### Spelling Table

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met·a·mor·pho·sis [met´ ·môr´f ·sis] n., metamorphoses
1. In lower animals, a series of complete changes in body form that take place from birth to the adult stage. 2. A complete or very obvious change. We watched the metamorphosis of the tadpole into a frog. syns. change, transformation

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Pronunciation Key

This abbreviation tells what part of speech the entry word is.*

These marks indicate the primary and secondary accents.

Look here to find out how to pronounce the entry word.

Here you’ll find other forms of the entry word, such as the plural.

This is a sample sentence using the entry word.

This is the number of the lesson where you’ll find the entry word.

Use this key to help you figure out the sounds of the letters.

Synonyms of the word are listed right after syn.

*Key to Abbreviations: n. noun; v. verb; adj. adjective; adv. adverb; prep. preposition; pron. pronoun; interj. interjection; conj. conjunction; syn. synonym
a-bil-i-ty  [ə-bɪlˈə-tɪ]  n., abilities  the skill to do something: Her abilities as a dancer have helped her become an even better gymnast. [3]
a-bol-ish  [ə-bolˈɪsh]  v. to put an end to something; do away with: In 1863, the United States officially abolished slavery.
syn. eliminate [17]
ab-so-lute  [əˈsəʊlət]  adj. complete; total: When meditating it’s helpful to have absolute silence. [17]
ab-stract  [əˈstrækt]  adj. having to do with a thought, rather than an object or person; general: “Truth” and “beauty” are abstract words. [17]
ac-cept-a-ble  [əkˈseptəbəl]  adj. good enough to be accepted: A compliment is always acceptable. [31]
ac-cep-tance  [əkˈseptəns]  n. the state of being acceptable or accepted: She received a letter notifying her of her acceptance into the college. [31]
ac-ces-s  [əˈkɛs]  n. a means of entrance; path; passage: The only access to the attic is through a small trap door. [5]
ac-com-plished  [ə-kəmˈplɪʃt]  v. completed; done successfully: Mom said if I accomplished each task on her list, we’d have pizza for dinner. [6]
acquire  [əˈkwɪr]  v. to get: The museum acquired a famous painting by Van Gogh. syn. obtain [3]
ad-just  [əˈdʒəst]  v. to adapt oneself; get accustomed: Kaitlynn had to adjust to a new school system when we moved to Florida. [31]
ad-just-ment  [əˈdʒəstmənt]  n. the act or process of adjusting: The engine needed a few minor adjustments. [31]
ad-vise  [ədˈvɪs]  n. suggestions made to a person about what he or she should do: Dad gave Jeff some advice about studying before he left for college. [6]
ad-vo-cat  [ədˈvɑʊkæt]  v. 1. to be in favor of; state that something is a good idea: The senator says she will advocate a strong defense policy. 2. n. a person who argues for or favors publicly: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was an advocate of freedom. [18]
af-fec-tion-ate  [ə-fekˈʃən-it]  adj. having or showing a feeling of love or friendship: The cat is very affectionate; she always tries to curl up on my lap. [6]
agree-a-ble  [əˈgrɪəbəl]  adj. willing to agree; pleasing: Joseph’s mother is a person with an agreeable manner. [6]
aim-less-ly  [əˈmɪs-li]  adv. without a goal or meaning: He wandered aimlessly around the park. [35]
al-pha-bet  [əlˈfə-bet]  n. the letters used to write a language, arranged in their customary order: Mark can recite the alphabet just as fast backward as he can forward. [11]
al-ti-m-e-ter  [əlˈtimətər]  n. an instrument that measures height: An altimeter is used in an airplane to determine altitude. [28]
al-ti-tude  [əlˈtɪ-t(y)ud]  n. the height that something is above the ground or sea level: The plane was flying at an altitude of 30,000 feet. [28]
al-to  [əlˈtō]  n. the lowest singing voice for a woman; the highest singing voice for a male: Alice sings alto in the church choir. [28]
am-a-teur  [əmˈə-tər]  n. someone who participates in a sport, artistic endeavor, study, or science for enjoyment rather than as a profession: She is still an amateur, but she hopes to become a professional tennis player someday. [8]
an-ec-dote  [ənˈɪk-dət]  n. a short story about something that is interesting, amusing, or unusual: The comedian started his show with a funny anecdote about his childhood. [5]
an-nounce-ment  [ənˈnʌnsəmənt]  n. a public notice: The announcement of her victory brought cheers from the crowd. [6]
an-ti-dote  [ənˈti-dət]  n. something that works against another thing that is bad or harmful: The doctor gave him an antidote for anxiety and tension. [5]
ap-pli-ca-ble  [əˈplɪkəbəl]  adj. suitable to be applied: Your point may be correct, but it is not applicable to this situation. [33]
ap·pro·ve [ə-prōv´] v. 1. to have a good opinion of someone or something: Almost everyone approved of John’s idea. 2. to give permission for: The teacher approved their request to leave early. [6]
ar·rest [ə·rɛst´] v. 1. to hold someone by power; to stop the infection: The police officer read the man arrested the infection. 2. to hold someone by power: He had arrested him. 2. to stop something from continuing: The medicine arrested the infection. [6]
arch·ae·o·gist or ar·che·o·g·ist [ər’kē·ol´j·ist] n. a scientist who studies the life and customs of ancient times through the remains of their civilizations: The archaeological evidence indicates a much earlier time: [26]
ar·cha·ic [ər-kā´ık] adj. belonging to a much earlier time: A horse-drawn carriage is an archaic means of transportation in the modern age. [26]
ar·chi·tec·tur·al [ər’kā·tek´chər·əl] adj. having to do with architecture: The Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris is a great architectural achievement. [35]
ar·chi·tec·ture [ər’kā·tek´chər] n. the art of designing buildings: Frank Lloyd Wright was known for his prairie style of architecture. [11]
ar·chive [ər’kiv] n. a place in which important historic documents are kept, or the documents themselves: Scholars often do research in the archives. [26]
ar·ith·me·tic [ə·rith´m·t·ik] n. the part of mathematics that involves adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing: Arithmetic is Will’s best subject. [11]
ar·o·ma [ə·rō´mə] n. a strong and fragrant smell: I love the aroma of freshly baked bread. [11]
ar·rest [ə·rest´] v. 1. to hold someone by power of the law: The police officer read the man arrest the man his rights before she arrested him. 2. to stop something from continuing: The medicine arrested the infection. [6]
ast·er·isk [as·ter·isk´] n. a star-shaped symbol used in printing that tells the reader to look elsewhere for information: An asterisk in the text usually indicates a footnote. [28]
as·tro·naut [as·trə·nət´] n. a person who travels in or navigates a spacecraft: John Glenn was the first of the American astronauts to orbit the earth. [28]
at·mos·phere [at´məs·fər] n. 1. the air that surrounds the earth: There was a lot of smog in the atmosphere. 2. the mood or feeling of a place: There is an old-fashioned atmosphere at the Covered Wagon restaurant. [12]
at·tend [ə·tend´] v. 1. to be present at a place or an event: We attended the ceremony but didn’t go to the reception afterward. 2. to accompany: The bride was attended by her maid of honor. [31]
au·to·mat·i·cal·ly [ə·tə·mat´ik·lē] adv. in an automatic way, without thinking: Dan automatically puts salt on his food even before he tastes it. [26]
au·to·mo·bil·e [ə·tə·mə·bēl´] n. a passenger vehicle with four wheels driven by an engine that is fueled by gas or diesel oil: Automobiles have made a great difference in the way we live. syn. car [26]
awe [ə·wē] n. great wonder, mixed with fear or respect: The size and beauty of Niagara Falls inspire awe in everyone who visits there. [4]
aw·ful [ə·fəl] adj. 1. causing fear: An awful scream pierced the air. 2. very disagreeable: What is that awful smell coming from the refrigerator? [4]
aw·ful·ly [ə·fəl·ē] adv. 1. extremely: I’m awfully sorry I’m late. 2. in a terrible or disagreeable way: He has behaved awfully toward his relatives, so they no longer associate with him. [4]

ban·quet [bang´kwit] n. a large formal dinner, usually given to honor someone or some event: The banquet was held in the president’s honor. [32]
barbecue ['bær-ˈbē-kyō–'] v. to cook food over an outdoor grill or pit: We barbecue hamburgers on the grill during the summer. [27]

