CONTENTS

Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols ................................................................. 2
Guidelines Regarding Pronunciation and Language of Origin .................................. 3
Tips for Spelling Bee Officials .................................................................................. 4
Rules for Local Spelling Bees .................................................................................... 6
Words 1–225: Words from the 2013 School Spelling Bee Study List ....................... 11
Words 226–375: Additional Words ........................................................................... 44
Alphabetical Index ................................................................................................. 68
Numerical Index ..................................................................................................... 70

©2012, Scripps National Spelling Bee
All rights reserved.
This is copyrighted material. Do not post to Web.
### Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ə</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation used by r-droppers for bird (alternative ər)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ã</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation used by r-droppers for bird (alternative ə)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of loch (alternative ʌ), as in German ie-h-laut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ı</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of loch (alternative ʌ), as in German ie-h-laut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>as in murmur, dim, nymph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>as in no, own</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>indicates that a preceding vowel is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French un bon vin blanc ʌɾˈbön.vɛ̃.bland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ð</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of glory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>saw, all, saurian; one pronunciation of harrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ñ</td>
<td>French beuf, German Hölle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ð</td>
<td>as in French feu, German Hölle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ð</td>
<td>as in French feu, German Hölle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ð</td>
<td>coin, destroy, strawy, sawing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ð</td>
<td>(in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates a vowel with the quality of ʌ in bone but longer, not the sound of ʌ in food: comme ˈkɔmʁe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>pepper, lip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>rarity, one pronunciation of tar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>source, less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>with nothing between, as in shy, mission, machine, special (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in death ˈhead \dɛθ.hɛd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>tie, attack; one pronunciation of latter (alternative ʌ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>with nothing between, as in thin, other (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in knighthood ˈkniθhəd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ə</td>
<td>then, either (actually, this is a single sound, not two)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʌ</td>
<td>rule, fool, youth, union ˈyʊrənˌθjuː, few ˈfyʊ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʊ</td>
<td>pull, wood, curable ˈkɜrəbl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɛ</td>
<td>German fallen, hülseh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ð</td>
<td>French rue, German füllen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>vivid, give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ə</td>
<td>we, away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>yard, cue ˈkjuː, union ˈyʊnɪən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ə</td>
<td>youth, union, cue, few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ə</td>
<td>curable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ə</td>
<td>zone, raise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zh</td>
<td>with nothing between, as in vision, azure ˈəzərˌeɪ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guidelines Regarding Pronunciation and Language of Origin

Pronunciation

For many words in *Webster’s Third New International Dictionary*, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster (*Webster’s Third*), more than one pronunciation is offered. In this school pronunciation guide, the chief pronunciation for a word is most often the first pronunciation given in this dictionary. Occasionally, however, the Bee has chosen to assign the dictionary’s second or third pronunciation as the chief pronunciation. This decision has been made whenever the Bee has reason to think that a certain pronunciation has become the most prevalent one since this dictionary was first published.

Many of the variations in pronunciation listed in *Webster’s Third* are included in this publication as alternate pronunciations and are listed in square brackets under the chief pronunciation. These alternate pronunciations are all the variants in the dictionary’s pronunciation data that differ phonemically from the chief pronunciation. Minor phonetic variations that are described in the dictionary pages are not included here, however, such as pronunciations that differ only in the level of stress on given syllables. In addition, this publication has not included the voluminous treatment of *r*-dropping and vowel variations before /r/ such as those that are found in certain geographical dialects of American English. Experience has shown that this information about nuances of phonetic variation in pronunciation can be the cause for confusion for spellers and pronouncers alike.

Nevertheless, every pronunciation in *Webster’s Third* that can offer any clues about spelling is listed as an alternate pronunciation herein. The phrase no alternate pronunciations means simply that, while the dictionary entry may or may not contain further details about phonetic differences in different dialects, the word in question has no other pronunciations that differ phonemically from the chief pronunciation that is provided.

Language of Origin

Information in this guide regarding language of origin is a simplification of that provided in *Webster’s Third*. For example, *Webster’s Third* gives Old English, Middle English, and English, but we give only English.

With New Latin and International Scientific Vocabulary, however, we tend to provide information that supplements that provided in *Webster’s Third*. Where *Webster’s Third* lists New Latin as the language of origin, we attempt to list the origin of the roots used to form the new word. We list International Scientific Vocabulary only when it is difficult to determine instead the languages from which the International Scientific Vocabulary element came.

We do not always list all of the languages a word passed through before it entered modern English. Only those languages that significantly altered the word are listed, with the earliest language listed first followed by the subsequent language(s). We give the separate etymologies of each word element regularly used in *Webster’s Third*, with one exception: combining form(s). Combining forms are word elements regularly used in English or another language to make a new word, but they do not by themselves constitute words. Examples include -ly, -ing, -ment, -en, -o-, en-, non-, etc. Page 16a of *Webster’s Third* contains more detailed information about etymological entries.
Tips for Spelling Bee Officials

1. Acquaint yourself with the organization of this guide.
   
   A. Words 1–225:
   
   - These words were selected from the School Spelling Bee Study List. The first words on the list are School Spelling Bee Study List words designated for first graders.
   
   - Words progress in difficulty by groups of 25 words.
   
   B. Words 226–375 (Additional Words):
   
   - These words were NOT selected from the Scripps National Spelling Bee Study Words. Instead, these words were selected from Webster’s Third New International Dictionary and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster (Webster’s Third).


3. Pronouncers, please note:
   
   - Before the spelling bee gets under way, review the 375 word entries and completely familiarize yourself with the correct pronunciations of the words.

   - One pronunciation is listed alongside each word in this guide, and this pronunciation is usually the first given in Webster’s Third. If the speller requests an alternate pronunciation, consult the additional pronunciation information provided in square brackets. Please refer to the guidelines regarding pronunciation provided on page 3.

   - This guide provides language of origin information. Please refer to the guidelines regarding language of origin on page 3. Consult Webster’s Third if you desire additional information or clarity regarding the word’s language of origin.

   - Although some words can be more than one part of speech, only one part of speech per word is provided in this guide. The part of speech provided matches that of the definition listed and coincides with the word’s use in the illustrative sentence.

   - Several words have homonyms or near homonyms. If you think a word is a homonym and yet a homonym is not listed, check Webster’s Third or skip the word. It is possible that we did not note the fact that the word is a homonym. For the final word in handling homonyms, see the portions of Rules 5, 7, and 11 that refer to homonyms.

   - Because during the spelling bee you may be asked to check for additional information in Webster’s Third, this guide provides the Webster’s Third page and column location of each word, designated in parentheses after the part of speech as follows: (Webster’s Third page number, column number).
4. Judges, please note:

- Ensure that you are completely familiar with the rules. Pay particular attention to Rule 6 (Judges’ role), Rule 10 (End-of-bee procedure), and Rule 11 (Appeals).

- You may customize the word list in this guide for the circumstances of your spelling bee. You may omit words. You may place words elsewhere on the list. However, if you choose to place words elsewhere on the list, avoid placing a School Spelling Bee Study List word (any word with a number between 1 and 225) in the Additional Words (any word with a number greater than 225) and vice versa.

- Preserve fairness by ensuring that all spellers spelling in the same round receive words from the same section of this guide.

- *Webster’s Third* (Figure 1) is the final authority for the spelling of all words that appear on Scripps National Spelling Bee word lists. We suggest that you have at least one copy of *Webster’s Third* on hand at your spelling bee. If you cannot locate a copy of *Webster’s Third* in time for your spelling bee, *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*, eleventh edition (Figure 2), copyright 2003, Merriam-Webster, is the preferred alternative.
Rules for Local Spelling Bees

Preface

We encourage spellers, parents, teachers, and spelling bee officials to read these rules prior to any spelling bee. These rules are guidelines designed to assist spelling bee officials and spellers at the local level. Spellers should check with their local spelling bee officials for the rules in effect in their area. Spelling bee officials include the pronouncer, judges, coordinator and sponsor.

