

CENTRO EDUCATIVO CONEET**FEBRUARY VOCABULARY****5th GRADE**

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| 1. thunderbolt | A flash of lighting with a simultaneous crash of thunder. |
| 2. helmet | A hard or padded protective hat. |
| 3. foe | An enemy or opponent of somebody or something formal. |
| 4. gush | To send out or flow in a rapid or plentiful stream |
| 5. plunge | To fall or move suddenly or uncontrollably. |
| 6. shimmer | To shine with a soft tremulous light. |
| 7. injury | 1. An instance of physical damage.
2. The fact of being injured or damaged. |
| 8. barber | A person who cuts men's hair and shaves or trims beards as an occupation. |
| 9. troop | Soldiers or armed forces. |
| 10. bedraggled | Wet, dirty and unkempt or with hair or clothes in this state. |
| 11. beg | To ask (someone) earnestly or humbly for something. |
| 12. blanket | A large piece of woolen material used as a covering for warmth, as on a bed. |
| 13. bitter | Having a sharp, pungent taste or smell; not sweet. |
| 14. sunrise | The time in the morning when the sun rises. |
| 15. scorcher | A day or period of very hot weather. |
| 16. mossy | Covered or overgrown with moss. |
| 17. dodge | To avoid by a sudden quick movement. |
| 18. musket | A shoulder gun with a long barrel and a smooth bore. |
| 19. strip | To remove all coverings or clothes from. |
| 20. woolen | Knitted or woven with wool. |
| 21. stir | To move an implement round and round (in a liquid or other substance) in order to mix it thoroughly. |

22. dizzy	Having a sensation of spinning around and losing one's balance.
23. ditch	A narrow channel dug to hold or carry water.
24. still	Not moving.
25. blaze	A very large or fiercely burning fire.
26. wool	Yarn spun from the short curly hair of sheep or other animals.
27. fife	A small flute used in marching bands.
28. drum	A musical instrument usually consisting of a membrane stretched across a hollow frame and played by sticking the stretched membrane.
29. whiz	To move quickly through the air with a whistling or whooshing sound.
30. toward	Going to.
31. wide	Of great or more than average width.
32. petticoat	A woman's light, loose undergarment in the form of a skirt or dress.
33. rip	To tear or pull forcibly away from something or someone.
34. ramrod	A rod for loading a charge into a muzzle-loading musket.
35. wound	Wound, wounded, wounding. To cause a wound in the body of somebody or something, especially using a weapon.
36. dexterity	Skill in performing tasks, especially with the hands.
37. apprentice	A person learning a trade from a skilled employer.
38. persuade	To cause to do something through reasoning or argument.
39. bondage	The state of being a slave or feudal serf.
40. skill	The ability to do something well, usually gained through training or experience.
41. harvest	The crop that is gathered or ripens during a season.
42. weave	To make something by interlacing strands or strips of any material.
43. blacksmith	A person who makes and repairs things in iron by hand.
44. profitable	Yielding profit or financial gain.
45. coarse	Rough or harsh in texture, unrefined.

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| 46. wax | To polish or treat with wax. |
| 47. flesh | The soft substance in the body consisting of muscle tissue and fat. |
| 48. steady | Firmly fixed, supported, or balanced. |
| 49. purchase | To buy (something) |
| 50. marble | A hard crystalline metamorphic form of limestone, typically variegated or mottled. |
| 51. dock | An enclosed area of water in a port for the loading, unloading, and repair of ships. |
| 52. through | Moving in one side and out of the other side of (an opening or location). |
| 53. kidnap | To abduct and hold captive, typically to obtain a ransom. |
| 54. frighten | To cause to be afraid. |
| 55. slave | A person who is the legal property of other and is forced to obey them. |
| 56. haul | To pull or drag with effort or force. |
| 57. deg | Abbreviation for degree. |
| 58. tack | Tack, tacked, tacking. To attach something with small sharp broadheaded nails. |
| 59. comrade | (among men) a colleague or a fellow member of an organization. |
| 60. crew | A group of people who work on and operate a ship, boat, aircraft, or train. |
| 61. freedom | The power or right to act, speak or think freely. |
| 62. forbidding | Unfriendly or threatening. |
| 63. sneer | A contemptuous or mocking smile, remark or tone. |
| 64. watchful | Alert and vigilant. |
| 65. pitiful | Deserving or arousing pity or compassion. |
| 66. pump | A mechanical device using suction or pressure to raise or move liquids. |
| 67. surrender | To stop resisting an opponent or submit to their authority. |
| 68. weather | The state of the atmosphere at a place and time as regards temperature, wind, rain, etc. |
| 69. scatter | To throw in various random directions. |
| 70. soak | To make or become thoroughly wet by immersion in liquid. |