bard [bard] n. 1. in ancient times, a person who wrote and sang narrative poems: In medieval castles, a bard often entertained people with his songs and stories. 2. a poet: William Shakespeare is often referred to as the Bard of Avon. [2]

barefooted [bär-ˈfōt-əd] adj., adv. without shoes: They walked barefooted on the grass. [9]

barred [bärd] adj. blocking or keeping out: The prison had barred windows. [2]

bazaar [bo-za-r̩] n. 1. in the Middle East or Far East, a marketplace or street lined with shops: Buyers bargain with the sellers to get the best deal in the bazaar. 2. a sale of various items to raise money for some purpose: The school held a bazaar to raise money for audio-visual equipment. [5]

bizarre [bi-zär’] adj. very odd or fantastic: The book was full of bizarre stories. [5]

blouse [blous] n. a piece of clothing for women worn on the upper body; a woman’s shirt: Mary is looking for a red blouse to match her new skirt. [8]

boarder [bör’dar] n. a person who pays for regular meals and lodging: At one time, homeowners would take in a boarder to make a little extra money. [2]

booklet [book’lit] n. a small book or pamphlet: A booklet with instructions comes with the VCR. [32]

border [bör’dar] n. the edge or rim of something; a line that divides: Before the Berlin Wall fell, it was the border between East and West Berlin. [2]

boycott [boi’kot’] v. to refuse to do business or have contact with someone or some company: To protest working conditions, we will boycott the store. [30]

bracelet [brás’lit] n. a small piece of jewelry worn around the wrist or arm: Taylor gave me a silver bracelet for Christmas. [32]

Braille [bráil] n. a system of printing and writing for blind people: The cash machine has instructions in Braille under the written instructions. [30]

breadth [breth] n. the distance from one side to the other: We made a bet he couldn’t carry an egg on a spoon the breadth of a playing field. syn. width [5]

breath [breth] n. the air taken into and forced out of the lungs: It was so cold I could see my breath. [5]

burro [bür’ō] n. a small donkey: The man loaded all his belongings onto the back of the little burro. [2]

burrow [bür’ō] n. a hole or tunnel dug in the ground by an animal: Rabbits live in a burrow they have dug in the ground. [2]

cabinet [kab’ə-nit] n. 1. a piece of furniture to keep things in: Put the dishes in the cabinet in the dining room. 2. a group of people who give advice on policy: The President called a meeting of his Cabinet. [32]

capitol [kap’ə-təl] 1. adj. punishable by or involving the penalty of death: Murder is a capital offense. 2. n. the city in a country or state where the government is located: The capital of Illinois is Springfield. [2]


carelessly [kær’lis-li] adv. without giving proper attention: He carelessly left the back door open and the dog got out. [35]

cargo [kær’gō] n. the goods carried by a ship, plane, or train: The ship is carrying a cargo of bananas from South America. syn. freight [27]

carnival [kär’na-val] n. a form of entertainment or festival with rides, games, and other amusements: Ron got free tickets to the carnival when he helped set up tents. [27]

cassette [kə-set’] n. a small plastic case that holds magnetic tape that is used on a tape player or recorder: The cassette contained a variety of music, from classical to western. [32]
caucus [kəˈkəs] n. a meeting of a group of people belonging to the same political party to select candidates or decide policy: A caucus is a good example of democracy in action. [34]

Celsius [sɛlˈsiːəs or selˈshəs] adj. of, or having to do with the Celsius scale: A Celsius scale shows 0 degrees as the temperature at which water freezes. [30]

chatter [chatˈær] v. 1. to make many quick, sharp sounds, as a squirrel or monkey does: The squirrels were chattering in the trees. 2. to make a fast, clicking sound with the teeth: His teeth were chattering from the cold. [21]

chauffeur [ʃɔˈʃər or ʃoʊˈfʊr] n. someone whose job is to drive a car: The chauffeur will pick us up at eight o’clock tonight to drive us to the gala. [8]

chemical [kəmˈiːkəl] 1. n. a substance that can cause change in other substances or is itself a result of the reaction of other substances: A chemical can be either an element or a compound. 2. adj. having to do with chemistry: Kevin's father wanted him to be a chemical engineer. [12]

chipmunk [chɪpˈmʌŋk] n. a small animal with brown fur and a striped back, found in North America: The chipmunk is related to the squirrel. [27]

chorus [kərˈəʊs] n. 1. a group of singers or dancers who perform together: Many musical stars began as members of the chorus. 2. part of a song that is sung after each verse: The audience sang along with the chorus. [11]

circuit [sɜːˈkɪt] n. a complete or regular path: Electricity moves through an electric circuit. [25]

circulation [sɜːrˈkələˈʃən] n. 1. a passing or spreading from one person to another: The book is in circulation now. 2. the act of going around; circular movement: The heart controls the circulation of the blood in the body. [25]

circumference [sɜːrˈkəmˈfɜːrəns] n. the distance around something, usually circular: The earth’s circumference is about 25,000 miles. [25]
con-junc-tion [kən-`jungk-`shən] n. 1. the fact of joining together: The city of Pittsburgh grew up at the conjunction of two large rivers. 2. a word that joins other words, phrases, and sentences: “And” is the most common conjunction. [33]

con-scient [kən-`shənts] n. a sense of what is right and wrong: He had a guilty conscience and returned to pay for the stolen gum. [5]

con-sci-ous [kən-`shi-əs] adj. being aware; able to use the senses: The deer was conscious of all the sounds around it. [5]

con-serva-tion [kən-`sər-`ve-ən] n. the protecting or preserving from waste, injury, or loss: Recycling is part of the conservation of our natural resources. [14]

con-tain [kən-`tān] v. to have inside; include: The box contained the books she had ordered. [3]

con-tain-er [kən-`tān-ər] n. a thing used to hold something else: A box, a can, and a bottle can each be considered a container. [31]

con-tent-ed [kən-`tēn-tid] adj. feeling satisfied: Kyle left the stage with a contented look on his face. [9]

con-tin-ue [kən-`tīn-`yoo] v. to go on with: Why would you continue to make noise after I asked you politely to be quiet? [4]

con-tin-u-ous [kən-`tin-`yoo-əs] adj. going on without stopping: The continuous sound of water rushing over a waterfall calms me. [4]

con-tin-u-ous-ly [kən-`tin-`yoo-əs-lē] adv. going on without stopping: To her weary parents, the baby seemed to be crying continuously. [4]

cos-mo-naut [kəz-`mə-`naut] n. a name for a Soviet or Russian astronaut: Yuri Gagarin was one of the first cosmonauts. [28]

coup [kōp] n. a quick, successful action: The government of the country was overthrown by a surprise military coup. [8]

crit-i-cism [krit-`ə- siz-`əm] n. 1. unfavorable comment; judging harshly: She doesn’t respond well to criticism. 2. the opinions or judgments of a critic: The coach always offers helpful criticism after we play a game. [22]

crochet [krō-`shət] v. to make a material consisting of looped stitches formed with a thread or yarn and a hooked needle: Hester will crochet beautiful tablecloths and sweaters for family members only. [8]

crook-ed [krōk-`id] adj. 1. a bend or curve: We rode our bikes along a mountain stream that follows a crooked course. 2. not honest: They are trying to amend the crooked land deal. [9]

cro-quet [krōk-`kāt] n. a game in which players use wooden mallets to hit wooden balls through wire hoops called wickets: Croquet is played on a flat, grassy lawn or court. [8]

cru-el-ty [krū-`el-tē] n. the quality of liking to cause pain and suffering: That association prevents cruelty to animals. [22]

cy-cle [si-`kəl] n. something that happens repeatedly in the same sequence: Each morning I wake up, feed the cats, take a shower, get dressed, make lunch, and turn off all the lights; if there is any break in the cycle, I feel as though I’ve forgotten something. [10]

cy-clone [si-`klōn] n. a violent windstorm: During the cyclone, they took shelter in their basement. syn. tornado [10]

de-bate [di-`bāt] 1. n. a discussion or argument about the reasons for and against something: The Senate was engaged in a debate on voting rights. 2. v. to discuss or argue for or against: To attract voters, candidates for public office often debate many issues. [18]

debris [di-`brēs] n. scattered remains from something that has been broken or destroyed: Crews are now cleaning up the debris from last night’s ice storm. syns. rubble, ruins [8]

deceive [di-`sēv] v. to mislead someone into believing something that is not true: People were deceived by the crook’s friendly manner. syn. fool [31]