While local spelling bee officials have the prerogative to amend Rules 2 through 11, amendments — particularly any amendments to the end-of-bee procedure — should be undertaken only with careful consideration of the various outcomes that may result from the amendments.

The Scripps National Spelling Bee has no authority over the conduct of local spelling bees (namely, spelling bees other than the Scripps National Spelling Bee near Washington, D.C.). Consequently, the national office will not render judgments relating to the conduct of local spelling bees. Individuals bearing complaints about the conduct of local spelling bees should register their concerns with local spelling bee officials. DECISIONS OF LOCAL SPELLING BEE OFFICIALS ARE FINAL.

These Rules for Local Spelling Bees are not the rules in effect at the Scripps National Spelling Bee near Washington, DC. When a local spelling bee official says, “We use the national rules,” he or she is probably indicating that the Rules for Local Spelling Bees are in effect.

The Scripps National Spelling Bee near Washington, D.C. operates under a significantly different set of rules called the Contest Rules of the 2013 Scripps National Spelling Bee. These rules contain provisions that are specific to unique conditions at the event near Washington, D.C. Their successful implementation at the local level is considered impossible and therefore is not recommended.

---

Rules

1. Eligibility: A speller qualifying for the 2013 Scripps National Spelling Bee near Washington, D.C. must meet these requirements:

   (1) The speller must not have won a Scripps National Spelling Bee championship near Washington, D.C.

   (2) The speller must attend a school that is officially enrolled with the Scripps National Spelling Bee.

   (3) The speller must not have passed beyond the eighth grade on or before February 1, 2013.

   (4) The speller must not have repeated any grade for the purpose of extending spelling bee eligibility. If the speller has repeated any grade, the speller must notify the Scripps National Spelling Bee of the circumstances of grade repetition by March 31, 2013; and the Scripps National Spelling Bee will, in its sole discretion, determine the speller’s eligibility status on or before April 30, 2013.

   (5) The speller — or the speller’s parent, legal guardian, or school official acting on the speller’s behalf — must not have declared to another entity an academic classification higher than eighth grade for any purpose, including high school graduation equivalency or proficiency examinations and/or examinations such as the PSAT, SAT or ACT.

   (6) The speller must not have earned the legal equivalent of a high school diploma.

   (7) The speller must not have completed or have been enrolled in more than six high school-level courses or two college-level courses on or before April 30, 2013.

   (8) The speller must not bypass or circumvent normal school activity to study for spelling bees. The Scripps National Spelling Bee defines normal school activity as adherence to at least four courses of study other than language arts, spelling, Latin, Greek, vocabulary and etymology for at least four hours per weekday for 34 of the 38 weeks between August 27, 2012, and May 18, 2013.

   (9) The speller must not have reached his/her 15th birthday on or before August 31, 2012.
(10) The speller must have been declared a champion of a final local spelling bee on or after February 1, 2013.

(11) The speller must not have been disqualified at any level of a sponsor’s spelling bee program between June 2012 and April 2013. Further, if the speller becomes disqualified at any level of a sponsor’s spelling bee program before April 2013, the speller will be disqualified from competing in the Scripps National Spelling Bee and may not seek advancement in the Bee program through another sponsor and/or enrollment in another school.

(12) The speller, upon qualifying for the 2013 Scripps National Spelling Bee near Washington, D.C., must submit a completed Champion Bio Form, a Certification of Eligibility Form, a signed Appearance Consent and Release Form and a photo to the Scripps National Spelling Bee. The speller will notify the Bee — at least 24 hours prior to the first day of competition in the 2013 Scripps National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C. — if any of the statements made on the Certification of Eligibility Form are no longer true or require updating. The speller’s sponsor will provide access to the necessary forms.

The Scripps National Spelling Bee may disqualify prior to or during competition any speller who is not in compliance with any of its eligibility requirements; and it may — at any time between the conclusion of the 2013 Scripps National Spelling Bee and April 30, 2014 — require any speller who is found to have not been in compliance with any of the eligibility requirements to forfeit the prizes, rank, and other benefits accorded to the speller as a result of participation in the 2013 Scripps National Spelling Bee.

2. Format: The spelling bee is conducted in rounds. Each speller remaining in the spelling bee at the start of a round spells one word in each round — except in the case of a written, multiple choice or computer-based test. The spelling bee may be conducted orally or in writing or in a manner that is a combination of the two; however, if the spelling bee officials specify an oral format, the speller may not demand a written format except under the conditions of Rule 4.

3. Word list: Local spelling bee officials are responsible for selecting the word lists for use at each local spelling bee. Many local spelling bee officials use word lists generated by the Scripps National Spelling Bee. These lists include many words that appear in the current edition of Spell It! as well as some “end-of-bee” words. All words on Scripps National Spelling Bee word lists are entries in Webster’s Third New International Dictionary and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster, the official dictionary of the Scripps National Spelling Bee.

4. Special needs: Spelling bee officials will strive to provide accommodation for spellers who have physical challenges. All requests for spelling bee officials to accommodate special needs involving sight, hearing, speech, or movement should be directed to spelling bee officials well in advance of the spelling bee date. The judges have discretionary power to amend oral and/or written spelling requirements on a case-by-case basis for spellers with diagnosed medical conditions involving sight, hearing, speech or movement.

5. Pronouncer’s role: The pronouncer strives to pronounce words according to the diacritical markings in Scripps National Spelling Bee word lists and Webster’s Third New International Dictionary and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster.

Homonyms: If a word has one or more homonyms, the pronouncer indicates which word is to be spelled by defining the word.

Speller’s requests: The pronouncer must respond one to two times to a speller's requests for a pronunciation, definition, sentence, part of speech, language(s) of origin, and alternate pronunciation(s) as indicated in an official 2013 Scripps National Spelling Bee pronouncer guide. The pronouncer is not required to entertain requests for root word information, alternate definitions, markedly slower pronunciation, word information from a source other than an official 2013 Scripps National Spelling Bee pronouncer guide, or affirmation of the speller's correctness of pronunciation: any such response that the pronouncer gives to these requests, or declines to give to these requests, shall not be considered grounds for reinstatement.
6. **Judges’ role:** The judges uphold the rules and determine whether or not words are spelled correctly. They also render final decisions on appeals in accordance with Rule 11. They are in complete control of the competition and their decision is final on all questions.

**Interaction with the speller:** Because seeing the speller’s lip movements may be critical in detecting misunderstandings or misspellings, the judges encourage spellers to face them when pronouncing and spelling the word.

**Notice of rules:** The judges ensure that all spellers and audience members are given an opportunity to receive a complete copy of the rules prior to the start of the spelling bee.

**Misunderstandings:** The judges participate in the exchange of information between the speller and pronouncer if they feel that clarification is needed. Also, the judges listen carefully to the speller’s pronunciation of the word; and, if they sense that the speller has misunderstood the word, the judges work with the speller and pronouncer until they are satisfied that reasonable attempts have been made to assist the speller in understanding the word. While the judges are responsible for attempting to detect a speller’s misunderstanding, it is sometimes impossible to detect a misunderstanding until a spelling error has been made. The judges are not responsible for the speller’s misunderstanding.

**Pronouncer errors:** The judges compare the pronouncer’s pronunciation with the diacritical markings in the word list. If the judges feel that the pronouncer’s pronunciation does not match the pronunciation specified in the diacritical markings, the judges direct the pronouncer to correct the error as soon as it is detected.

**Disqualifications for reasons other than clear misspelling:** The judges will disqualify a speller (1) who refuses a request to start spelling; (2) who does not approach the microphone when it is time to receive the word; (3) who does not comply with the eligibility requirements; (4) who engages in unsportsmanlike conduct; (5) who, in the process of retracing a spelling, alters the letters or sequence of letters from those first uttered; or (6) who, in the process of spelling, utters unintelligible or nonsense sounds.

