTY	Joe appreciated the aesthetics of his new car, inside and out.
aficionado (noun) ə-,fi-shə-'na-dō	a person who likes, knows about, and appreciates an interest or activity	As a french fry aficionado, Frankie knew who served the crispiest and the saltiest.
allegory (noun) 'a-lə,gōr-ē	a symbolic representation (ex., a painting or sculpture) of human nature	Some artists create statues of women that represent an allegory of faith, hope, or charity.
alluvial (adjective) ə-'lü-vē-əl	composed of or found in clay, silt, sand, gravel or similar material deposited by running water	Alluvial soil is rich in nutrients and highly prized by farmers.
amphibious (adjective) am-'fi-bē-əs	having qualities of land and water animals	The Navy has amphibious vehicles that they can steer onto a beach and drive inland.
annihilate (verb) ə-'nī-ə-,lāt	utterly and completely destroy	LaVon's volleyball team was annihilated in the final championship round.
aquaculture (noun) 'ä-kwə-,kəl-chər	a type of farming that takes place in water environments	My Uncle Griffen is into aquaculture. He has a catfish farm.
archaeologist (noun) ,är-kē-'ä-lə-jist	a scientist who studies the remains from the past and present	The archaeologist and his team unearthed many Sauk Indian arrowheads.
armistice (noun) 'är-mə-stəs	a temporary suspension of fighting between enemies in battle: CEASE-FIRE, TRUCE	An armistice was reached between the Indians and French before the snow fell.
arrangement (noun) ə-'rānj-mənt	adaptation or small part of a musical composition for an instrument or vocals, for which it was not originally written: ORCHESTRATION	I prefer my piano orchestrations over my sister's.
artifact (noun) 'är-tə-,fakt	an object made or modified by humans	The artifacts proved that humans had lived in the area for thousands of years.
avocation (noun) ,a-və-'kā-shən	a job done regularly	As a child, Sam's avocation was cleaning his room and feeding his dog.
awl (noun) 'öl	a small pointed hand tool used for piercing holes in leather, wood, and other materials.	Hand me the awl. I need to punch a hole for my key ring. 
BCE (noun) bē-sē-ē	before the common era; used as part of a dating system to identify time occurring before the modern era; also BC (see CE)	The Olympic Games were first held in Greece in 776 BCE. That is 2777 years ago.
barter (verb) 'bär-tər	to exchange by way of one commodity for another	I will barter my soccer ball for Said's baseball glove.
batteries (noun) 'ba-tə-rēz	army groupings, companies, or units	The opposing batteries are locked in combat.
bill of lading (noun) 'lä-diŋ	an inventory list of cargo on a boat or ship	The bill of lading listed 100 barrels of sugar.
bolt (verb) 'bōlt	swallow without chewing	Mimi bolted the liver and onion pie. She didn't want to taste it.