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| 71. plow | To turn up (earth) with a plough. |
| 72. mock | To tease scornfully; ridicule. |
| 73. summon | An order to appear in a low court. |
| 74. bullet | A metal projectile fired from a small firearm, typically cylindrical and pointed. |
| 75. scrawl | To write in a hurried, careless way. |
| 76. hike | To have a long walk or a walking tour. |
| 77. woeful | Full of sorrow; miserable. |
| 78. knapsack | A soldier's or hiker's bag with shoulder straps, carried on the back. |
| 79. slip | Slip, slipped, slipping. To remove a slip from a plant in order to grow a new plant. |
| 80. turnip | A round root with white or cream flesh which is eaten as a vegetable and also has edible leaves. |
| 81. roof | The structure forming the upper covering of a building or vehicle. |
| 82. boom | Boom, boomed, booming. To make a loud deep reverberating sound. |
| 83. leap | To jump or spring a long way. |
| 84. warehouse | A large building where raw materials or manufactured goods may be stored. |
| 85. lock | To fasten or be fastened with a lock. |
| 86. shilling | A former British coin and monetary unit equal to one twentieth of a pound or twelve pence. |
| 87. skinner | Somebody who skins animals, or deals on animals skins. |
| 88. cattle | Large domesticated mammals kept for the production of milk, and meat, and also as draft animals. Cows and oxen are common types of cattle. |
| 89. dawn | The first appearance of light in the sky before sunrise. |

SCIENCE AND GEOGRAPHY

1. mineral An inorganic solid substance that occurs naturally in rocks and in the ground and has its own characteristic appearance and chemical composition.
2. ore A naturally occurring mineral from which particular constituents, especially metals, can be profitably extracted.
3. fossil fuel Any carbon-containing fuel, for example, coal, peat, petroleum, and natural gas, derived from the decomposed remains of prehistoric plants and animals.
4. petroleum Crude oil that occurs naturally in sedimentary rocks and consists mainly of hydrocarbons.
5. natural gas A mixture of combustible hydrocarbon gases, mostly methane and ethane, found trapped in the pore spaces of certain sedimentary rocks, often along with petroleum deposits.
6. coal A hard black or dark brown sedimentary rock formed by the decomposition of plant material, widely used as a fuel.
7. decompose To break down organic matter from a complex to a simpler form, mainly through the action of fungi and bacteria.
8. gravity The attraction that the Earth or another celestial body exerts on an object.
9. suffer 1) To feel pain or great discomfort in body or mind.
2) To become or appear worse; deteriorate.
10. replace To take the place of or substitute for somebody or something.
11. troposphere The lowest and most dense layer of the atmosphere, extending 8 to 16 km.
12. stratosphere The region of the Earth's atmosphere between the troposphere and mesosphere, from 10 km (6 mi) to 50 km (30 mi) above the Earth's surface.
13. mesosphere The layer of the Earth's atmosphere in which temperature decreases rapidly, located between the stratosphere and thermosphere.
14. exosphere The outermost region of the atmosphere of the Earth or another planet.
15. altitude The height of something above a particular specified level, especially above sea level or the Earth's surface.

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| 16. ozone | A gaseous form of oxygen with three oxygen atoms per molecule, formed by electrical discharge in oxygen. |
| 17. water cycle | The constant circulation of water between atmosphere, land, and sea by evaporation, precipitation, and percolation through soils and rocks. |
| 18. solar energy | Energy obtained from radiation emitted by the Sun. |
| 19. molecule | The smallest physical unit of a substance that can exist independently, one of two atoms held together by chemical forces. |
| 20. water vapor | Water in the form of a vapor but usually below boiling point. |
| 21. evaporation | A process in which something is changed from a liquid to a vapor without its temperature reaching the boiling point. |
| 22. humidity | The amount of moisture in the air. |
| 23. condensation | The process by which a vapor loses heat and changes into a liquid. |
| 24. runoff | 1. Rainfall that does not soak into the soil but flows into surface waters.
2. Agricultural or industrial waste products that are carried by rainfall and melting snow into surface waters. |
| 25. meteorology | The scientific study of the Earth's atmosphere. Especially its patterns of climate and weather. |
| 26. air pressure | The downward pressure exerted by the weight of the overlying atmosphere. |
| 27. sea level | The level of the surface of the sea relative to the land. Halfway between high and low tide. |
| 28. expand | To increase or cause something to increase in size or volume as a result of a rise in temperature or decrease in pressure. |
| 29. thermometer | An instrument for measuring temperature. |
| 30. barometer | An instrument measuring changes in atmospheric pressure, used in weather forecasting. |