**Speller activities that do not merit disqualification:** The judges may not disqualify a speller (1) for failing to pronounce the word either before or after spelling it, (2) for asking a question, or (3) for noting or failing to note capitalization or punctuation of a word or spacing within a word.

7. **Speller’s role:** The speller makes an effort to face the judges and pronounce the word for the judges before spelling it and after spelling it. The speller while facing the judges makes an effort to utter each letter distinctly and with sufficient volume to be understood by the judges. The speller may ask the pronouncer to say the word again, define it, use it in a sentence, provide the part of speech, provide the language(s) of origin, and/or provide an alternate pronunciation or pronunciations.

**Misunderstandings:** The speller is responsible for any misunderstanding of the word unless (1) the pronouncer never provided a correct pronunciation; (2) the pronouncer provided incorrect information regarding the definition, part of speech, or language of origin; or (3) the speller correctly spelled a homonym of the word and the pronouncer failed to either offer a definition or distinguish the homonyms.

**Correction of a misspelling:** The pronouncer and judges will not ask the speller to correct another speller’s misspelling, even in end-of-bee circumstances.

8. **Misspelling:** Upon incorrectly spelling a word, the speller immediately drops out of the competition, except as provided in Rule 10.
10. **End-of-bee procedure:**

If all spellers in a round misspell: If none of the spellers remaining in the spelling bee at the start of a round spells a word correctly during that round, all remain in the competition and a new round begins.

Ties: All spellers eliminated in the same round are tied for the same place. After the champion has been determined, spelling bee officials may opt to conduct tiebreakers (of their own design) if tiebreakers are necessary for the awarding of prizes or the determination of qualifying spellers for the next level of competition.

If only one speller in a round spells correctly: If only one speller spells correctly in a round, a new one-word round begins and the speller is given an opportunity to spell the next word on the list (anticipated championship word). If the speller succeeds in correctly spelling the anticipated championship word in this one-word round, the speller is declared the champion.

Example: In Round 12 there are four spellers. Spellers 6 and 21 misspell. Speller 30 spells correctly. Speller 42 misspells. So, Speller 30 is the only speller in the round to spell correctly. Speller 30 begins Round 13 — a one-word round — and is offered the anticipated championship word. Speller 30 correctly spells the anticipated championship word and is declared champion.

Example: Two spellers spell in Round 10. Speller 14 misspells. Speller 25 spells correctly. Speller 25 begins Round 11 — a one-word round — and is offered the anticipated championship word. Speller 25 correctly spells the anticipated championship word and is declared champion.

Example: Two spellers spell in Round 16. Speller 3 spells correctly. Speller 9 misspells. Speller 3 begins Round 17 — a one-word round — and is offered the anticipated championship word. Speller 3 correctly spells the anticipated championship word and is declared champion.

**VERY IMPORTANT:** If a speller misspells the anticipated championship word in a one-word round: A new round begins with ALL the spellers who spelled (correctly and incorrectly) in the previous round. These spellers spell in their original order.

Example: In Round 8 there are three spellers. Speller 12 spells correctly and Spellers 23 and 37 misspell. Round 9 — a one-word round — begins, and Speller 12 is offered the anticipated championship word. Speller 12 misspells the anticipated championship word. Round 10 begins and includes Spellers 12, 23 and 37. The rules prescribe that spellers 12, 23 and 37 spell in their original order; so Speller 12 gets the next word on the list even though Speller 12 misspelled the previous word on the list. Round 10 is not complete until all three spellers have spelled.

**Tip:** Spelling bee officials may find it helpful to designate a record keeper or judge to track the progress of spellers throughout the rounds. The record keeper’s information will be helpful in preventing end-of-bee confusion.

11. **Appeals:** The speller’s parent(s), legal guardian, or teacher may appeal to the judges for the speller’s reinstatement provided that the appeal is in compliance with the appeal protocol. The judges render a final decision on the appeal in accordance with the reinstatement protocol.

**Appeal protocol**

A written appeal must be hand delivered to the designated official (usually the spelling bee coordinator/director). The deadline for delivering an appeal is before the speller affected would have received his/her next word had he/she stayed in the spelling bee; however, to minimize disruptions to the spelling bee, every effort should be made to deliver an appeal by the end of the round in which the speller was eliminated. When five or fewer spellers remain, the written appeal requirement is suspended, and an oral appeal must be made before the speller would have received his/her next word had he/she stayed in the spelling bee. A written appeal must provide the speller’s name, the word in question, and the reason the speller should be reinstated.

While the competition is in session, individuals who have filed appeals may not directly approach the judges unless explicit permission to approach the judges has been given. The judges will contact the speller if they decide to reinstate the speller. To minimize disruption to the pace of the spelling bee and the concentration of the spellers, the judges are under no obligation to stop the spelling bee in order to discuss with the speller’s parent(s), legal guardian or teacher a denied appeal. The judges’ decisions are final and are subject neither to review nor to reversal by the Scripps National Spelling Bee’s headquarters office.
Reinstatement protocol

Pronouncer mispronunciation: An appeal claiming that a speller’s elimination from the spelling bee was due to pronunciation error should be denied unless there is agreement that the pronouncer never offered a correct pronunciation.

Alternate pronunciations: An appeal claiming that the pronouncer did not offer alternate pronunciations should be denied unless it is determined that the speller requested alternate pronunciations and the pronouncer did not accommodate the speller’s request for alternate pronunciations and it appears that the speller’s spelling almost matches the correct spelling.

Speller’s misunderstanding: An appeal claiming that the speller’s elimination from the spelling bee was due to the speller’s not understanding the word [its pronunciation(s) and/or other information about the word] should be denied. It is the speller’s responsibility to understand the word.

Speller offered correct spelling, as indicated in Webster’s Third: An appeal claiming that the speller correctly spelled the word should be denied unless an audio recording of the bee’s proceedings or bee officials’ recollections clearly indicate that the word was indeed spelled correctly.

Exception: If the speller’s spelling is listed in Webster’s Third New International Dictionary and its addenda section, Merriam-Webster, copyright 2002, the speller should be reinstated if all of the following three criteria are met: (1) The pronunciations of the words are identical, (2) the definitions of the words are identical, and (3) the words are clearly identified as being standard variants of each other. Spellings at other locations having temporal labels (such as archaic, obsolete), stylistic labels (such as substand, nonstand), or regional labels (such as North, Midland, Irish) which differ from main entry spellings not having these status labels will not be accepted as correct.

Speller offered correct spelling, as indicated in a dictionary other than Webster’s Third: An appeal claiming that the speller spelled the word correctly according to a dictionary other than Webster’s Third New International Dictionary and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster, should be denied.

Homonym: An appeal claiming that the speller’s elimination was unfair because the speller’s word is a homonym should be denied unless the pronouncer failed to define the word and the speller correctly spelled a homonym of the word.

Incorrect or unsolicited information: An appeal claiming that the speller’s elimination was unfair because the pronouncer offered incorrect or unsolicited information about the word should be denied unless it is determined that the pronouncer indeed gave factually incorrect information and it appears that the speller’s spelling would have been correct if not for the incorrect or unsolicited information provided by the pronouncer.

Bee officials failed to correct a misunderstanding: An appeal claiming that the speller misspelled because the judges and/or pronouncer failed to correct the speller’s mispronunciation of the word should be denied. It is sometimes impossible to detect a speller’s mispronunciation or misunderstanding, and ultimately it is the responsibility of the speller to understand and correctly pronounce the word.

Disqualification request: An appeal seeking to dislodge another speller from the spelling bee should be denied.
Words 1–225 are School Spelling Bee Study List Words

Before starting your bee, inform the spellers of your end-of-bee procedure. If you are using the Rules for Local Spelling Bees, refer to Rule 10. Failure to inform the spellers of how you will end your bee may result in complications at the end of the bee.

If a word has a homonym or near homonym, the word’s homonym status is probably noted at the word’s entry in this guide. We encourage you to include these words in your bee, provided you indicate the word’s homonym or near homonym status to the speller.