A

B



Word	Definition	Example
burial mound (noun) 'ber-ē-əl 'maünd	a mound of earth under which people were buried	Two infants and an elderly woman were found in one burial mound.
cardinal directions (noun) 'kärd-nəl	north, south, east, west	
cast the die (verb-idiom) kast thə dī	seeing the consequences of a situation before it is complete: to seal one's fate	From the moment Theodore could play piano, the die was cast for an awesome career.
catenary curve (noun) 'ka-tə-,ner-ē	any freely hanging cable or string will take this shape (catenary curve)	
cavalry (noun) 'ka-vəl-rē	an army unit mounted on horses	The cavalry traveled much faster than the foot soldiers.
CE (noun) sē-ē	common era, used as part of a dating system to identify time occurring in the modern era; also AD (see BCE)	The Chinese invented printed books in 932 CE. That is over 1000 years ago.
ceremony (noun) ser-ə-,mō-nē	a gathering of people for a program, usually serious in nature and for a specific purpose	The wedding ceremony was done entirely in Latin.
chert (noun) 'chərt	a finely grained sedimentary rock; often shaped into stone artifacts by chipping	Chert was commonly used to make stone projectile points or arrowheads.
clay (noun) 'klā	an earthy material that is easily molded when wet and hard when it dries; used for making pottery	Shoshanna planted the mint in a clay pot.
clip (noun) 'klip	RATE, SPEED	The train traveled at an extraordinary clip.
clovis point (noun) 'klō-vəs 'pōint	a large stone projectile point used by early Paleo-Indian hunters to kill large animals	
compound mound (noun) 'kām-paünd 'maünd	a mound that is made up of conical mounds connected by linear mounds	
conical mound (noun) 'kā-ni-kəl 'maünd	a cone or oval shaped mound which often contains human remains	
conservatory (noun) kən-'sər-və-,tōr-ē	a school specializing in one of the fine arts	Ingrid studies classical ballet at a Russian ballet conservatory.
constitutionality (noun) ,kän-stə-tü-shə-'na-lə-tē	the quality or state of being in agreement with the U.S. Constitution	The Supreme Court questioned the constitutionality of assisted suicide.
contradiction (noun) ,kän-trə-'dik-shən	an act or an instance of doing the contrary or implying the opposite	Deer hunting was a contradiction to Gracie's environmentalist personality.
contrive (verb) kən-'trīv	to form or create in a creative way	Jose's mission was to contrive a getaway plan.
convalescence (noun) ,kän-və-'lə-sənts	the period of time when a person gets over a serious illness	During her convalescence, Sonya exercised to help regain her strength.
cord (noun) kōrd	a pile of cut and stacked wood that measures 8 feet long, four feet high, and four feet deep	
coulees (noun) 'kü-lēz	steep sided valleys found along the upper Mississippi River	The streambed traveled through a deep coulee.
craggy (adjective) 'kra-gē	ROUGH, RUGGED	The craggy cliff face was too difficult for beginning climbers.

Word	Definition	Example
crevice (noun) 'kre-vəs	a narrow opening resulting from a split or crack	The earthquake opened a crevice, which was large enough for a person to fall into.
criteria (noun) krī'tir-ē-ə	a set of standards on which a decision can be made; characteristics or traits; criterion is the singular word form	I had two criteria for my new car: good gas mileage and a light color.
culture (noun) 'kəl-chər	a way of life shared by a group of people	The Vikings were a sea-faring culture.
custom (noun) 'kəs-təm	established practice, habit, tradition	For every birthday, the custom was for Georgie and her friends to break a piñata.
darn (verb) 'därn	to mend by sewing	Don't darn my socks. Throw them away.
delirium (noun) di-'lir-ē-əm	confused behavior, usually brought on by an illness	In a trance-like delirium, the starving campers kept following the river hoping to find a town.
detonator (noun) 'de-tən-,ā-tər	a device used to spark or set off an explosive device	She placed the detonator behind the wall so the exploding building wouldn't hit her.
disproportionate (adjective) ,dis-prə-'por-shə-nət	an unequal size, ratio, quantity, or proportion	There were a disproportionate number of black jellybeans in the candy dish.
diva (noun) 'dē-və	a goddess or demanding woman (who acts like a goddess)	Jane acted like a diva by ordering people around.
diverse (adjective) də-'vərs	differing from one another: UNLIKE	Farm animals eat diverse foods, like oats, straw, and insects.
driftless area (noun) 'drift-lis	parts of NE Iowa, SE Minnesota, and SW Wisconsin that were not affected by the most recent ice age	
effigy mound (noun) 'e-fə-jē 'maünd	a mound built in the shape of an animal	
effluent (noun) 'e-,flü-ənt	waste material discharged into the environment	The effluent leaked out of the factory before it could be processed.
element (noun) 'e-lə-mənt	any of more than 100 fundamental substances that consist of atoms of only one kind and that singly or in combination constitute all matter	Hydrogen is one of two elements that make up water.
emancipate (verb) i-'man-sə-,pāt	to free from restraint, control, or the power of another; especially to free from bondage	Yesterday, Celestino emancipated the neighbor's dog from its backyard.
entomb (verb) in-'tüm	enclose in a coffin-like environment	The spider entombs its prey in a silk cocoon.
enzyme (noun) 'en-zīm	complex proteins that are produced by living cells and cause specific biochemical reactions	Saliva contains an enzyme to help break down food.
erosion (noun) i-'rō-zhən	the wearing away or destruction of something (such as soil) through the action of water, wind, or glacial ice	The erosion of the north exterior wall of the house caused water to get into the basement.
estuary (noun) 'es-chə-,wer-ē	an arm of the sea at the lower end of a river	Some shrimp require an estuary for part of their breeding cycle.
exultant (adjective) ig-'zəl-tənt	filled with or expressing great joy or triumph: JUBILANT	High school graduation is an exultant occasion for those involved.



