



## ***UNIT 11 VOCABULARY LIST***

<b>assembly line</b>	(noun) An arrangement of machines, equipment, and workers in which work passes from station to station in a direct line until the product is complete
<b>canal</b>	(noun) A manmade waterway
<b>capital</b>	(noun) 1 The money and goods that a person owns 2 One of the four factors of production; the human-made items used to make a product, like factories and machines
<b>child labor</b>	(noun) Paying children to work; in the modern day, there are laws in some countries to make sure it is not too physically, mentally, or socially dangerous or that it stops children from going to school
<b>city</b>	(noun) An area where many people live close to one another; cities are generally larger than towns. Cities have lots of buildings, containing things like stores, restaurants, churches, apartment buildings, houses, factories, office buildings, museums, and theaters
<b>cloth</b>	(noun) Another word for fabric or material, such as the fabric used to make clothing or bedding
<b>communication network</b>	(noun) A system where information passes from one person or group to another; information can pass over telephone lines, telegraph lines, or other ways of communicating
<b>consumer</b>	(noun) Someone who buys products or goods
<b>cottage industry</b>	(noun) Making products to sell when people work in their own homes and use their own equipment



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<b>cotton</b>	(noun) A plant grown in warm climates that has a soft, fluffy material around the seeds; this material is spun into thread and yarn; then the thread or yarn is woven into cloth
<b>currency</b>	(noun) Money in any form
<b>dam</b>	(noun) A wall built to hold back water in order to raise the level of the water; when rivers are dammed, they turn into lakes or ponds
<b>efficiency</b>	(noun) The ability to accomplish a job in a short period of time and with little effort
<b>electricity</b>	(noun) A form of energy from positive and negative charges that can be carried by wires; used for heating, lighting, and giving power to machines
<b>entrepreneurship</b>	(noun) 1 Setting up a business 2 One of the four factors of production; the people and systems that connect the other three factors and help them grow
<b>ethnic</b>	(adjective) Referring to the shared culture and traditions of a group of people
<b>fabric</b>	(noun) Another word for cloth or material, such as the cloth used to make clothing or bedding
<b>factors of production</b>	(noun) Four economic resources necessary to create a successful product: capital, entrepreneurship, labor, land
<b>factory</b>	(noun) A building designed to house machines and other technology
<b>garment worker</b>	(noun) A person who works making items of clothing



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<b>gristmill</b>	(noun) A building next to a river that uses water power to move large stones that grind grain into flour
<b>hydropower</b>	(noun) Using water to power machines and other technology
<b>immigrant</b>	(noun) A person who moves from one country to live in another country
<b>immigration</b>	(noun) The act of moving to a new country to live permanently
<b>industrialization</b>	(noun) The shift to making many products on a large scale, using machinery and factories
<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	(noun) A period of major change in the economy focusing on the change from making things at home to making things in factories
<b>industry</b>	(noun) 1 Making products by using machinery and factories 2 A group of businesses that provide a particular product or service
<b>labor</b>	(noun) 1 Work, especially hard physical work 2 One of the four factors of production; the human workers needed to make a product
<b>labor union</b>	(noun) An organization that workers join to protect their rights and interests
<b>land</b>	(noun) One of the four factors of production; the natural resources needed to make a product



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<b>leisure</b>	(noun) Using free time for enjoyment
<b>logging</b>	(noun) Cutting trees down and making them into usable boards or pieces
<b>lumber</b>	(noun) Wood that has been processed from a tree into usable boards or pieces
<b>manufacturing</b>	(noun) Making products, especially with machines in factories
<b>mass production</b>	(noun) Making goods in large numbers, usually by machinery
<b>mechanization</b>	(noun) Replacing human workers with machinery and other technology
<b>modernization</b>	(noun) When society, people, and activities change to include recent technology or information
<b>picket</b>	(verb) To protest or demonstrate outside a location
<b>product</b>	(noun) An object made by labor, either by hand or by machine
<b>raw material</b>	(noun) Material that has not yet been processed or manufactured into a final form
<b>rural</b>	(adjective) An area of land that is primarily used for farming, where there are no large towns or cities



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<b>sawmill</b>	(noun) A building along a river with a machine to cut logs into timber
<b>standardize</b>	(verb) To measure items or activities based on one measurement of the item or activity
<b>steam engine</b>	(noun) A machine that uses water that is boiled, evaporated, and then condensed in order to create power
<b>steam power</b>	(noun) The use of water condensation to power machines and other technology
<b>strike</b>	(noun) When a group of workers organize together and stop working in order to force their employer to agree to their demands, usually for higher pay, shorter hours, or safer working conditions
<b>tenement house</b>	(noun) Crowded living apartments, usually unsafe with poor sanitation
<b>textiles</b>	(noun) Types of cloth or fabric
<b>town</b>	(noun) An area where people live close to one another; towns tend to be larger than villages but smaller than cities. Towns in New England usually have a town hall or central meeting place, churches, schools, a post office, and sometimes businesses like restaurants or stores
<b>transportation network</b>	(noun) A system where goods or people pass from one place to another; transportation can be provided by animals (like horses) or machines (like railroads or cars). Transportation networks usually include roads, bridges, rail lines, canals, and other manmade improvements to the land



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<b>urban</b>	(adjective) A large town or city, where there are lots of buildings and people
<b>urbanization</b>	(noun) The growth of cities as a response to more and more people moving from the countryside into cities
<b>wage</b>	(noun) A payment made to a worker by an employer for work completed
<b>water power</b>	(noun) Using moving water to power machines
<b>waterwheel</b>	(noun) A wheel that is moved by water; the force of the water moving over the wheel, makes the wheel move; the wheel's movement provides power to the machines
<b>wood pulp</b>	(noun) Very small pieces of wood crushed into a spongy, thick material that is used to make paper
<b>wool</b>	(noun) Soft curly hair cut from a sheep or other animals that has been spun to make yarn or thread