If you think a word is a homonym and yet a homonym is not listed, please check Webster’s Third New International Dictionary for further information or skip the word. It is possible that we did not note the fact that the word is a homonym. For the final word in handling homonyms, see the portions of Rules 5, 7, and 11 that refer to homonyms.

1. **away**  
   \[\,\text{\textipa{\textasciitilde{\v}}\text{\textipa{\w}}}\]  
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
   This word is from English.  
   adverb (Webster’s Third page 152, column 2)  
   from this or that place: hence.  
   Candace asked her little brother to go away because she was studying, but he pretended not to hear her.

2. **paper**  
   \[\,\text{\textipa{\textasciitilde{\p}}}\text{\textipa{o\acute{r}}}\]  
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
   This word came from Greek to Latin to English.  
   noun (Webster’s Third page 1633, column 1)  
   a felted sheet of usually vegetable but sometimes mineral or synthetic fibers laid down on a fine screen from a water suspension.  
   Dani used a fancy teal paper to make her birthday party invitations.

3. **theme**  
   \[\,\text{\textipa{\textasciitilde{\zh}}}\text{\textipa{\m}}}\]  
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
   Originally from Greek, this word passed through Latin and French before becoming English.  
   noun (Webster’s Third page 2370, column 2)  
   a subject or topic on which one speaks or writes.  
   The newspaper editor wrote a controversial column on the theme of the economy.

4. **flute**  
   \[\,\text{\textipa{\fl\acute{\i}}}\text{\textipa{\t}}}\]  
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
   This word went from Latin to Old Provençal to French to English.  
   noun (Webster’s Third page 878, column 3)  
   an orchestral instrument consisting of a hollow cylinder with finger holes along its length and with a lateral hole for blowing into.  
   When he first picked it up, Jason could not even get the flute to make a sound.
5. **some**  
\`söm\ 
This word is originally English.  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 2171, column 3)  
[has homonym: *sum*]  
being one, a part, or an unspecified number of something named or contextually implied.  
*Some things are better left unsaid.*

6. **other**  
\`oðər\ 
This word is originally English.  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 1598, column 3)  
being the one (as of two or more) left.  
*Marge said that she didn’t like this car as much as she liked the other one.*

7. **off**  
\`of\  
[\`ıf\]  
This word is originally English.  
preposition  (*Webster’s Third* page 1565, column 3)  
—used as a function word to indicate a supporting surface or a position of rest, attachment, or union from which separation is made.  
*Sally jumped off the diving board and landed in the water with a perfect belly flop.*

8. **she**  
\`she\ 
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
pronoun  (*Webster’s Third* page 2089, column 3)  
that female one—used as nominative feminine pronoun of the third person singular usually in reference to a previously specified subject or to someone identified by an accompanying relative clause or prepositional phrase.  
*When John invited Rhonda to have lunch with him today, she asked if she could have a rain check.*

9. **floor**  
\`flɔr\ 
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 873, column 2)  
the part of a room upon which one stands.  
*One of Amanda’s chores is to sweep the kitchen floor every evening.*

10. **trick**  
\`trik\ 
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
verb  (*Webster’s Third* page 2442, column 3)  
deceive by cunning or a wily or cleverly contrived scheme for gaining an end.  
*The land owners worry that real estate developers will trick them into selling their farms for much less than they are worth.*

11. **tell**  
\`tel\ 
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
verb  (*Webster’s Third* page 2351, column 2)  
express in words.  
*The students will tell the teacher why they did not finish their homework and hope she will be sympathetic.*
12. lips

\lips\

This word is originally English.
plural noun  (Webster’s Third page 1318, column 2)
the two fleshy folds that surround the orifice of the mouth in
humans and many other vertebrates and in humans are organs of
speech essential to some articulations.
Sarah puckered her lips and blew a kiss to her dad as he pulled
away after bringing her to the airport.

13. far

\far\

This word is originally English.
adverb  (Webster’s Third page 823, column 2)
to a considerable distance in space : to a remote place.
Jenna’s rail pass allowed her to travel far and frequently on a
limited budget.

14. end

\end\

This word is originally English.
verb  (Webster’s Third page 748, column 1)
constitute the last element of.
A huge fireworks display will end the festival this year.

15. ball

\b\l\

This word is from a word that went from Old Norse to English.
noun  (Webster’s Third page 166, column 3)
[has homonym: bawl]
a spherical or ovoid body of any kind for throwing, hitting, or
kicking in games or sports.
The batter hit the ball deep into center field.

16. just

\j\o\st\

This word is from a Latin word that became French and then
English.
adverb  (Webster’s Third page 1228, column 1)
[Another sense of word has variant: joust. Also, word has near
homonyms: gest/geste, gist, jessed.]
but a very short time ago : very recently.
Carl was just here, but he had to leave in a hurry.

17. went

\w\e\n\

This word is originally English.
verb  (Webster’s Third page 2596, column 3)
moved on a course : proceeded by any of several means.
Marco went with his family to Rome last year.
18. **left** \left\ This word is originally English.

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

adjective (Webster’s Third page 1289, column 2)
located on the side of an observer’s body having the hand that in
most persons is weaker or to that side of the body or directed as
that hand would point.

*Caleb knows that if he wishes to make a left turn, oncoming
traffic has the right-of-way.*

19. **steep** \stēp\ This word is originally English.

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

adjective (Webster’s Third page 2234, column 1)
having a side or slope approaching the perpendicular :
precipitous.

*The hikers needed special equipment to safely climb the steep
mountain slope.*

20. **spin** \spin\ This word is originally English.

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

verb (Webster’s Third page 2195, column 3)
revolve or whirl rapidly : rotate.

*The figure skaters usually spin several times during their
performance.*

21. **glad** \glad\ This word is originally English.

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

adjective (Webster’s Third page 961, column 2)
experiencing pleasure, joy, or delight through some immediate
cause : made happy.

*Joan was glad that both of her children had made the varsity
swim team.*

22. **drum** \drəm\ This word is probably from a Dutch word.

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

noun (Webster’s Third page 695, column 3)
a musical instrument of percussion usually consisting of a
hollow cylinder with a skin head stretched over each end which
is beaten with a stick or pair of sticks in playing.

*The students were excited about the prospect of being allowed to
play the large drum in the music room.*

23. **under** \ənder\ This word is originally English.

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

prep (Webster’s Third page 2487, column 3)
below or beneath so as to be covered or enveloped or concealed.

*Megan is wearing a sweater under her jacket.*

24. **ace** \ās\ This word is from a Latin word that became French and then

English.

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

verb (Webster’s Third page 14, column 2)
make (a hole in golf) in one stroke.

*The country club’s restaurant owner awards a dinner for two to
golfers who ace a hole at the challenging golf course.*
25. **wasp** \ˈwāsp\  
This word is originally English.  
noun  *(Webster’s Third* page 2579, column 3)  
any of numerous winged hymenopterous insects that have well-developed wings and biting mouthparts, and a more or less formidable sting.  
*The well-known yellow jacket is a *wasp* with a hurtful sting.*

26. **cloudy** \ˈklaʊdē\  
This word is originally English.  
adjective  *(Webster’s Third* page 429, column 2)  
made or consisting of fog, mist, or haze.  
*The mountain with its *cloudy* veil inspired Sven’s painting.*

27. **duty** \ˈdūdē\  
This word went from French to English.  
noun  *(Webster’s Third* page 405, column 1)  
conduct due parents and superiors.  
*Kellan saw it has his *duty* to do the dishes each night after his parents served him dinner.*

28. **clever** \ˈklevər\  
This word went from a possibly Scandinavian word to English.  
adjective  *(Webster’s Third* page 422, column 1)  
having mental quickness, intelligence, resourcefulness in improvising often accompanied by craft, wit, or physical dexterity.  
*Everyone praised the *clever* toddler who saved her mother’s life by dialing 911.*

29. **report** \ˈrēpərt\  
This word went from French to English.  
noun  *(Webster’s Third* page 1925, column 3)  
a usually detailed account or statement.  
*Because Tom watched the weather *report* every morning, he always knew when to bring an umbrella to school.*

30. **dashing** \ˈdāshing\  
This word is from imitative English plus an English combining form.  
adjective  *(Webster’s Third* page 576, column 2)  
vigorously active : spirited.  
*The *dashing* actor was the talk of the party.*

31. **prove** \ˈprūv\  
This word went from Latin to French to English.  
verb  *(Webster’s Third* page 1826, column 3)  
to establish the truth of (as by argument or evidence) : demonstrate, show.  
*The knight endeavored to *prove* his worthiness to the princess through his skill at archery.*
32. **landmark**

This word is from two English words.

noun  ([Webster’s Third page 1269, column 1](#))

a fixed object (as a monument of any sort, a river, marked tree, stone, ditch) by which the limits of a farm, a town, or other portion of territory may be known and preserved.