	Word	Definition	Example
F	fervent (adjective) 'fər-vənt	marked by great intensity of feeling	After years of waiting, Leo's fervent prayers were answered.
	fleet (noun) 'flēt	a number of warships under the same command	The Navy's fleet contains over 600 ships.
	flotilla (noun) flō-'ti-lə	a fleet of ships that contains two or more squadrons (groupings) of ships	Joey made a flotilla out of his red and green plastic boats during his bath time.
G	gallows (noun) 'ga-lōz	a structure used to hang people	The man was cut down from the gallows after two days.
	genre (noun) 'zhān-rə	a category or kind of music, art, or literature characterized by a specific style, form, or content	Mom has no appreciation for the horror movie genre.
	gig (noun) 'gig	a job usually limited to a specific time; especially an entertainer's engagement	Jan and the band had a 7:30 P.M. gig.
H	habitat (noun) 'ha-bə-,tat	the place or environment where a plant or animal commonly lives and grows	A frog's habitat is near the water.
	heirloom (adjective) 'ar-,lūm	something of special value handed down from one generation to the other	Bob cherished the heirloom pocket watch that had belonged to his great-great-grandfather.
	hoary (adjective) 'hōr-ē	gray or white with (or as if from) age	The book was so old, it was covered with a hoary powder.
	hogshead (noun) 'hōgs-,hed	a large casket or barrel	A hogshead holds 63 gallons.
	homestead (noun) 'hōm-,sted	a piece of property acquired from U.S. public lands by filing a record and living on and farming the land	The Johnson homestead was just down the road from Abdul's house.
	homestead (verb) 'hōm-,sted	to acquire or settle on land under a homestead law	In 1842, Elias Johnson became the first Johnson to homestead in the U.S.
	Hopewell/Hopewellian (adjective) 'hōp-,wel(-ē-ən)	relating to a prehistoric culture from the Ohio area known for elaborate burial practices	The Hopewell Indians traded with people as far away as the Rocky Mountains and the Gulf of Mexico.
	Impressionism (noun) im-'pre-shə-,ni-zəm	a theory or practice popular among French painters in 1870 that uses dabs or strokes of colors in order to simulate natural reflected light	Monet is considered the father of Impressionism.
	improvise (verb) 'im-'prə-,vīz	to create something with objects that are conveniently at hand	Todd used a sock, magic marker, and goofy voice to improvise a talking dog.
	incendiary (adjective) in-'sen-dē-,er-ē	tending to excite or inflame	Sean's incendiary comments to Bruno sparked a brawl.
	Industrial Revolution (noun) in-'dās-trē-,əl ,re-və-'lū-shən	a major rapid change in a country (as in England in the late 18th century) marked by the introduction of power driven machinery	During England's Industrial Revolution, people moved from the farms and small towns to the cities where workers were in high demand and well paid.
	laborious (adjective) lə-'bōr-ē-əs	involving or characterized by hard work	Writing a book can be a laborious process.
L	linear mound (noun) 'li-nē-ər 'maund	a mound built in the shape of a rectangular bar	
	livery stable (noun) 'li-və-rē stā-bəl	a stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire	Gus hired a carriage from the livery stable for his trip.