dec-o-rate [dek-`ə-rāt] v. 1. to make more pleasing to the eye: For years, it’s been my job to decorate our dining room for birthday parties. 2. to give a medal or badge to: At the ceremony tonight, they will decorate Bob for his heroism during the flood. [18]
definitely [def´-nit-lee] adv. beyond any doubt: That is definitely the Smiths’ car parked over there; I recognize their license number. syns. certainly, clearly [33]
del-e-gate [n. del ´-e-git, v. del ´-e-gat´] 1. n. a person who is chosen to represent others: Kobi was chosen to be a delegate to the student council. 2. v. to give authority or duties to another person: She was very busy and delegated some of her work to her assistant. [18]
dem-o-cr-at-ic [dem ´-krat-ik] adj. 1. favoring equal treatment and rights for all people: The United States uses a democratic form of government. 2. Democratic having to do with the Democratic party: The Democratic Party won several races during the recent election. [9]
dem-on-strate [dem ´-on-strat´] v. to show how or explain: The math teacher used the blackboard to demonstrate how to solve the algebra problem. [18]
de-pot [de ´-pot] n. 1. a train or bus station: The train was late, and we had to wait two hours at the depot. 2. a place for storing things: He picked up his package at the depot. [8]
de-spair [di ´spär´] n. a hopeless feeling: They viewed the storm damage with despair. [4]
des-per-ate-ly [des ´-per-it-lee or des ´-prit-lee] adv. feeling there is little hope: She fought desperately to hold on to the rope. [4]
de-tain [di ´-tān´] v. to keep from going; hold back: The woman was detained while customs officials examined her baggage. [31]
dic-ta-tor [dic ´-ta-tər] n. a ruler who has complete control over a country and its people: A dictator ruled the country. [14]
dic-tion-ar-y [dic ´-shən-ar-ri] n., dictionaries a book that lists words of a language in alphabetical order and gives information about them: Dictionaries explain how to spell and pronounce words, what they mean, and where they come from. [14]
dis-kette [dis ´-ket´] n. a metal or plastic plate with a magnetic surface, used in a computer to store information: A diskette is also known as a floppy disk. [32]
dis-pose [dis- ´pöz´] v. to get rid of; throw away: He disposed of the trash by taking it to the dump. [15]
dis-po-si-tion [dis ´-pə-zish ´-ən] n. a person’s usual way of acting, thinking, or feeling: She has a friendly, pleasant disposition. [15]
dis-trib-u-tion [dis ´-trib-yoo-ən] n. the act of distributing: The Red Cross handled the distribution of food and clothing to the flood victims. [15]
dra-ma [dra ´-mə] n. 1. a story written to be acted out, as on the stage or in a movie: A movie that is a drama is a serious story, as opposed to a comedy, which is a funny story. 2. something that happens in real life that is like a drama: The reporter described the drama of the murder trial. [4]
dra-mat-ic [dra ´-mat-ik] adj. having to do with or like a drama: The firefighter made a dramatic rescue of a person trapped in a burning building. [4]
dra-mat-i-cal-ly [dra ´-mat-i-kl-lee] adv. in a dramatic manner: She rushed into the room and dramatically announced, “I have some really big news to tell you!” [4]
du-pli-cate [v. do ´-plə-ka-t, n. do ´-plə-kit] 1. v. to make an exact copy: Please duplicate this letter on the copy machine before you mail the original. 2. n. something that is an exact copy of something else: A photocopy machine can make a duplicate of a letter. [33]

Pronunciation Key

a   add   ô   open   th   thin
a   ace   ô   off   th   this
â(r) care   oi   oil   zh   vision
ä   palm   ò   took
æ   end   ò   pool   a   in about
ê   equal   ou   out   e   in listen
i   it   u   up   i   in pencil
ī   ice   ŭ(r) burn   o   in melon
o   odd   yò   use   u   in circus

91
extraordinary
ex-tra-ter-res-tri-al [ekˈstra-tə-ˈres ˈtrē-əl] adj. originating somewhere beyond the earth: An asteroid is an extraterrestrial body. [17]
ex-tra-vag-ant [ik-ˈstrav-ə-gənt] adj. spending money in a careless or wasteful way: She pays extravagant amounts of money for her clothes. [17]

Fah-ren·heit [farˈən·hēt] adj. relating to a scale of temperature: According to the Fahrenheit scale, water boils at 212 degrees and freezes at 32 degrees. [30]
fa-vor-a-ble·ly [fərˈər-ə-bli] adv. showing favor; approving or liking: The Senator spoke favorably of the President’s plan and said she would vote for it. [35]
feu·dal [fyooˈdəl] adj. having to do with Europe in the Middle Ages or with the way of life of that time: In the feudal system, vassals agreed to serve their lords in exchange for land and protection. [5]
fi-nal·ly [fəˈnəl] adv. at the end; at last: After fussing for hours, the baby finally fell asleep. [5]
fi·nan·cial [fiˈnænʃl] adj. having to do with money: The stock market report appears in the financial section of the newspaper. [33]
fine·ly [fɪˈnɪli] adv. so as to be very thin or small: The tomatoes have to be finely chopped for this dish. [5]
for-bid·ding [fərˈbɪdɪŋ] adj. looking dangerous or unfriendly; causing fear: The surface of the moon has an empty and forbidding landscape. [3]
for-tu·na-tely [fərˈtu-nə-tiˌli] adv. having or bringing a good result: He lost his notebook, but fortunately someone found it and returned it to him. syn. luckily [35]
foul [foul] 1. adj. having a very unpleasant smell or taste; very bad or wicked: My mother forbids us to use foul language. 2. n. in sports, a play that is against the rules: The soccer player committed a foul by tripping another player. [2]
fowl [foul] n. any bird raised or hunted for food: Chickens, geese, turkeys, and ducks are kinds of fowl. [2]

fut·ile [fyooˈtəl] adj. having no effect; not successful: The prisoner made a futile attempt to escape from captivity. syn. useless [5]

gene [jên] n. one of the very tiny parts of matter found in all animal and plant cells that determine the characteristics a parent passes on to its offspring: There are thousands of genes in the nucleus of a cell. [10]
gen·er·a·tion [jenˈərəˈʃən] n. 1. one step in the line of descent of a family: When Tracy’s baby was born, a new generation began in our family. 2. the act of producing: The waterfall is used for the generation of electric power. [10]
gen·er·a·tor [jenˈərəˈtər] n. a machine that produces electricity from other forms of energy: The hospital has an emergency generator to produce electricity in case of a power failure. [10]
gen·ius [jēnˈyəs] n. 1. a person who has an outstanding mind: A genius is a person who is able to produce great ideas or lasting works of art or science. 2. the mental ability of such a person: Shakespeare’s plays are works of genius. [10]

Pronunciation Key
a add o open th thin
ə ace ə off ə this
â(r) care oi oil zh vision
ä palm ɔɔ took
e end ɔɔ pool ə a in about
ē equal ou out e in listen
i it u up i in pencil
ɪ ice ʊ(r) burn ɔ in melon
ɔ odd yʊʊ use u in circus
ge-o-graph·ic [je̅-ə-grafˈɪk] adj. of or having to do with the study of the earth’s surface; relating to geography: A map presents a geographic description of a specific area. [28]

gem·o·gy [je̅-olˈə-je] n. the scientific study of the rocks, soil, and other minerals that make up the earth’s crust: Geology includes the study of how the earth’s layers are formed. [28]

gem·o·m-e·try [je̅-omˈə-trē] n. the branch of mathematics that deals with the study of points, lines, angles, shapes, and solid figures: Geometry is used to determine the distance between two points. [28]

gin·ger·bread [jinˈjar-bredˈ] n. a dark, sweet cake or cookie flavored with ginger and molasses: Gingerbread and apple juice make a good snack. [1]

good-na·tured [gœdˈnāˈchard] adj. friendly, pleasant, and kindly: She has always been a good-natured person. syn. cheerful [1]

gov·ern·men·tal [gəvˈərn(n)·menˈtal] adj. having to with government: The FBI is a governmental agency. [35]

ge·o·graph·ic [je̅-ɹə-grafˈɪk] adj. of or having to do with or existing in history: The history of the United States includes the study of how the United States was formed. [30]