*Mr. Thompson told the farm’s visitors not to wander farther than the creek, as it was the **landmark** that signified the end of his property.*

---

The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word’s part of speech and definition.

---

33. **hare**

This word is originally English.

noun  ([Webster’s Third page 1033, column 3](#))

[has homonym: *hair*]

any of various timid long-eared gnawing mammals with a divided upper lip, long strong hind legs adapted to leaping, and a short tail.

*Most schoolchildren have heard the story of the tortoise and the **hare**.*

---

34. **flaming**

The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that went through French before becoming English, and the second part is an English combining form.

adjective  ([Webster’s Third page 863, column 3](#))

blazing.

*The **flaming** crackling fire could be seen throughout the valley.*

---

35. **stable**

Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.

adjective  ([Webster’s Third page 2218, column 1](#))

firmly established: not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown.

*Kendall counted himself lucky to be a member of a **stable** and loyal group of friends.*

---

36. **spare**

This word went from Norse, German or Frisian to English.

adjective  ([Webster’s Third page 2183, column 1](#))

not being used: held for future or emergency use.

*Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds hosted an exchange student in their **spare** bedroom for the school year.*

---

37. **running**

This word is from a word that went from Old Norse to English.

verb  ([Webster’s Third page 1988, column 1](#))

going steadily by springing steps so that both feet leave the ground for an instant in each step.

*The children were **running** to catch the school bus.*
38. cloth \kləθ\  

This word is originally English.

noun  (Webster’s Third page 428, column 2)
[could be confused with clothe]
something made by weaving, felting, knitting, knotting, bonding, or crocheting natural or synthetic fibers and filaments and used in variations of texture, finish, weight, width for clothing, upholstery, rugs, and industrial purposes.
Liza took a photograph of the beautiful silk cloth on the loom.

39. wrap \ræp\  

This word is originally English.

verb  (Webster’s Third page 2638, column 3)
[has homonym: rap]
envelop (as with paper) and usually secure (as with string).
Gabe says that he will wrap his gift for his mother using Sunday’s comics.

40. join \dʒɔɪn\  

This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.

verb  (Webster’s Third page 1218, column 3)
become a member or associate of.
Ann will join the girls’ basketball team as a guard.

41. main \mæn\  

This word is originally English.

adjective  (Webster’s Third page 1362, column 1)
[has homonyms: Maine, mane]
outstanding, conspicuous, or first in any respect.
The penguins are the main attraction at the aquarium.

42. catch \kætʃ\  

This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.

verb  (Webster’s Third page 351, column 2)
[has near homonyms: cache, cash, ketch]
get control or secure domination of or seize especially after pursuit or attempts to seize.
When little Riley gets tired of running around the house, Mother will catch him and take him inside for a bath.
quick

\`kwik\ 
This word is originally English.
adjective  (Webster’s Third page 1864, column 2)
  [has homonym: acronym KWIC (“key word in context”)]
done or taking place with rapidity : done or taking place within
  only a small interval of time.
  *Sarah gave her mom a *quick *kiss* as she dashed out the door to
  *meet the school bus.*

edge

\`ej\ 
This word is originally English.
noun  (Webster’s Third page 722, column 2)
  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
  the cutting side of the blade of an instrument.
  *The edge* of Marlon’s kitchen knife was so dull that slicing
tomatoes with it was impossible.

handle

\`handl\ 
This word is originally English.
verb  (Webster’s Third page 1027, column 2)
  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
  manage : control : direct.
  *Kim will handle the financial aspects of the project, and Esther
  will manage the project team.*

funny

\`fan\ 
This word consists of an English part and an English combining
form.
adjective  (Webster’s Third page 922, column 3)
  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
  seeking or intended to amuse : facetious : trifling.
  *Gloria couldn’t decide whether Jack was trying to annoy her or
  was just being funny.*

party

\`pär\ 
This word is from a French word that then became English.
noun  (Webster’s Third page 1648, column 2)
  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
  [has homonyms: parti, partie (as in *partie carrée*)]
a social gathering or assembly of persons for entertainment,
amusement, or pleasure.
  *Many of Fiona’s friends came to her birthday *party.*

after

\`aft\ 
This word is originally English.
prep  (Webster’s Third page 38, column 1)
  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
  following the termination of.
  *The famous cellist planned to entertain his guests with a short
  concert after dinner.*
49. **itself**  
\[ \text{\textbackslash \texttt{at}self} \]  
This word consists of two originally English elements.

**pronoun** *(Webster's Third page 1204, column 1)*

*that identical one.*

Mary's cat washes **itself** several times a day.

---

50. **pair**  
\[ \text{\textbackslash \texttt{par}} \]  
This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.

**noun** *(Webster's Third page 1622, column 1)*

*has homonyms and near homonyms: pare, pear and payer/payor*

*a set of two separate things designed to be used together.*

*Dad received a pair of dog-shaped bookends as a gift.*

---

51. **smudge**  
\[ \text{\textbackslash \texttt{smaj}} \]  
This word is originally English.

**noun** *(Webster's Third page 2153, column 3)*

*a blurry spot or streak : splotch, smear.*

*Philip's teacher refused to accept his homework because of the large smudge across the answer column.*

---

52. **totally**  
\[ \text{\textbackslash \texttt{t\textordmasculine o\textordmasculine d\textordmasculine l\textordmasculine e}} \]  
This first part of this word went from Latin to French to English and the second part is an English combining form.

**adverb** *(Webster's Third page 2415, column 1)*

*completely or wholly.*

*Gretchen is totally committed to her volunteer work at the local animal shelter.*

---

53. **control**  
\[ \text{\textbackslash \texttt{k\textordmasculine n\textordmasculine t\textordmasculine r\textordmasculine l\textordmasculine l}} \]  
This word went from French to English.

**verb** *(Webster's Third page 496, column 3)*

*to exercise restraining or directing influence over : regulate, curb.*

*Samantha always seems to be either too warm or too cold at school, where the teachers control the temperature in the classrooms.*

---

54. **invest**  
\[ \text{\textbackslash \texttt{in\textordmasculine v\textordmasculine s\textordmasculine t}} \]  
This word is from Latin.

**verb** *(Webster's Third page 1189, column 3)*

*to commit (money) for a long period in order to earn a financial return.*

*Although he knew there was some risk involved, Alex believed his best option for future financial security was to invest in real estate.*

---

55. **dire**  
\[ \text{\textbackslash \texttt{d\textordmasculine r\textordmasculine}} \]  
This word is from Latin.

**adjective** *(Webster's Third page 640, column 1)*

*exciting horror or terror especially because of the great suffering or loss or devastating ruin actually caused or only threatened.*

*Although the family's situation was dire after the hurricane, they maintained a hopeful attitude.*
56. **nitpick** \`nit.pik\ 

This word is made up of two English words.  
verb *(Webster’s Third page 111a, column 3)*  
to engage in minute and usually petty criticism.  
*When her mother told her she thought her pants were just a bit too brown, Tilly asked her not to nitpick.*

57. **product** \`prä.dəkt\ 

This word is from Latin.  
noun *(Webster’s Third page 1810, column 1)*  
the number or magnitude resulting from the multiplication together of two or more numbers or magnitudes.  
The **product** of 9 and 7 is 63.

