

# UNIT 8 VOCABULARY

This report provides a summary of key vocabulary for this unit. For each word, you will find the definition, related words, its word family, and examples of how the word, or forms of the word, are used in a sentence.

## century

- a period of 100 years
- ten 10s

**Related words:** century, hundred

**Word family:** bicentennial, centuries, century, centurion, centennial

- Examples:**
- Magnifying lenses were being made by spectacle manufacturers as far back as the fourteenth century.
  - Lenses were steadily improved during the seventeenth century, enabling scientists to see details never before observed.
  - The early sixteenth century was a period of constant warfare among the various feudal domains in Japan.

## civilization

A human society having dense population, large public buildings, a central authority and, often, a system of writing or other means of recording information.

**Related words:** acculturation, civilisation, civilization, culture, education, home, order, refinement, sphere

**Word family:** civilizing, civilizations, civilian, civil, civility, uncivil, civilized, civilization, uncivilized, civilians, civilize

- Examples:**
- It takes specialists for a civilization to develop.
  - Most archaeologists think that cities are signs of a civilization.
  - Civilization also involves things like writing, trade, complicated manufacturing, and high levels of art and government.

## collective

- done by or characteristic of individuals acting together
- members of a cooperative enterprise
- forming a whole or aggregate
- set up on the principle of collectivism or ownership and production by the workers involved usually under the supervision of a government

**Related words:** collective, corporate

**Word family:** collecting, collectible, collectors, collection, collectively, recollection, collectives, collects, collector, uncollected, recollections, collective, recollect, collect, collections, collected

- Examples:**
- The members of a collective farm worked the land together.
  - A collective farm is made up of many farmers who own the land all together.
  - A collective noun is a noun that names a group of people or objects.

## culture

- a particular society at a particular time and place
- the tastes in art and manners that are favored by a social group
- (biology) the growing of microorganisms in a nutrient medium (such as gelatin or agar)
- a highly developed state of perfection; having a flawless or impeccable quality
- all the knowledge and values shared by a society
- the attitudes and behavior that are characteristic of a particular social group or organization
- the raising of plants or animals
- grow in a special preparation

**Related words:** acculturation, civilisation, civilization, cultivation, culture, Finish, Polish, refinement

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<b>Word family:</b>	culturing, culture, cultural, culturally, agriculturalists, agricultural, horticultural, agriculture, horticulture, subculture, agriculturalist, cultured, cultures, counterculture
<b>Examples:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People in culture groups share many beliefs.</li> <li>• People add or change parts of an environment with their culture.</li> <li>• The words people use and the songs they sing are part of their culture.</li> </ul>

## develop

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make something new, such as a product or a mental or artistic creation</li> <li>• work out</li> <li>• gain through experience</li> <li>• come to have or undergo a change of (physical features and attributes)</li> <li>• come into existence; take on form or shape</li> <li>• change the use of and make available or usable</li> <li>• elaborate, as of theories and hypotheses</li> <li>• create by training and teaching</li> <li>• be gradually disclosed or unfolded; become manifest</li> <li>• grow, progress, unfold, or evolve through a process of evolution, natural growth, differentiation, or a conducive environment</li> <li>• become technologically advanced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cause to grow and differentiate in ways conforming to its natural development</li> <li>• generate gradually</li> <li>• grow emotionally or mature</li> <li>• make visible by means of chemical solutions</li> <li>• superimpose a three-dimensional surface on a plane without stretching, in geometry</li> <li>• move one's pieces into strategically more advantageous positions</li> <li>• move into a strategically more advantageous position</li> <li>• elaborate by the unfolding of a musical idea and by the working out of the rhythmic and harmonic changes in the theme</li> <li>• happen</li> <li>• expand in the form of a series</li> </ul>
<b>Related words:</b>	acquire, arise, break, develop, educate, evolve, explicate, formulate, germinate, get, grow, modernise, modernize, originate, prepare, produce, rise, train
<b>Word family:</b>	development, developmental, develop, underdevelop, developing, developed, developmentally, underdeveloped, develops, redevelopment, developers, undeveloped, developments, developer
<b>Examples:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many people can help you develop fitness traits.</li> <li>• Even a person with a physical disability can develop some fitness traits.</li> <li>• People who must use a wheelchair may still develop good arm strength.</li> </ul>

## dynasty

• a sequence of powerful leaders in the same family	
Related words:	dynasty
Word family:	dynasties
Examples:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The first historic dynasty, the Shang appeared around 1750 BCE.</li><li>• In a dynasty, power to rule passes from one generation to the next within a family.</li><li>• The same problems that caused the fall of one dynasty would reappear and lead to the decline of the next.</li></ul>