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H

hai·ku [hāˈkooˈ] n. a form of poetry that originated in Japan: A haiku, which is made up of three short lines that do not rhyme, often deals with nature. [34]

ham·burg·er [həmˈbərˈgər] n. a sandwich made of a round, flat piece of cooked ground beef in a bun: I’d like a hamburger with ketchup, mustard, pickles, and onion. [30]

hand·ker·chief [hæŋˈkər-ˌchief] n. a square piece of cloth used to wipe the nose, eyes, or face: My sister embroidered Dad’s initials on his handkerchief. [1]

har·poon [hærˈpöonˈ] n. a spear with a rope attached to it, used to kill large sea animals, such as whales: A harpoon may be thrown by hand or shot from a gun. [34]

har·vest [hærˈvist] n. the gathering or picking of a crop when it is ripe: The corn is almost ready for harvest. [3]

head· quar·ters [hedˈkwərˌtərz] n. a main location or office of an army, police force, business, or other organization: The soldiers were awaiting orders from headquarters. [1]

heart at·tack [hɑːrˈtæk] n. a sudden failure of the heart to work normally: A heart attack may result in death or in serious damage to the body. [1]

hem·i·sphere [hæmˈsfirˈ] n. one-half of the earth: The United States is in the Northern Hemisphere, and Australia is in the Southern Hemisphere. [12]

he·ro [həˈrəʊ] n., heroes a person admired for great courage or great deeds: Audie Murphy was one of the American heroes of World War II and won more medals than any other soldier. [11]

he·ro·ic [həˈrɪk] adj. having to do with or about a hero; noble and courageous: Saving the drowning man from the icy water was a heroic act. [27]

hes·i·tate [hɛzˈɪtət] v. to stop or wait for a time; be slow to act: There are lots of people waiting to have a turn, so don’t hesitate too long on the diving board. [18]

hi·ba·chi [hiˈbaˌchē] n. a small portable stove that originated in Japan, used for outdoor cooking: The hibachi consists of a grill over a deep iron bowl in which charcoal is burned. [34]

hick·o·ry [hɪkˈərɪ] n. a tall North American hardwood tree with gray bark: The hickory has nuts that can be eaten. [27]

his·tor·ic [hɪsˈtɔrɪk] adj. important or famous in history: The 4th of July, 1776, is the historic day when the United States first came into being as a separate nation. [9]

his·tor·i·cal·ly [hɪsˈtɔrɪkəˈli] adv. having to do with or existing in history: The critics said that the novel about Henry VIII was historically accurate. [35]

home·made [həˈmeɪd] adj. made at home; not made in a factory or by a professional: All the goods at the bake sale were homemade. [1]

home·sick [həˈmeɪk] adj. sad and lonely because of being away from one’s home and family: Jeannie was homesick the entire time she was away at camp. [1]

hor·rid [hɔrˈɪd] adj. causing great fear or shock: The camp counselors told a horrid tale while we sat around the fire last night. syns. horrible, frightful [9]
i·cle [i-sikəl] n. a pointed, hanging piece of ice formed by water that freezes as it drips: An icle where the water dripped from the roof. [32]

g·lou [ig´lo] n. a dome-shaped house built from blocks of ice or snow: The igloo was a traditional home of the Inuit people in the Arctic. [34]

il·strate [il´strāt´] v. 1. to explain by using an example: The attorney illustrated his point by citing a previous case. 2. to provide artwork to decorate or explain printed material: Dr. Seuss illustrated his stories with funny, cartoonlike characters. [6]

im·migration [im´ə-grā´shən] n. the process of coming into a country or region in which one was not born: There was a big wave of immigration to the United States from other countries in the mid-1800s. [14]

im·port [im´pōrt´] v. to bring in a product from a foreign country for sale or use: For years the United States has imported much of its coffee from Colombia and Brazil. [14]

im·press [im´pres´] v. to have a strong effect on the mind or feelings, especially in a good way: I was impressed with Carla’s extensive knowledge of music. [6]

im·prove [im´prōv´] v. to make or become better: Tony’s batting really improved after he followed the coach’s suggestion to stand closer to the plate. [6]

in·clude [in´klōd´] v. to be made up of; have as a part: The recipe included sugar, flour, and milk. [6]

in·dict·ment [in´dikt´mənt] n. the act of charging someone with a crime or offense: The man faced trial after his indictment by a grand jury. [14]

in·finite [in´fə-nit] adj. having no limit or boundaries; continuing without end: The desert highway we traveled for hours seemed infinite. [33]

in·sist [in´sist´] v. to stand up strongly for one’s position: Our science teacher insisted that we do our projects without help from our parents. [6]

in·spec·tion [in´spek´shən] n. the act of looking at closely and carefully: The police refused to comment until they had completed an inspection of the crime scene. [6]

in·stru·ment [in´strə-mənt] n. 1. an object that makes musical sounds: The piano, violin, flute, and drum are all musical instruments. 2. a device used to do a certain kind of work: Scalpels are instruments that doctors use in surgery. syn. tool [12]

in·tel·lect·ual [in´tə-lik´shə-ləl] adj. having to do with the mind or intellect: Marta’s intellectual powers are strong; she always suggests the most amazing solutions to our problems. [21]

in·ter·cept [in´tər-sept´] v. to stop or catch something on its way: The newspaper editor intercepted the poorly worded ad before it was printed. syns. interrupt, block [16]

in·ter·me·di·ate [in´tər-mē´dē-ət] adj. in the middle; in between: An intermediate school comes between elementary school and high school. [16]

in·ter·na·tion·al [in´tər-nə-shən·əl] adj. for or existing between or among nations: The United Nations is an international organization. [16]

in·ter·rupt [in´tə-rupt´] v. to break in while someone is talking or a program is in progress: Our favorite television program was suddenly interrupted by a special news bulletin. [16]

in·ter·view [in´tər-vyō¯] n. a meeting in which one person seeks information from another person: The mayor gave an interview to the newspaper reporter. [16]

in·tra·mu·ral [in´trə-myō´rəl] adj. between or among members of the same school: In intramural sports, teams or players from the same school play against one another. [25]

Pronunciation Key

- a add ə open əhə thin
- ā ace əh off əh this
- â(r) care əi oil zh vision
- ä palm əh took
- e end əh pool ə a in about
- ē equal əh out ə in listen
- i it əh up əh in pencil
- ũ ice ə(r) burn ə in melon
- o odd əhə use ə in circus
intrastate [inˈtra-ˌstāt] adj. existing within a state: When we were in California, we took an intrastate flight from Los Angeles to San Francisco. [25]
in-tra-duc tion [inˈtra-dəkˈshən] n. the act of making known or acquainted for the first time: This course is an introduction to computer programming. [25]
in-tra-vert [inˈtra-vərt] n. a person whose thoughts are turned inward rather than to the world outside: An introvert is usually thought of as a shy, quiet person. [25]
in-ves-ti-gate [in-vēsˈtə-gāt] v. to look into carefully in search of information; to try to learn the facts about: My insurance company needs to investigate my claim. The police officers investigated the robbery of the grocery store. [6, 18]
ir-re-spon-si-ble [irˈi-spənˈsə-bəl] adj. not reliable or trustworthy: It was irresponsible of them to leave their child at home alone. [6]
ir-ri-gate [irˈri-gāt] v. to supply water to land or crops through a system of canals or pipes: In the Central Valley of California, crops are irrigated by means of ditches that carry water. [6]

J
jour-nal-ism [jʊrˈnæl-izəm] n. the profession of gathering and presenting the news: The publishing of newspapers is a major part of journalism. [22]
junc-ture [jʌŋkˈchar] n. the point in space or time at which certain things come together: A crossroads is a juncture at which two roads come together. [33]
just-ice [jʊstɪs] n. 1. honest and fair treatment according to honor or the law: The jury will see that justice is served. 2. a judge of the United States Supreme Court: The Supreme Court has eight associate justices and one chief justice. [31]
just-i-fy [jʊstəˈfai] v., justified to give a good reason why something is fair and reasonable: Matt justified his late arrival at school by explaining that he had a dentist appointment. [3]

K
ka-ra-te [kaˌräˈte] n. a Japanese style of fighting: In karate participants use their hands, elbows, feet, and knees as weapons. [34]
kay-ak [kiˈak] n. a lightweight canoe that is propelled by one long oar with a paddle at each end: They will use a kayak to cross the river. [34]
ki-mo-no [kiˈmōˈnə] n. a long, loose robe that has wide sleeves and is tied with a wide sash: The kimono is a garment worn by both men and women in Japan. [34]
kin-der-garten [kinˈdər-gɑrˈtən] n. a class in school that comes before the first grade: Most children start kindergarten when they are five years old. [34]