58. **superstar** \`sü.pər.stær\ 

This is from two English words.  
noun *(Webster’s Third page 134a, column 1)*  
a star (as in sports or the movies) who is considered extremely talented, has great public appeal, and can usually command a high salary.  
*Beth was so shocked to meet the superstar in the gas station that she couldn’t even find the words to introduce herself.*

59. **manual** \`man.yəwəl\ 

This word is from Latin.  
adjective *(Webster’s Third page 1378, column 2)*  
designed for use or operation with the hands : worked by hand.  
*Tiffany used her camera’s **manual** focus function to achieve the desired effect in her photograph.*

60. **clutter** \`kləter\ 

This word is from English.  
noun *(Webster’s Third page 431, column 1)*  
a crowded or confused mass or collection.  
*Kelly’s desk was a **clutter** of pens, loose paper and library books.*

61. **caption** \`kæp.shən\ 

This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.  
noun *(Webster’s Third page 334, column 1)*  
a descriptive title or explanation that accompanies a heading or illustration.  
The **caption** beneath Greg’s picture briefly described his recent accomplishments.

62. **family** \`fam.lə\ 

This word is from Latin.  
noun *(Webster’s Third page 821, column 1)*  
a group of individuals living under one roof : a household.  
*Donna enjoys being a member of a large **family**, even though she sometimes longs for more privacy.*

63. **camera** \`kæm.rə\ 

This word is from Latin.  
noun *(Webster’s Third page 322, column 1)*  
a lightproof box fitted with a lens through the aperture of which the image of an object is recorded.  
*Lynn’s new digital **camera** takes extremely high-resolution photographs.*
64. **between**  
\[ \text{between} \]
This word is originally English.
[\[ \text{between} \]]
prep  *(Webster’s Third page 209, column 3)*
in the time interval that separates.
*Lynn and Marla agreed to meet for coffee **between** classes.*

65. **babies**  
\[ \text{babies} \]
This word is originally English.
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
plural noun  *(Webster’s Third page 156, column 2)*
extremely young children; especially : infants.
*Martha enjoys her job as an obstetrical nurse because she loves **babies**.*

66. **every**  
\[ \text{every} \]
This word is originally English.
[\[ \text{every} \]]
adjective  *(Webster’s Third page 788, column 2)*
being each individual or part of a class or group whether definite or indefinite in number without exception.
*Every U.S. citizen is endowed with certain rights by the Constitution.*

67. **summer**  
\[ \text{summer} \]
This word is originally English.
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
noun  *(Webster’s Third page 2289, column 3)*
the season between spring and autumn reckoned astronomically as extending from the June solstice to the September equinox.
*Paul’s plans for this **summer** include hiking part of the Appalachian Trail.*

68. **bridge**  
\[ \text{bridge} \]
This word is originally English.
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
noun  *(Webster’s Third page 276, column 1)*
a structure built over a depression or an obstacle to travel (as a river, chasm, roadway, or railroad) carrying a continuous pathway or roadway.
*Karen was eager to travel across the Seven Mile **Bridge** on her first trip to the Florida Keys.*

69. **playground**  
\[ \text{playground} \]
This word consists of two originally English elements.
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
noun  *(Webster’s Third page 1737, column 3)*
a piece of land used for and usually having special facilities for recreation especially by children.
*The **playground** has swings, slides, seesaws and monkey bars.*

70. **happiest**  
\[ \text{happiest} \]
This word consists of two originally English elements.
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This first part of this word is from an originally Old Norse word that then passed into English, and the second part is an English combining form.
adjective  *(Webster’s Third page 1031, column 1)*
most joyous.
*Gillian thought that the day she graduated from medical school was certainly the **happiest** day of her life.*

71. **barefoot**  
\[ \text{barefoot} \]
This word is originally English.
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
adverb  *(Webster’s Third page 176, column 1)*
without shoes or stockings.
*Kirsten spent most of the summer **barefoot** at the beach.*
72. **useful**  
\`yu\textipa{69}s\textipa{59}f\textipa{69}l\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that went through French before becoming English, and the second part is an English combining form.  

adjective  
*Webster’s Third* page 2544, column 1  
advantageous; especially : producing or having the power to produce good.  

*The Internet is useful for finding information quickly.*

| The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word’s part of speech and definition. |

---

73. **could**  
\`k\textipa{50}d\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.  

verb  
*Webster’s Third* page 517, column 3  
[has homonym: alternate pronunciation of *cud*]  
knew how to : had the skill to.  

*John could bake an apple pie when he was ten, but he hasn’t baked one in years.*

---

74. **understand**  
\`\textipa{20}nd\textipa{19}r\textipa{18}st\textipa{17}nd\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from English.  

verb  
*Webster’s Third* page 2490, column 2  
to grasp the meaning of : comprehend.  

*Beverly’s brothers understand that her room is off limits when the door is shut.*

---

75. **best-case**  
\`best\textipa{23}k\textipa{22}s\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from two English words.  

adjective  
*Webster’s Third* page 63a, column 1  
based on, being, or relating to a projection of future events that assumes only the best possible circumstances.  

*The optimistic bride was convinced everything, including the weather, would be in line with the best-case scenario on her wedding day.*

| There is no rule stating that you must proceed word-for-word from this list. You may skip a word if you sense that the word may present a problem at your bee. |

---

76. **arrest**  
\`\textipa{30}r\textipa{29}st\  
[\`\textipa{30}r\textipa{29}st\]

This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.  

verb  
*Webster’s Third* page 121, column 1  
to bring to a stop or halt the motion, course, or progress of.  

*Luke reached out for a tree branch in an attempt to arrest his fall into the lake.*

---

77. **slight**  
\`sl\textipa{15}t\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word probably came from Dutch to English.  

adjective  
*Webster’s Third* page 2142, column 3  
having a slim or delicate build : not stout or massive in body.  

*Don always fed the slight stray cat when it came around the neighborhood.*
78. **undertow** \ˈəndər.tō\  
   This word consists of two originally English elements.  
   noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 2491, column 1)  
   the current beneath the surface that sets seaward or along the beach when waves are breaking upon the shore.  
   *A sign on the beach warned swimmers of the strong undertow.*

79. **canteen** \ˈkantēn\  
   This word is from a Latin word that became Italian and then French.  
   noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 328, column 3)  
   a flask typically cloth-jacketed for carrying water or other liquids (as by soldiers or campers).  
   *Joe survived in the desert because he carried a canteen filled with water.*

80. **climate** \ˈklīmət\  
   Originally from Greek, this word went through Latin and French before becoming English.  
   noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 422, column 3)  
   the prevailing set of conditions (as of temperature, humidity, or freshness of atmosphere) in any place.  
   *The climate in the museum was carefully controlled in order to protect the works of art on display.*

81. **reveal** \ˈrēˈvēl\  
   This word went from Latin to French to English.  
   verb  (*Webster’s Third* page 1942, column 1)  
   to make (something secret or hidden) publicly known: divulge.  
   *Marilyn made a point to dramatically reveal her birthday wish list to her parents, hoping that the extra effort in presentation would earn her an extra gift.*

82. **cucumber** \ˈkəykəmˈbər\  
   Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  
   noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 550, column 3)  
   the succulent fruit of a vine cultivated from earliest times as a garden vegetable, having a smooth or warty surface, and varying in shape from cylindrical to globular.  
   *Trevor sliced a small cucumber and added it to the salad.*

83. **harness** \ˈhärnəs\  
   This word is from a word that went from Old Norse to French to English.  
   noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 1035, column 2)  
   the gear or tackle other than a yoke of a draft animal (as a horse, dog, or goat).  
   *The bells on the harness of the horse pulling the carriage through Central Park jingled loudly when the driver shook the reins.*