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## exchange

- chemical process in which one atom or ion or group changes places with another
- give to, and receive from, one another
- a mutual expression of views (especially an unpleasant one)
- the act of changing one thing for another thing
- the act of giving something in return for something received
- exchange or replace with another, usually of the same kind or category
- a workplace that serves as a telecommunications facility where lines from telephones can be connected together to permit communication
- change over, change around, as to a new order or sequence
- a workplace for buying and selling; open only to members
- (sports) an unbroken sequence of several successive strokes
- reciprocal transfer of equivalent sums of money (especially the currencies of different countries)
- the act of putting one thing or person in the place of another: "he sent Smith in for Jones but the substitution came too late to help"
- (chess) gaining (or losing) a rook in return for a knight or bishop
- (chess) the capture by both players (usually on consecutive moves) of pieces of equal value
- hand over one and receive another, approximately equivalent
- put in the place of another; switch seemingly equivalent items
- exchange a penalty for a less severe one

**Related words:** central, change, commutation, commute, convert, exchange, interchange, rally, replace, substitute, substitution, switch

**Word family:** exchanged, changeless, interchangeably, exchange, unchanged, changeling, changefulness, exchanger, exchanges, exchanging, changing, interchangeability, changeable, change, interchange, changes, interchangeable, changed, unchangeable, changer, changeover, unchanging

- Examples:**
- Consumers exchange money for goods and services from producers.
  - Before you buy, ask about the store's refund or exchange policy.
  - Internal respiration is the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide within the body of an animal.

## historian

- a person who is an authority on history and who studies it and writes about it

**Related words:** historian

**Word family:** historiography, prehistoric, historians, historian, histories, historic, historical, prehistory, historically, history

- Examples:**
- Often, an archeologist or historian will develop an explanation or a theory.
  - A historian looks at evidence from the past and comes up with a hunch.
  - More than two thousand years ago, a Greek historian wondered why people called Africa and Asia separate continents.

## information

- a message received and understood
- knowledge acquired through study or experience or instruction
- formal accusation of a crime
- a collection of facts from which conclusions may be drawn
- (communication theory) a numerical measure of the uncertainty of an outcome

**Related words:** data, entropy, information

**Word family:** information, uninformed, misinformation, informed, informing, informative, informs, inform, informer, informant, informational

- Examples:**
- People share information with other people.
  - We are becoming a people dependent on information.
  - The information period causes people to interact with people.

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## network

- an interconnected system of things or people
- (broadcasting) a communication system consisting of a group of broadcasting stations that all transmit the same programs
- an open fabric of string or rope or wire woven together at regular intervals
- a system of intersecting lines or channels
- (electronics) a system of interconnected electronic components or circuits
- communicate with and within a group

**Related words:** mesh, meshing, net, network, web

**Word family:** networking, networks

- Examples:**
- The network is called a grid.
  - The neurons in your brain and other body parts form a network.
  - Water one corner of a bamboo grove, and the root network will share the water throughout the whole grove.

## population

- the people who inhabit a territory or state
- a group of organisms of the same species inhabiting a given area
- (statistics) the entire aggregation of items from which samples can be drawn
- the number of inhabitants (either the total number or the number of a particular race or class) in a given place (country or city etc.)
- the act of populating (causing to live in a place)

**Related words:** population, universe

**Word family:** unpopulated, populate, populated, populations, populist, overpopulate, populace, populous, overpopulation, population

- Examples:**
- A field of daisies is a plant population.
  - When snakes eat frogs, the frog population shrinks.
  - The place where a population lives is called a habitat.

## region

- the extended spatial location of something
- a part of an animal that has a special function or is supplied by a given artery or nerve
- a large indefinite location on the surface of the Earth
- the approximate amount of something (usually used prepositionally as in 'in the region of')
- a knowledge domain that you are interested in or are communicating about

**Related words:** area, neighborhood, part, realm, region

**Word family:** regions, region, regional, regionally, regionalism

- Examples:**
- The Great Lakes region is made up of six states.
  - The Pacific Mountains region has milder winters than the rest of Alaska.
  - The Alpine region is made up of a group of steep mountains and plateaus.

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## society

- an extended social group having a distinctive cultural and economic organization
- a formal association of people with similar interests
- the state of being with someone
- the fashionable elite

**Related words:** club, companionship, company, fellowship, gild, guild, lodge, order, society

**Word family:** unsociable, socially, societal, socialists, society, sociologists, socializing, socialize, socialite, sociology, socialized, sociologist, socialist, antisocial, socialization, socialistic, sociological, socialism, social, socialites, societies

- Examples:**
- Traditional China was an agricultural society.
  - A society is an organized way for individuals to live together.
  - A civilization needs a political organization to give order to the society.

## world zones

A large region of the world where humans settled with a high degree of contact with others in their region, but without contact with people from other regions. The world zones are: Afro-Eurasia, Americas, Australia, and Pacific.

- Examples:**
- The interconnection and communication between world zones did not occur until after 1492.
  - The Afro-Eurasian world zone had an advantage over other world zones because humans evolved in this area and animals such as horses and oxen were native to this land mass.



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