Word	Definition	Example
lucrative (adjective) 'lü-krə-tiv	producing wealth	Jean-Paul found that raking leaves in the fall for his neighbors could be very lucrative.
megafauna (noun) 'me-gə'fä-nə	the name give to the large ice age animals (ex., mammoths and mastodons) that inhabited North America at the time of arrival of the Paleo-Indians	You can see the skeletons of megafauna in museums.
melody (noun) 'me-lə-dē	a rhythmic succession of single tones organized in a logical way	The melody from the department store commercial was stuck in Sofia's head.
mesmerize (verb) 'mez-mə-'rīz	SPELLBIND, FASCINATE	The goal of a good circus is to mesmerize the audience with magical and death-defying acts.
minute (adjective) mī-'nüt	SMALL	Even the most minute detail was attended to in preparation for the celebration.
monetary (adjective) 'mä-nə-,ter-ē	of or relating to money or to the mechanisms by which it is supplied to and circulates in the economy	The monetary unit used in Europe now includes the Euro dollar.
muster out (verb) 'məs-tər 'aüt	to discharge from service	The Confederate army soldiers were mustered out after the South lost the Civil War.
natural resource (noun) 'na-chə-rəl rē-sōrs	a material supplied by nature	Iron ore is a natural resource found underground.
orderly (noun) 'ör-dər-lē	low ranking soldier	It was the orderly's duty to chop firewood.
pestilence (noun) 'pes-tə-lənts	a devastating or destructive contagious disease or a disease-like epidemic	Head lice is a pestilence that is very difficult to get rid of once it invades a school.
platform (noun) 'plat-fōrm	a declaration of the principles on which a group of persons stands; especially a declaration of principles and policies adopted by a political party or a candidate	The student council president had a weak platform and lost the election to the challenger.
pollution (noun) pə-'lü-shən	contamination or unclean man-made waste	Pollution of inland waterways is a problem that is not addressed often enough by state government.
populace (noun) 'pä-pyə-ləs	the common people	The American populace prefers low taxes.
precedent (noun) 'pre-sə-dənt	an earlier occurrence of something similar; something done or said that may serve as a model of how to treat similar acts made in the future; a person or thing that serves as a model	By not ratting out his little brother, Larry set a precedent for his brothers and sisters.
precursor (noun) pre-'kər-sər	one that comes before and indicates the arrival of another	The precursor to an entertaining evening at my house is carryout dinner followed by board games and a video.
preservationist (noun) ,pre-zər-'vā-shən-ist	one who is committed to keep or save something (like animals or architecture) from destruction	Malena works in a library as a preservationist for the town's special historical collections.
press release (noun) 'pres rə-'lēz	a formal document written to the media to inform the public of a newsworthy event or happening	When the Crickets released their first album, a press release was sent to all the major music magazines.
quake (verb) 'kwāk	shake with great fury (like an earthquake)	Barney's stomach quaked, leaving no doubt that he was hungry.