84. **rustic** \ˈrastik\  
   This word is from Latin.  
   adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 1992, column 1)  
   naturally simple in character or manners.  
   *Visitors to the village considered the inhabitants rustic.*
85. **describe** \dəˈskrɪb\  
\[ \dəˈskrɪb \]  
This word is from Latin.  
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 610, column 1)  
to communicate verbally from the results of personal observation an account of salient identifying features of.  
*Try as she might, Caroline could not find the words to accurately describe the courses of the experimental chef's menu.*

86. **pineapple** \ˈpɪ.nəpəl\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from English.  
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1718, column 2)  
the fruit of the pineapple plant that consists of the succulent fleshy inflorescence and that ripens into a solid mass invested with the tough persistent floral bracts and crowned with a tuft of small leaves.  
*Brian always saved the juicy chunks of pineapple for last when eating fruit salad.*

87. **weakness** \ˈwɛk.nəs\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from English.  
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 2589, column 2)  
want of strength : lack of vigor.  
*Jerry went through an expected period of physical weakness following his surgery.*

88. **whiskery** \ˈhwɪskər\  
[\ˈwɪskər\]  
This word is from a Scandinavian word that came into English.  
adjective (*Webster’s Third* page 2606, column 1)  
having or wearing a beard.  
*The casting director for the Western movie is looking for a whiskery man.*

89. **moonlight** \ˈmʊn.lɪt\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from English.  
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1467, column 1)  
the light of the moon.  
*Crystal found it romantic to read by moonlight, but her father warned her it was bad for her eyes.*

90. **upbringing** \ˈʌp.brɪŋ\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from English.  
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 2517, column 1)  
the process of bringing up : early training.  
*The school principal credited his upbringing for the strong morals that influenced his policies.*

91. **patient** \ˈpækənt\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from Latin.  
adjective (*Webster’s Third* page 1655, column 3)  
bearing pains or trials calmly or uncomplainingly : exhibiting power to endure hardship or physical or mental distress.  
*Not a patient person, Jason avoids driving during rush hour.*

92. **Martian** \ˈmər.tiən\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from Latin.  
adjective (*Webster’s Third* page 1386, column 2)  
of or relating to the planet Mars or its hypothetical inhabitants.  
The NASA rover "Curiosity" was lowered onto the Martian surface in August of 2012.
93. **tinkerer** \ˈtɪŋkər\  

This word is from English.  

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
noun *(Webster’s Third* page 2397, column 1)  
one that repairs or adjusts something in an unskilled or experimental manner.  

*The skilled machinist had been a constant tinkerer as a child.*

94. **culture** \ˈkʌlchar\  

This word went from Latin to French to English.  

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
noun *(Webster’s Third* page 552, column 3)  
the body of customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits constituting a distinct complex of tradition of a racial, religious, or social group.  

*Before going on her school trip to China, Emily read several books about Chinese culture.*

95. **presume** \ˈprɛz(y)əm\  

This word came from Latin through French to English.  

[ \ˈprɛz(y)əm \]  
verb *(Webster’s Third* page 1796, column 2)  
accept as true or credible without proof.  

*If it rains that day, Nancy will presume that our tennis game will be postponed.*

96. **worthwhile** \ˈwɔrθˈhwil\  

This word consists of two originally English parts.  

[ \ˈwɔrθˈhwɪl, wɔrˈθwil \]  
adjective *(Webster’s Third* page 2637, column 3)  
of sufficient value to repay the effort.  

*Volunteering is a worthwhile and much appreciated activity.*

97. **conflict** \ˈkɑnflɪkt\  

This word is from Latin.  

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
noun *(Webster’s Third* page 476, column 3)  
clash, competition, or mutual interference of opposing or incompatible forces or qualities (as ideas, interests, wills).  

*Paul and his mother are in a conflict over whether he should be allowed to join the football team, as she believes it is too dangerous.*

The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word’s part of speech and definition.

98. **falter** \ˈfɔltər\  

This word went from a probably Scandinavian word to English.  

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
verb *(Webster’s Third* page 820, column 2)  
[has homonym: faulter]  
speak brokenly or weakly: hesitate: stammer.  

*Stefan was amazed that he did not falter once during his recitation of the soliloquy.*

99. **pleasant** \ˈplɛzənt\  

Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
adjective *(Webster’s Third* page 1738, column 2)  
producing contentment: enjoyable.  

*Karen’s relationship with her mother-in-law is very pleasant.*
100. factoid  
\fak.toid \  
This word is formed from a Latin element plus a Latin combining form.  
noun  (Webster’s Third page 86a, column 2)  
a briefly stated and usually trivial assertion, statement, or piece of information containing or purporting to contain something having objective reality.  
Although Jason was a trivia buff, the factoid he needed to win the game eluded him.

101. humility  
\hyu.mil.de\  
This word is from Latin.  
noun  (Webster’s Third page 1101, column 3)  
freedom from pride or arrogance.  
The successful sports figure maintained his humility by frequently saying to himself the proverb “Pride goeth before a fall.”

The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word’s part of speech and definition.

102. eruption  
\er.up.shen \  
This word is from Latin.  
noun  (Webster’s Third page 773, column 1)  
[has homonym: irruption]  
an act, process, or instance of forcing out or releasing suddenly and often violently something pent up (as lava or steam).  
The 1883 volcanic eruption of Krakatoa in Indonesia killed an estimated 36,000 people.

103. amass  
\am.as \  
This word is from a part that went from Latin to French plus a part that went from Greek to Latin to French.  
verb  (Webster’s Third page 65, column 3)  
collect into a mass : bring together.  
James and Justin will amass a collection of spiders and snakes just to annoy their big sister.

104. positive  
\paz.adiv \  
This word went from Latin to French to English.  
adjective  (Webster’s Third page 1770, column 1)  
fully assured in opinion or utterance.  
Kayoko was positive she would receive a good score on her final exam.

The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word’s part of speech and definition.

105. calendar  
\kal.endar \  
This word is from an element from Latin or Anglo-French that became English.  
noun  (Webster’s Third page 316, column 1)  
[has homonym: calender]  
a list of events or activities giving dates and details of planned events.  
The college calendar begins with First Year Orientation Week.
Due to significant growth, next year Nina will probably be among the small business owners who conclude they should extend their hours.

Mr. Derrickson does not condone talking during examinations, and students caught whispering are asked to leave.

Farrah's attempt to assemble her new cabinet was foiled by a faulty shelf.

The squalid tenement building was condemned and scheduled for demolition.

The crowd was transfixed by the singer's soothing voice.

The new governor promised radical changes in the state's education system.

The governor cited a statute as the mandate for his action.
113. **default** \dəˈfəlt\ This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English.

[noun (Webster’s Third page 590, column 3)] failure to do something required by duty or law : negligence, neglect.

*When the team neglected to have enough players on the field, they lost the game by default.*

114. **preserve** \prəˈzərv\ This word is from Latin.

[verb (Webster’s Third page 1794, column 1)] can, pickle, or similarly prepare (as fruits or vegetables) for future use.

*Beverly will preserve her bumper crop of peaches before they become overripe.*

115. **contrary** \ˈkän.trərē\ This word went from French to English.

[noun (Webster’s Third page 495, column 3)] the opposite : a proposition, fact, or condition incompatible with another.

*Contrary to what she would have said last year, Shelby no longer believes Justin Bieber is the most handsome boy in the world.*

116. **amigo** \əˈmē(ə)gō\ This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.

[noun (Webster’s Third page 70, column 2)] a friend.

*Roger has been John’s amigo since grade school.*

117. **enact** \ˈeŋakt\ This word consists of a two parts that went from Latin to English.

[verb (Webster’s Third page 745, column 1)] make into a law; especially : perform the last aspect of legislation upon (a bill) that gives the validity of law.

*Today’s vote will, in all probability, enact the bill.*

118. **flora** \ˈflôrə\ This word is from Latin.

[noun (Webster’s Third page 874, column 1)] plant life : plants.

