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 | |
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| a period of 100 yearsten 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 | |
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| A human society having dense population, large public buildings, a central authority and, often, a system of writing or other means of recording information. | |
| acculturation, civilisation, civilization, culture, education, home, order, refinement, sphere | |
| civilizing, civilizations, civilian, civil, civility, uncivil, civilized, civilization, uncivilized, civilians, civilize | |
| 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. | |
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economic

- of or relating to an economy, the system of production and management of material wealth
- of or relating to the science of economics
- using the minimum of time or resources necessary for effectiveness
- concerned with worldly necessities of life (especially money)
- financially rewarding

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| Related words: | economic, economical |
| Word family: | socioeconomic, economists, economize, economics, economies, macroeconomic, economic, economical, microeconomics, microeconomic, economist, economically, economy |
| Examples: | Every society has an economic system. Making or producing economic goods and services is called production. The activity or act of using economic goods and services is called consumption |

exchange networks

A system of interaction through which humans share and trade information, goods, and, sometimes, diseases.

- The exchange networks established in Afro-Eurasia helped to accelerate collective learning.
- Goods, ideas, and diseases can all be transferred in exchange networks.

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| global | |
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| involving the entire earth; not limited or provincial in scope having the shape of a sphere or ball | |
| Related words: | global, globular, international, planetary, round, spherical, universal, world, worldwide |
| Word family: | globule, globulin, globe, global, globular, globally, globes, globules |
| Examples: | Global coverage was developed using two satellites in orbit. Rich nations want to cut down on new global pollution. The equator is one of the base lines of the global grid system. |

| globalization | |
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| The increasing interconnection of the world that began at about 1500 CE and has accelerated since 1800 CE. | |
| Word family: | globule, globulin, globe, global, globular, globally, globes, globules |
| Examples: | • Globalization is the word that describes the whole process of big corporations moving around the world in search of new markets and cheaper labor. |
| | The making of your computer is an example of globalization. |
| | Why do you think that the poorest countries have seen few gains from globalization? |

| historian | |
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| 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 an explanation. |
| | More than two thousand years ago, a Greek historian wondered why people called Africa and Asia separate continents. |

| increase | | |
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| become bigger or greater in amount make bigger or more a quantity that is added a change resulting in an increase a process of becoming larger or longer or more nume more important the amount by which something increases the act of increasing something | | the amount by which something increases |
| Related words: | addition, gain, grow, growth, increase, increment, raise, rise, soar | |
| Word family: | increased, increasingly, increase, increases, increasing | |
| Examples: | Examples: Scientists are finding ways to increase the supply of fish. To feed the growing population of the world, food production must increase. Consumers' spending will increase if the amount of taxes they pay is reduced. | |

industrial

- of or relating to or resulting from industry
- having highly developed industries
- employed in industry
- suitable to stand up to hard wear

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| Related words: | industrial |
| Word family: | industrial, industrialized, industriousness, industrialism, industrially, industrialist, industries, industrious, industrialization, industrialize, industriously, preindustrial, industrialists, industry |
| Examples: | Industrial materials need further processing before becoming a useful product. The industrial market differs from the consumer market in several ways. Industrial areas were moved away from the center of the city. |

industrialization

• the development of industry on an extensive scale

| Related words: | industrialization | |
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| Word family: | industrial, industrialized, industriousness, industrialism, industrially, industrialist, industries, industrious, industrialization, industrialize, industriously, preindustrial, industrialists, industry | |
| Examples: | The next step in industrialization was the development of factory-built panels. | |
| | Growing industrialization at the beginning of the twentieth century required many skilled workers. | |
| | Modernization and industrialization require many changes in people's ways of thinking and acting. | |

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)

| The act of populating (causing to live in a place) | |
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| 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. |

produce

- bring forth or yield
- create or manufacture a man-made product
- cause to happen, occur or exist
- · bring out for display
- cultivate by growing, often involving improvements by means of agricultural techniques
- bring onto the market or release
- fresh fruits and vegetable grown for the market
- come to have or undergo a change of (physical features and attributes)

| Related words: | acquire, create, develop, farm, get, grow, make, produce, raise | |
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| Word family: | reproductively, unproductive, producer, produces, produced, productions, productive, productivity, preproduction, overproduction, productively, production, counterproductive, nonproductive, reproducible, product, reproduced, producers, reproduces, produce, producing, reproductions, reproductive, reproduce, products, byproduct, reproduction reproducing | |
| Examples: | Not all nuclear chain reactions produce an explosion. Many plants do not produce seeds at all. | |
| | Fuels are substances that are burned to produce energy. | |

revolution

- a drastic and far-reaching change in ways of thinking and behaving
- the overthrow of a government by those who are governed
- a single complete turn (axial or orbital)

| a single complete turn taxial or orbitals | |
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| Related words: | gyration, revolution, rotation |
| Word family: | revolutionary, revolution, revolutionize, revolts, revolt, revolutionaries, revolting, revolutions, counterrevolutionary, revolutionized, revolted |
| Examples: | After the Industrial Revolution began, more people began to move into towns and cities. The French Revolution brought sweeping changes to France's political, social, and economic systems. |
| | The achievements of the Scientific Revolution and the technological advances that preceded it were very important. |

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

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| 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. |

technology

- the practical application of science to commerce or industry
- the discipline dealing with the art or science of applying scientific knowledge to practical problems

| Related words: | engineering, technology |
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| Word family: | technologically, technologies, technology |
| Examples: | Science and technology differ but are also related. |
| | Technology has enabled farmers to greatly increase the amount of food grown. |
| | Concerns over fuel supplies and over pollution are important technology topics in themselves. |

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TextGenome

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