L
lab-y-rinth [ˈlabərɪnθ] n. an arrangement of winding passages designed to confuse anyone trying to find a way out: In Greek mythology, Theseus found his way through a labyrinth to escape a monster. [11]
land-scape [ˈlændskɑp] n. a view of a certain area of land, or a picture of such a view: The landscape was covered with a foot of snow. [27]
large-scale [ˈlɑːrɡksɔːl] adj. extending over a wide area: During the Civil War large-scale battles took place between the North and the South. syn. widespread [1]
la-ser [ˈlɑːzər] n. a device that produces a narrow and very powerful beam of light traveling in a single direction: A laser can be used for many purposes, such as cutting metal, sending long-distance signals, or performing surgery. [12]
leaf-let [ˈlɛfəlit] n. a small booklet or printed sheet of paper: At the museum entrance we received a leaflet describing the location of several exhibits. [32]
lone-li-ness [ˈlɒnliˈnes] n. the fact of being lonely: When she first started living by herself, she was filled with loneliness. [35]
long-term [ˈlɔŋtɜrm] adj. extending over a long period of time: Phillip was happy with...
the long-term contract he worked out with the recording company. [1]
loud-speak-er [loud’spēˈkər] n. a device for making sounds louder: The principal used the loudspeaker to call Jonathan to the office. [1]
loy-al-ty [loiˈəl-tē] n. the condition of being true to a person, country, or idea: Citizens should give their loyalty to their country. [22]
lunch-eon-ette [lunˈʃə-netˈtə] n. a small restaurant that serves light meals or lunches: We stopped for a sandwich at the luncheonette on the corner. [32]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mac-aro-ni</td>
<td>[makˈərōˈnē]</td>
<td>n. a small, short, tube-shaped noodle: Macaroni and cheese is one of my favorite dishes. [27]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mack-in-tosh</td>
<td>[makˈən-tosh]</td>
<td>n. a waterproof coat or cape: The mackintosh is named after Charles Macintosh, the Scottish chemist who invented the cloth from which it is made. [30]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mag-net-ic</td>
<td>[magˈnetık]</td>
<td>adj. having the power to attract, like a magnet: Nina’s the sister with a magnetic personality; she’s always surrounded by people. [9]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mag-nif-i-cent-ly</td>
<td>[magˈnifɨˈsənt-əl]</td>
<td>adv. in a very grand or outstanding way: The palace guards were magnificently dressed in their bright blue and gold uniforms. [20]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mag-ni-fy</td>
<td>[magˈnīˌfi]</td>
<td>v. 1. to make something appear larger than it actually is: Microscopes magnify things that are too small to be seen by the human eye. 2. to make something seem more important than it really is: Rod tends to magnify a small problem until it overshadows everything else. [20]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mag-ni-tude</td>
<td>[magˈnə-ˈt(y)əd]</td>
<td>n. size or importance: The magnitude of a star indicates how bright it appears in the night sky. [20]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mal-a-prop-ism</td>
<td>[malˈə-prop-izˈəm]</td>
<td>n. the use of a word that sounds like the right word but is silly in the context, usually done unintentionally: People sometimes commit a malapropism when they use a big word without quite being sure of its meaning. [30]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pronunciation Key**

- a = add (ə) open (ə) thin (ðn)
- å = ace (ə) off (əf)
- å(r) = care (ər) oil (ɔil)
- ä = palm (əm) took (tək)
- e = end (ə) pool (əp) a in about (ə)
- ê = equal (əl) out (əut)
- i = it (ə) up (əp)
- ï = ice (ə) burn (ərn)
- o = odd (ə) use (ə) in circus (ə)

**Spelling Dictionary**

**mam-moth** [mamˈəθ] 1. n. a type of elephant that lived in prehistoric times: The woolly mammoth is the best-known member of an extinct class of elephants. 2. adj. very large: Brazil has a mammoth soccer stadium that can hold 200,000 people. syn. huge [34]

**man-date** [manˈdāt] 1. n. in politics, the authorization by the voters for an elected person to act: The mayor accepted the mandate from the people. 2. v. to assign, order, or command: The laws mandate that we vote on the issue. [18]

**mar-a-thon** [marˈə-θən] n. a foot race of 26 miles and 385 yards, run over roads and open ground: The New York City Marathon attracts runners from all over the world. [11]

**mat-i-nee** [matˈə-nə] n. a play or other performance in the afternoon: A matinee usually costs less than an evening performance. [8]

**mech-a-nism** [mekteˈə-nizəm] n. the working parts of a machine or system: She was trained to repair the delicate mechanisms of old watches. [22]

**med-i-cinal** [məˌdisəˈnal] adj. having to do with or used in medicine: Some people use medicinal herbs along with modern medicines to take care of colds. [15]

**med-i-cine** [medˈə-sən] n. 1. a drug or other substance that is used to treat, prevent, or cure disease or relieve pain: Mom gave me cough medicine when I had a bad cold. 2. the science of treating and understanding disease: The field of medicine deals with methods to keep people in good health. [15]
Indian Ocean: A summer monsoon blew up from the ocean and caused heavy rains. [27]

multi-colored [mul’ti-kul’ərd] adj. having many colors: The necktie had a multicolored pattern. [20]

multicultural [mul’ti-kul’char-əl] adj. of many cultures: A multicultural selection of American writers would include authors from many different ethnic groups. [20]

multimedia [mul’ti-mē’dē-ə] adj. having to do with several kinds of communication or entertainment: The advertising agency planned a multimedia campaign to launch the new product. [20]

multitude [mul’tə-t(y)ōd ’] n. a very large number of people or things: A multitude of people had gathered at the mall to hear the President speak. [20]

mysterious [mis tir’ə-əs-le] adv. in a way that cannot be explained; in a mysterious way: The animals seemed to vanish mysteriously in the mist. [35]
ne-go-ti-ate [ni-gō′shō-ət′] v. to talk over a problem or issue in order to reach an agreement: The union negotiated with the company on their new contract. [18]

nov-el-ty [nov′əl-tē] n. something that is new and unusual: Computer games are no longer a novelty; they are played by almost everyone who owns a computer. [22]

nu-tri-ent [n(y)oo-tr′ē-ənt] n. the special elements found in food that living things need for life and growth: Proteins and vitamins are nutrients. [3]

ob-jec-tion [əb′jek′shən] n. a statement or feeling of disagreement: The lawyer voiced her objection to the question. [23]

ob-jec-tive [əb′jek′tiv] 1. n. the goal or purpose of something: The troop's objective was to regain the hill. syn. goal 2. adj. dealing with facts and reality, rather than with opinions or personal feelings: The reporter tried to be objective in his article. [23]

ob-li-ga-tion [əb′lə-gə′shən] n. a duty required by law, a promise, or one's conscience: I feel an obligation to repay the money she lent me as soon as possible. [15]

ob-lige [ə-blij′] v. to make someone feel that something should be done; force to happen: Sean always obliges a friend. [15]

ob-long [əb′lóng′] adj. a shape that is longer than it is wide: A baseball is round, but a football has an oblong shape. [23]

ob-scure [əb-skwiō′ər′] 1. adj. not easily found: She lives in an obscure village outside the city. syn. hidden 2. v. to hide from view: When the tall building is completed, it will obscure our view of the lake. [23]

ob-ser-va-tion [əb′zər-və′shən] n. the act or ability of observing: The police have had the house under observation for some time. [23]

ob-ser-va-ty-ry [əb′zər-va′tə-rē] n. a building with scientific equipment for studying the skies: The planet Pluto was discovered from an observatory in Arizona. [14]

ob-ses-sion [əb′sesh′ən] n. an idea that fills the mind completely in an abnormal or unhealthy way: She warned him not to let his love of money and his love of power become obsessions in his life. [23]

ob-sta-cle [əb′stə-kl] n. something that blocks or stands in the way: Many successful people found poverty an obstacle they had to overcome. [23]

ob-tain [əb′tān′] v. to get or gain, especially through some effort: After standing in line all morning, Gene obtained two tickets to the concert. [23]

ob-vi-ously [əb′və-əs′lē] adv. easily seen or understood: There's no other road, so that one is obviously the one we have to take. syn. plainly [23]

oc-ca-sion-ally [ə-kā′zhən-əl′ē] adv. happening only once in a while: Rob stops in occasionally when he is in the neighborhood. [23]

oc-cu-pant [ək′yə-pənt′] n. a person who occupies a place: Mail may be addressed not to the person who lives at an address but to "occupant." [23]

oc-cu-pa-tion [ək′yə-pa′shən] n. 1. the kind of work a person does to earn a living: He was training for an occupation in the computer field. 2. the fact of taking and keeping possession of: His speech was about the occupation of Japan by the United States after World War II. [23]

od-dom-er-ter [ə-dom′ə-tər] n. a device for measuring the distance a vehicle has traveled: There were more than 75,000 miles on the car's odometer. [28]

od-ys-sey [əd′ə-se] n. a long, adventurous journey: The word odyssey comes from the story of Odysseus, who wandered around the world after the fall of Troy. [30]