R

Word	Definition	Example
raze (verb) 'rāz	to destroy to the ground; demolish	Jonah asked the demolition expert, "Do you raze old buildings because you're destructive?"
refurbish (verb) ri-'fər-bish	to brighten or freshen up: RENOVATE	In order to refurbish the old farmhouse, the Millers spent a lot of money.
rehabilitation (noun) ,rē-ə-bil-'lā-'tā-shən	the renewal or restoration of a building or area to its former state or condition of health	The community meeting was the first step toward the rehabilitation of the neighborhood.
renewable resource (noun) ri-'nü-ə-bəl rē-sōrs	a natural resource that can be replaced	Wood, given time, is a renewable resource.
repertoire (noun) 're-pə-,twär	a list or supply of dramas, operas, or musical works available for performance by an artist	Johnny had just started playing flute so it was not surprising that he had a repertoire of only two songs.
revitalization (noun) rē-,vī-təl-ə-'za-shən	the life or vigor restored to something	Revitalization of the oceanfront was going to take some time.
rhythm (noun) 'ri- <u>th</u> əm	an alternation of orderly strong and weak elements in the flow of sound and silence in speech	The monotonous rhythm of Dr. Bauer's lecture put me straight to sleep.
ridicule (verb) 'ri-də-,kyül	to make fun of: MOCK	Don't ridicule small children. It can be damaging to their development.
Romantic Movement (noun) rō-'man-tik 'müv-mənt	a literary, artistic, and philosophical movement beginning in the 18th century; it emphasized the imagination, emotions, natural world, and common man	The poet Keats was a part of the Romantic Movement.
sally (verb) 'sa-lē	to burst or leap out	Joni knew what she had to do—she sallied over to Mark and asked him to dance.
savvy (noun) 'sa-vē	practical know-how	Christy's family had a candy store, which gave her the business savvy to, later in life, open up a successful boutique.
seize (verb) 'sēz	to take possession of; to grab hold of	Carpe Diem is Latin for "seize the day." My mom says that to me whenever I oversleep.
sediment (noun) 'se-də-mənt	material deposited by wind, water, or glaciers	Sediment building up over time can change the course of the river.
serenade (verb) ,ser-ə-'nād	a complimentary vocal or instrumental performance; usually performed outdoors and to a woman being courted	The rustle of the trees, the stillness of the evening, and the whirring of the insects became a sweet summer serenade.
shaft 'shaft	a vertical opening made for finding or mining ore, raising water, or ventilating underground workings (as in a cave)	Looking up, Gordon could just make out the mine shaft 100 feet above him.
sherd (noun) 'shərd	an single piece of broken pottery; sometimes written shard	
silt (noun) 'silt	loose sedimentary material with rock particles usually 1/20 mm or less in diameter; also soil containing 80% or more of such silt and less than 12% clay	After the flood, Yukari had to remove silt that covered the driveway.
smelt (verb) 'smelt	to melt down and remove impurities: REFINE, REDUCE	To smelt iron ore requires heating it to a high temperature.

S

Word	Definition	Example
springboard (noun) 'sprɪŋ-bɔːrd	a point of departure: JUMPING-OFF PLACE	Jim's idea was a good one and it became a springboard for other great new ideas.
stern wheeler (noun) 'stɜːn 'hwɛ-lər	a paddle boat with the paddle mounted on the stern (backside) of the boat	
storyboard (noun) 'stɔːr-ē-bɔːrd	written and visual representation outlining a concept	Using a storyboard, Lino planned out his concept for a new hit television series.
subterranean (adjective) ,səb-tə-'rā-nē-ən	being, lying, or operating under the surface of the earth	The earthworm is a subterranean creature.
tempering agent (noun) tem-pər-rɪŋ 'ā-jənt	sand, stone, shell, clay, or plant fibers added to local clays to prevent pottery from shrinking and cracking during firing or drying	The Mississippians who lived in Cahokia added crushed mussel shells as a tempering agent to strengthen their pottery.
totem (noun) 'tō-təm	a natural object (often an animal) that is associated with a group; may have special meaning and qualities	The totem for Rumbling Wind's clan was a deer.
treaty (noun) 'trē-tē	an agreement made during a negotiation	The Treaty of Versailles ended World War I.
unbeknownst (noun) 'ən-bē-nɔːnst	happening without one's knowledge	Unbeknownst to Malek, his sister Atilla borrowed his favorite Vikings jacket.
water table (noun) 'wā-tər	the upper limit of the portion of the ground completely saturated with water; most towns near large bodies of water have high water tables.	Most towns near large bodies of water have high water tables.
weir (noun) 'wir	a dam in a stream or river used to raise the water level or divert its flow	I had to lift my canoe out of the water and walk along the riverbank when we got to the weir.
wherewithal (noun) 'wer-with-əl	MEANS, RESOURCES	Millie had the wherewithal to travel through Africa by herself.



#### GLOSSARY KEY

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\ə\ as a and o in glove	\j\ as j in job
\ər\ as ur and er in further	\ŋ\ as ng in sing
\a\ as a in ash	\ō\ as o in go
\ā\ as a in ace	\ò\ as aw in law
\ă\ as o in mop	\oi\ as oy in boy
\áu\ as ou in out	\th\ as th in thin
\ch\ as ch in chin	\th\ as th in the
\e\ as e in bet	\ü\ as oo in loot
\ē\ as ea in easy	\ù\ as oo in foot
\g\ as g in go	\y\ as y in yet
\i\ as i in hit	\zh\ as si in vision
\ī\ as i in ice	

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