Pronunciation Key

| a | add | ə | open | th | thin |
| a | ace | ə | off | ə | this |
| a(r) | care | oi | oil | zh | vision |
| ä | palm | ɔ | took |
| e | end | ɔ | pool | ə | in about |
| ɛ | equal | ou | out | ə | in listen |
| i | it | u | up | ɔ | in pencil |
| ɪ | ice | ū(r) | burn | ɔ | in melon |
| o | odd | yə | use | ə | in circus |
of-fen-sive [ə-fen’siv] adj. 1. unpleasant or disagreeable: Eric made an offensive remark that angered me. 2. having to do with attacking in war or sports: Quarterback is an offensive position. [23]
of-fer-ing [ə-fər-ing] n. something given: They brought food and gifts as a peace offering. [23]
omen [ō-mən] v. omitted to leave out; not include or do: He omitted some important information from his report. [3]
op·er·a [op´ər·ə or op´rə] n. a musical play in which all or most of the dialogue is sung rather than spoken: Richard Strauss's first modern opera was “Der Rosenkavalier.” [27]
op·por·tu·ni·ty [op´ər-t(y)ənə-tē] n. a favorable time or situation; a good chance: She wants to describe the plan to her supervisor, but the right opportunity hasn’t come up yet. [23]
op·pos·i·tion [op´ə-zish´ən] n. 1. the act of opposing; being against: The senator announced his opposition to the President’s health-care plan. 2. an opposing group: The team from North High is our strongest opposition this year. [23]
op·tic [op´tik] adj. having to do with the eye or the sense of sight: The car crash severed the optic nerve in his left eye. [26]
op·ti·cal [op´tik·əl] adj. having to do with the eye or the sense of sight: An optical illusion is something you think you see that is not actually there. [26]
op·ti·mism [op´tə-miz´əm] n. a hopeful, cheerful attitude: The runner had trained well and faced the race with optimism. [22]
op·tom·e·trist [op·tom´ə-trist] n. a person trained and licensed to examine people’s eyes to correct their vision: The optometrist can prescribe eyeglasses or contact lenses to correct eyesight. [26]

pack·et [pak´it] n. a small package or bundle: She had a packet of photographs in her purse. [32]

pal·ette [pal´it] n. a thin board on which an artist mixes paints: A palette usually has an oval shape with a hole for the thumb. [2]
pal·let [pal´it] n. a small, inferior bed, usually with a straw-filled mattress: Each prison cell included a small table, a chair, and a pallet. [2]
pam·phlet [pam´flit] n. a small, short book with a paper cover: The power company sent us a pamphlet about ways to conserve energy. [32]
par·a·keet [par´ə-kēt] n. a small type of parrot that is often kept as a pet: A parakeet can be trained to repeat words and sounds. [27]
par·al·lel [par´ə-lel] 1. n. something similar to or like something else; match: This voyage will be a parallel to the ones taken by my ancestors. 2. adj. of two lines or paths, going in the same direction but never meeting or crossing: Railroad tracks have two parallel lines. [21]
par·ka [par´ka] n. a heavy fur or cloth jacket with a hood: Pam pulled up the hood on her parka to keep her head and neck warm. [34]
par·tic·i·pate [par·tis´ə-pət] v. to take part in; be a part of: I raised my hand and participated in a class discussion. [18]
par·ti·cle [par´ti-kəl] n. a tiny piece or bit: The platoon sergeant will make us do 400 push-ups if he finds a particle of dust in our living quarters. [32]

pass·ion·ate [pash´ə-nət] adj. filled with or showing very strong feelings: The senator gave a long and passionate speech opposing the bill. [9]
pas·teur·ize [pas´chə-rər·iz´] v. to kill harmful bacteria in milk or other liquids by heating and rapidly chilling: Dairies pasteurize milk to make it safer to drink. [30]

pa·tri·ot·ism [pa´trē-ə-tiz´əm] n. the feeling of a person who loves and supports his or her country and gives it loyal support: All those who defend their country in time of war are patriots. [15]

pa·tri·ot·ic [pa´trē-ə-tik] adj. showing or feeling love and support for one’s own country: “America the Beautiful” is a patriotic song. [15]
### pe·rho·m·en·non

**n.** 1. any fact or event that can be seen, experienced, and described scientifically: The Northern Lights are a phenomenon of nature. 2. someone or something that is extremely unusual or remarkable: Grandma Moses, who began her painting career at the age of 76, was a phenomenon in the art world. [11]

### phi·los·o·pher

**n.** a person who studies philosophy or originates a system of philosophy: Plato was a great philosopher in ancient Greece. [26]

### phi·los·o·phy

**n.** 1. a system of thought concerned with truth and wisdom: Philosophy deals with such questions as what is truth, what is beauty, and what is life. 2. the basic principles of a system of beliefs: His philosophy of life is that only the strong survive. [11]
 phonograph  [fō´nə-graft] n. a device for playing records: A phonograph has a needle that picks up sound from the grooves of a spinning record and magnifies the sound through a loudspeaker. [10]

phosphate  [fós´fät] n. a salt of an acid containing phosphorus: Phosphate is used as a fertilizer. [18]

physical  [fiz´i·kal] adj. having to do with the body: Gymnastics requires much physical strength and agility. [11]

picnic basket  [pik´nık bas´kit] n. a basket, often of straw or wicker, used to carry food and utensils for eating outdoors: They packed the sandwiches, fresh fruit, and lemonade in a picnic basket. [11]

pigeon  [pij´ən] n. a common bird with short legs, a small head, and a sturdy body: Matt trained his pigeon to carry notes tied to its leg. [8]

plateau  [pla-tō] n. a large, flat area of land that is higher than the land around it: The Columbia Plateau covers 100,000 square miles in the northwestern part of the United States. [8]

pneumonia  [n(y)o–o·món´ya] n. a serious disease of the lungs: Pneumonia is often caused by infection from bacteria. [11]

poetic  [pō·et´ik] adj. having to do with or like a poem: The ode and the sonnet are poetic forms. [9]

policy  [pol´s i·sē] n. 1. a plan that guides the way something is done: He assured us he was following government policy. 2. a written agreement between an insurance company and a person whose life or property is insured: Pat's life insurance policy was obtained through her workplace. [26]

politics  [pol·i·tiks] n. the art and science of government: Last year’s election for mayor was an important event in local politics. [26]

poluted  [pō·lút·əd] v. to make unclean or impure: Chemicals polluted the water. syn. contaminated [21]

portable  [pōr·tə·bəl] adj. easy to move from place to place; able to be carried: My parents carried a portable stove with them when they went camping. [14]

potato  [pə·tə·tō] n., potatoes a round or oval-shaped vegetable that grows under the ground: Potatoes are a very common food in the United States. [3]

poverty  [pov´ər·tē] n. the condition of being poor: Many people live in a state of poverty. [22]

predict  [pri·dikt´] v. to tell about something that will happen: Scientists are predicting more earthquakes. [14]

preservation  [presh´ər·vā´shən] n. the act of preserving by protecting or keeping from harm: The Sierra Club is concerned with the preservation of wildlife in this country. [14]

pretzel  [pret´səl] n. a roll of dough shaped like a knot or stick with a glazed, salted surface: I’d like some mustard on this pretzel. [34]

principal  [prin´sə-pəl] 1. n. the person in charge of a school: The principal gave out diplomas at the graduation ceremony. 2. adj. first in importance: A need for more space for books is the principal reason for building a new library. syns. chief, main [2]

probability  [prob´ə·bil´ə·tē] n. the chance that something will happen or is true: There is a strong probability that it will rain tomorrow. [12]

proceeds  [prō·sēdz´] n. the amount of money gained from a sale or other business activity: How much were the proceeds from the bake sale? [16]

produce  [prə·d(y)ə·sə] v. to make, build, or bring into being: In recent years, the United States produced most of the world’s jet airliners. [3]

productive  [prə·duk´tiv] adj. able to produce or create things: She is a very productive author and has written more than twenty books. [31]

profession  [prə·fesh´ən] n. a type of work that requires training and education, usually including a license or official permission to
perform the work: A lawyer is part of the legal profession. [4]
pro-fes-sion-al-ly [prə-feshˈən-əl-ə] adv. in the manner of a person who works in a profession, or as one who is paid to do something others do for pleasure: Larry Bird once played basketball professionally for the Boston Celtics. [4]
pro-fes-sion-al [pro-fesˈʃən-əl] n. a profession, or as one who is paid to do something for an employee's retirement. [3]
pro-fes-sion-als [pro-fesˈʃən-əlz] n. friends who work in the same profession: Sometimes I help friends program their computers. [3]
pro-pose [prə-pōz] v. to suggest or plan to do something: I propose we take a vote on the issue. [15]
pro-pose·tion [prə-pōzˈshən] n. a plan put forward for consideration: On this year’s ballot there is a proposition to spend more money for the state's colleges. [15]
pro-scape·t·ive [prə-skapˈtiv] adj. promising: The company is enjoying great prosperity since sales of their new computer have been so successful. [16]
pro-test [prə-əst] v. to say or do something to show disagreement with a policy, action, or decision: Students protested government policy by staging marches and sit-ins. [16]
pro-vi·sion [prə-viˈzən] n. 1. food supplies: They took enough provisions to last the entire weekend. 2. the act of giving what is needed or wanted: The company pension plan and the stock-sharing plan are provisions for an employee’s retirement. [16]
pro·vi·sion [proˈviʃən] n. giving a gain or benefit: Do you know how to make a small farm profitable? [16]
pro·gram [prəˈgram] n. v., programming 1. a printed announcement or schedule of events: The basketball program gives additional information about the players. 2. instructions put into language used with a computer: The program for my computer was provided by the manufacturer. 3. v. to enter instructions in a computer so it will perform a certain function: Sometimes I help friends program their computers. [3]
pro-posal·ly [prə-pəˈsaal-ə] adv. in the manner of a person who works in a profession: Larry Bird once played basketball professionally for the Boston Celtics. [4]
pro·fes·sion·al·ly [prə-fesˈʃən-əl-əl] adv. in the manner of a person who works in a profession: Larry Bird once played basketball professionally for the Boston Celtics. [4]
reservation [rez´ər-vā´shən] n. 1. a tract of government land reserved for a special purpose: We took a class trip to an Indian reservation. 2. an arrangement to reserve something for someone: Paul made a hotel reservation for a weekend getaway in New York City. [14]

resource [rìsôrs´or rı´sôrs´] n. 1. a supply of something that can be used or drawn on: Oil and water are important economic resources. 2. a source of aid or support: A dictionary and thesaurus are good resources for a writer. [3]

rhythm [rīth´əm] n. a regular repeating of sounds or movements in a certain pattern: Poetry, music, and dancing have rhythm. 11]

rhythm·i·cal·ly [rīth´ə-mik·lē] adv. having to do with or having rhythm: The dancers moved rhythmically to the music. [35]

rig·id [rìj id] adj. hard to bend or move; not flexible: The painters placed a rigid board between the two stepladders before they began to paint. [9]

ri·val·ry [rìvəl´rē] n. the act of competing with a rival: A friendly rivalry between two teams kept the spectators on their feet throughout the entire game. [22]

rob·ber·y [ròb´ər-e] n. the act of taking money or property that belongs to someone else: The thieves took the money in a daring bank robbery. [22]

roy·al·ty [rōi´əl-tē] n. 1. a royal person: A king, queen, prince, and princess are all royalty. 2. the position, rank, or powers of such a person: The color purple is considered a symbol of royalty. [22]

sand·wich [sand´wich] n. slices of bread with a filling between them, such as meat, cheese, or peanut butter and jelly: I had a turkey sandwich for lunch. [30]

sap·ling [sap´ling] n. a young tree: The sapling grew into a strong tree. [32]

sat·el·lite [sat´ə-lît´] n. 1. a heavenly body that revolves around a planet or another larger body in space: The moon is a satellite of the earth. 2. an object put into orbit from earth: NASA expected the satellite to take pictures of Mars. [21]

scat·ter·ing [skat´ər-ing] n. a small number or amount spread out here and there: The flower girl left a scattering of rose petals for the bride to walk over. [21]

schol·ar·ship [skol´ər-ship] n. 1. an amount of money that is given to a student to help pay the cost of studies: That scholarship is awarded each year to a female student in the field of science. 2. the practice of gaining knowledge: His family has a tradition of scholarship; both his parents are teachers. [26]

schol·as·tic [skə-las´tik] adj. having to do with students or with school: Her academic achievements demonstrated scholastic excellence. [26]

sci·en·tist [si´ən-tist] n. a person who works in the field of science: Scientists use observation and experiment to develop new theories. [12]

scu·ba [skə-bə] n. a name for the air tanks worn by divers and swimmers for breathing under water; an acronym for “self contained underwater breathing apparatus”: We love to go scuba diving in the Florida Keys. [12]

seis·mom·e·ter [siz´mə-mər-tər] n. a device that measures the actual movements of the ground: A seismometer is part of a seismograph and is used in measuring earthquakes. [28]

sen·sa·tion [sen-sə´shən] n. 1. something known by one of the senses: During an earthquake, you have a sensation of moving although you are standing still. 2. great excitement or interest: Elvis Presley, the Beatles, and the Supremes always created a sensation when they performed. [31]

sen·sa·tion·al·ly [sen-sə´shən-ə-lē] adv. in a very exciting or interesting way: They played sensationally and won the game by a big score. [35]

sen·so·ry [sen´so-rē] adj. having to do with sensation: The doctor poked a needle into her finger to check her sensory perception. [31]

sen·ti·men·tal [sen´ti-men´təl] adj. having or showing tender, sensitive feelings: Mom got sentimental when she visited her hometown. [31]
sep-a-rate [sep´ə-rāt´] v., separating to set or keep apart: He separated the light-colored clothes from the dark ones before doing his laundry. [3]

se-quo-i-a [si-kwoi´ə] n. a very large evergreen tree that bears cones and has reddish-brown bark and pointed leaves: The giant sequoia is the largest tree on Earth. [30]

sig-nif-i-cant-ly [sig-nif´ə-kant´li] adv. in an important or meaningful way: When I asked if he knew the answer, he didn’t say anything, but he smiled significantly. [35]

sim-u-late [sim´yə-lāt´] v. to take on or have the appearance of: The military exercises simulate a real battle. syn. imitate [18]

skel-e-ton [skel´ə-tən] n. 1. the inner structure or framework: After the fire, all that remained was the skeleton of the house.
2. the complete set of bones of the body of a human or animal: The human skeleton consists of about 206 bones. [27]

so-nar [sō-nə r´] n. an instrument that sends out and receives reflected sound waves; an acronym for “sound navigation and ranging”: Sonar is used to discover the location of objects under water. [12]

so-phis-ti-cated [sə-fis´ta-kə-tid] adj. having or showing much knowledge of the world; drawing on high levels of knowledge: My friend Mr. Levry wrote a sophisticated computer program for the Canadian Rangers. [26]

so-pho-more [sof´ə-mər´] n. a second-year student in a high school or college: During her first year in college, she could not participate in varsity sports; she was, however, eligible when she became a sophomore. [26]

spa-ghe-ti [spa-get´ē] n. thin, long, stringlike noodles that are made of flour and water: Spaghetti is cooked in boiling water and is served with different sauces. [27]

spe-cial-ty [spesh´əl-tee] n. a special product, attraction, or feature; a special area of training or knowledge: The specialty of that restaurant is seafood. The runner was referred to a doctor whose specialty was sports medicine. [22]

spoon-er-is-m [spōn´ə-riz´əm] n. a mistake in speaking in which the sounds of two or more words are switched, such as “ears and sparrows” for “spears and arrows”: Spoonerism comes from the name of William Spooner of Oxford University, who was said to have a habit of making such mistakes. [30]

sta-di-um [stā´di-əm] n. a large structure with many rows of seats built around an open playing area: The football stadium was filled with cheering, shouting fans. [11]

stage-coach [stā´j Koch´] n. a large, closed coach drawn by horses: In former times, both passengers and mail were carried by stagecoach. [1]

sta-tion-ar-y [stā´shən-ər´ē] adj. remaining still: The light did not remain stationary but moved slowly across the sky. syn. unmoving [2]

sta-tion-er-y [stā´shən-ər´ē] n. writing paper and envelopes: Megan has stationery with her name and address printed on it. [2]

sta-tue-tte [stach´ō-ət´] n. a small statue: Dad brought me a statuette of the Statue of Liberty from New York. [32]

strain [strän] v. 1. to try hard: Ken was straining his eyes to see the ship in the distance.
2. to weaken or damage by too much pressure: The chair broke because it was strained by the weight of the moving boxes. [4]

stre-nu-ous [strēn´yōo-əs] adj. with great effort; very active: Lifting weights is a strenuous exercise. [4]

stre-nu-ous-ly [strēn´yōo-əs-əl] adv. with great effort or very actively: He objected strenuously to every proposal that was made. [4]
stu·pid [st(y)ō´pid] adj. not having intelligence or common sense: Wearing a clown suit to the executive meeting was a stupid idea. [9]
sub·due [sub-d(y)ō´] v. to bring under control; to soften: The police subdued the prisoner. The home team’s loss subdued the crowd. [17]
sub·ject [səb-jekt´] v. to cause a person to experience something, especially something unpleasant: The police subjected him to intense questioning. [17]
sub·merge [səb-mūr´] v. to put or go below water or down into another liquid: The diver submerged and returned to the surface about ten minutes later. [17]
sub·mit [səb-mit´] v., submitted 1. to give up to some authority: The people submitted to the king’s power. 2. to present, as for approval; hand in: He submitted his report two days late. [3]
sub·tract [səb-trakt´] v. to remove or take away from the whole: If you simply subtract 7 from 9, you’ll have the answer. [17]
sub·way [sub ‘wā´] n. an underground railroad that is powered by electricity: People in large cities often find it faster to travel by subway than by car. [17]
suite [swēt´] n. a group of connected rooms in a hotel or other building: His family rented a suite at the hotel. [8]
sum·mon [sum´on] v. to call or send for someone, especially in an urgent or official way: The principal summoned Terry to his office. [21]
syn·on·ym [sin´ə-nim] n. a word that has the same or almost the same meaning as another word: “Courage” and “bravery” are synonyms. [10]
syn·thet·ic [sin-thet´ik] adj. made artificially; not found in nature: Clothing is often made of synthetic fabrics such as rayon and nylon. [10]
tab·let [tab´lit] n. 1. a number of sheets of paper held together at one end: The secretary took notes on a writing tablet. 2. a thin, flat slab of wood or stone that was used to write or draw on: People wrote on a tablet before paper was invented. 3. a small, flat disk or square of medicine: My mom would hide an aspirin tablet in pudding so I’d swallow it more easily. [32]
technological

dictionary

1. adj. having to do with the use of tools, machines, and scientific principles: There were many technological changes in the 1800s, such as the development of gas engines. [12]

telegram [tel·e·graf] n. a message that is sent by telegraph: My uncle sent a telegram to wish Grandpa a happy birthday. [16]

telephone [tel·e·fón] 1. n. an instrument used to send and receive sounds or speech over a distance: Sounds sent by telephones travel over wires or through the air. 2. v. to call or talk by telephone: Mom telephones her sister once a week. [10]

telegraph [tel·e·graf] n. a device for sending messages over a long distance with electronic signals carried by wires or cables: The telegraph changed journalism; reporters could send stories from all over the world almost instantly. [16]

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telegraph [tel·e·graf] n. an instrument that magnifies objects seen at a great distance: Astronomers use telescopes to observe the sky. [16]

terrace [ter·is] n. a small porch or balcony: We sat on the terrace and watched the sunset. [33]

ter·ri·fic [tə·rif·ik] adj. 1. very good; outstanding: There's a terrific new movie playing in town. 2. causing fear or terror: Before the rain began, there was a terrific wind. [21]

territory [ter·ri·tór·i·al] adj. having to do with a territory or territories: A nation's territorial waters are the ocean areas near its shores. [33]

small countries is based primarily on tourism. [22]

transaction [tranz·æk·shən] n. the act of conducting a business deal or other such arrangement: They shook hands to acknowledge the transaction. [17]

transfer [trans·fər] v., transferred to change or move from one place to another: Mother transferred the plant from the kitchen to the porch to catch the afternoon sun. [17]

transient [tran·shənt] 1. adj. lasting only a short time: The patient told the doctor about having transient episodes of dizziness. 2. n. a person who stops briefly while moving from place to place: That hotel will rent a room to a transient by the day or the week. [17]

translation [trans·lā·shən] n. the changing of something from one language to another: The label was in English, followed by a French translation. [17]

transportation [trans·pərt·shən] n. the act of moving people or things: Airlines provide the fastest form of transportation. [17]

trigger [trig·ər] v. to cause or start something: The citizen uprising triggered a full-scale revolt. [21]

tundra [tun·drə] n. any of the vast, nearly level, treeless plains of the arctic regions: There is always a frozen layer of soil below the surface of tundra. [34]

tuxedo [tuk·sē·dō] n. a man’s dress jacket, usually black, worn for formal occasions: James wore a tuxedo to the wedding. [30]

Pronunciation Key

a add o open th thin 
ä ace ó off ðh this
â(r) care oi oil zh vision
ä palm óo took
æ end óó pool æ a in about
ë equal ou out e in listen
i it u up i in pencil
† ice ü(r) burn o in melon
o odd yōō use u in circus
uncertainty

[un·sûr´t n·t]

n.
the state of being doubtful: She spoke with some uncertainty, as if she had not yet made up her mind. [22]

underground

[un´d r·ground´]

adj. 1. below the ground: There is only underground parking in that building. 2. secret or hidden: The underground dance clubs are very popular in the city. [1]

underlying

[un´d r·l ´ing]

adj. basic or fundamental: There were underlying reasons she didn’t go to the party. [16]

underneath

[un´d r·n th´]

prep., adv. under, below: There is a tunnel underneath this building. [16]

undersized

[un´d r·s zd´]

adj. smaller than average or normal size: We had to throw back the fish because it was undersized. [9]

undertake

[un´d r·t k´]

v. to try or agree to do something: I undertook a job I was not qualified to do. [16]

universe

[yoo—n·vûrs´]

n.
all the area that exists and everything that exists within it: The universe consists of the earth, the planets, the stars, and all other things. [12]

utter

[ut´ r]

v. to say out loud: The boy just stood there and never uttered a word. [21]

vaccination

[vak´s·n·nə´shən] n.
the inoculation given to protect a person from disease: She has a scar on her arm from a smallpox vaccination. [21]

verdict

[vûr´dikt] n.
a judgment or decision, especially made by a judge or jury in a court trial: The jury considered all the evidence and decided on a verdict of not guilty. [14]

vocabulary

[n. 1. all the words a person understands: Susie has a large vocabulary for a little girl. 2. the words of a language: Many words in the English vocabulary come from Latin. [33]

vocal

[v´k l]

adj. having to do with the voice: The protest was very vocal, with everyone shouting. [33]

vocational

[v ·k´sh n· l]

adj. having to do with a job or career: At my high school, as a senior, you can choose to take classes in the afternoon or go to a vocational school. [33]

waffle

[wof´əl] n.
a crisp cake made of batter baked in a waffle iron: A waffle has a pattern of little indented squares. [34]

walrus

[wôl´ras] n.
a large sea mammal that looks like and is related to the seal: A walrus has two tusks and a thick, wrinkled neck. [27]

well-wisher

[wel´wish´ər] n.
a person who wishes well to another or to a cause, etc.: The team was surrounded by well-wishers as they left for the game. [1]

yacht

[yot] n.
a boat used for pleasure cruising or racing: The first type of yacht was used to hunt for pirates and smugglers. [27]

yearling

[yir´ling] n.
an animal between one and two years old: That calf became a yearling on January 1. [32]

zeppelin

[ze·pl·lin] n.
a rigid airship with a cigar-shaped body: The zeppelin was named after its designer, Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin. [30]