*The flora of South Carolina includes the palmetto, which is a significant feature of the state’s flag.*

119. **formula** \ˈfôrmyələ\ This word is from Latin.

[noun (Webster’s Third page 894, column 2)] a symbolic expression showing the composition or constitution of a chemical substance and consisting of symbols for the elements present and subscripts to indicate the relative or total number of atoms present in a molecule when the number exceeds 1.

*The formula for carbon monoxide is CO.*
120. curiosity\textbackslash kyur\textbackslash e\textbackslash as\textbackslash d\textbackslash e\ \\
This word is from Latin.

noun \textit{(Webster's Third page 556, column 2)}
a desire to know.

*The locked box aroused immense curiosity in Maxine.*

121. snarky\textbackslash snar\textbackslash k\textbackslash e\ \\
This word is of unknown origin.

adjective \textit{(Webster's Third page 130a, column 2)}
marked by a sarcastic, impertinent or irreverent manner.

*Juliet's favorite blog was a particularly snarky one about celebrity style.*

122. emotional\textbackslash em\textbackslash o\textbackslash shan\textbackslash l\ \\
This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English plus an English combining form.

adjective \textit{(Webster's Third page 742, column 2)}
dominated chiefly by turmoil or agitation in feeling or sensibility.

*The chef was a highly emotional person who would fire his cooks for the smallest of mistakes.*

123. quirky\textbackslash kwark\textbackslash e\ \\
This word is of unknown origin.

adjective \textit{(Webster's Third page 1867, column 2)}
having, exhibiting, or suggesting sharp or unexpected turns, features, or qualities.

*The young television star was often described as "quirky" both for the parts she played and her surprising offscreen demeanor.*

124. provoke\textbackslash pro\textbackslash vok\ \\
This word went from Latin to French to English.

verb \textit{(Webster's Third page 1827, column 3)}
to call forth an emotion, action, or activity: bring on.

*The Disney films of her childhood always provoke warm feelings in Mallory.*

125. primitive\textbackslash prim\textbackslash od\textbackslash iv\ \\
This word is from Latin.

adjective \textit{(Webster's Third page 1801, column 3)}
of or relating to the earliest age or period of something.

*Primitive humans fashioned tools from rocks.*

126. horizon\textbackslash ho\textbackslash rit\textbackslash z\textbackslash n\ \\
Originally Greek, this word went into Latin before becoming English.

noun \textit{(Webster's Third page 1090, column 3)}
an apparent junction of Earth and sky.

*Stan thought he saw an airplane on the horizon.*

127. isolation\textbackslash is\textbackslash o\textbackslash l\textbackslash as\textbackslash h\textbackslash an\ \\
This word is from a French part plus an English combining form.

noun \textit{(Webster's Third page 1199, column 3)}
the action of setting apart from others or condition of being set apart.

*The patient had to be kept in isolation until the doctors could determine the cause of his illness.*
128. **complexity**  
\[ \text{kəmˈpleksədē} \]  
This word is from a Latin part and an English combining form. noun  (Webster’s Third page 465, column 2) 
the quality or state of having many varied interrelated parts, patterns, or elements and consequently hard to understand fully: intricacy. 
*The complexity of the inner workings of the clock were such that it needed to be brought to an expert in order to be repaired.*

129. **particular**  
\[ \text{pərˈtikələr} \]  
This word is from Latin. adjective  (Webster’s Third page 1646, column 3) 
distinctive among others of the same kind: out of the ordinary: markedly unusual. 
*Jeffrey did not offer a particular reason for missing his curfew.*

130. **purification**  
\[ \text{pərəˈfərənʃən} \]  
This word is from a word that went from Latin to French. noun  (Webster’s Third page 1845, column 3) 
the act or operation of removing impure, noxious, or foreign matter. 
*The campers included in their gear a portable system for the purification of water.*

131. **satire**  
\[ \text{ˈsætrə} \]  
This word is from Latin. noun  (Webster’s Third page 2017, column 2) 
a usually topical literary composition holding up human or individual vices, folly, abuses, or shortcomings to censure by means of ridicule, derision, burlesque, irony, or other method sometimes with an intent to bring about improvement. 
*“Gulliver’s Travels” is a scathing satire of political and religious hypocrites.*

132. **proposition**  
\[ \text{prəˈpōzishən} \]  
This word is from Latin. noun  (Webster’s Third page 1819, column 2) 
a project, plan, undertaking, or situation requiring some action. 
*The highway superintendent presented his proposition for spring street repair to the mayor.*

133. **renewal**  
\[ \text{rəˈnjuəl} \]  
This word is from English. noun  (Webster’s Third page 1922, column 3) 
something reestablished; specifically, an expiring agreement renewed for an additional period. 
*Gracie went to the library to obtain a renewal on the book she had borrowed for class.*

134. **receptacle**  
\[ \text{rəˈseptəklə} \]  
This word is from Latin. noun  (Webster’s Third page 1894, column 3) 
one that receives and contains something: a container. 
*“Two points!” cried Braden as the wadded paper ball landed in the trash receptacle.*
evaluate \á'velau\wát\ Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  
verb (Webster’s Third page 786, column 2)  
examine and judge concerning the worth, quality, significance, amount, degree, or condition of.  
Chris is one of three employees who will evaluate the project’s potential for profit.

reign \rân\ This word went from Latin to French to English.  
noun (Webster’s Third page 1914, column 2)  
royal authority : the power or rule of a monarch.  
The citizens thrived under the reign of the benevolent monarch.

recipient \rē'zipēnt\ This word is from Latin.  
noun (Webster’s Third page 1895, column 2)  
one that takes possession or delivery of something.  
The principal shook hands with each recipient of the school’s annual awards.

exception \ik'sepshan\ This word is from Latin.  
noun (Webster’s Third page 791, column 3)  
the act of excluding or omitting.  
The librarian made an exception and permitted Sandy to take a reference book out of the library.

garment \gär'mont\ This word went from French to English.  
noun (Webster’s Third page 936, column 3)  
an article of outer clothing (as a coat or dress) usually exclusive of accessories.  
Bette did not like the design of her school uniform, but proved the garment looked fine when worn with a smile.

incredible \in'kredəbal\ This word is from Latin.  
adjective (Webster’s Third page 1146, column 1)  
hard to believe real or true : unlikely : improbable.  
Gavin told an incredible story about saving his neighbor’s dog from an alligator.

diverge \dà'verj\ This word is from Latin.  
verb (Webster’s Third page 662, column 3)  
move or extend in different directions from a common point.  
Deep in the forest two dangerous paths diverge from the main road.

cultivation \kəl'tə'vāshən\ This word is from Latin.  
noun (Webster’s Third page 552, column 2)  
the art or process of farming.  
Frigid weather conditions and barren soil make cultivation of tundra almost impossible.
143. **covetous** \kəˈvātəs\  
   [\ kəˈvātəs\]  
The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that went through French before becoming English, and the second part is an English combining form.  
adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 525, column 2) marked by craving and deep desire to own wealth or possessions.  
*Hugo’s sister criticized him for his materialistic and covetous nature.*

144. **explanation** \ˌekspəˈnāshən\  
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word went from Latin to English.  
noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 801, column 2) the act or process of explaining : exposition, interpretation, clarification.  
*Mrs. Murphy stared at her children as she waited for the explanation of how her favorite vase ended up broken on the floor.*

145. **satisfactory** \ˌsədəˈsfaktmərē\  
   [\ˌsətəˈsfaktmərē\]  
This word is from Latin.  
adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 2017, column 2) sufficient to meet a condition or obligation.  
*Jessy’s audition earned her satisfactory scores to win a spot on the cheerleading squad.*

146. **suspicion** \ˈsəpshon\  
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from Latin.  
noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 2304, column 1) imagination or apprehension of something wrong or hurtful without proof or on slight evidence.  
*There is no evidence to support Talib’s suspicion that his neighbor poisoned his dog.*

147. **ferocious** \ˈfərəshəs\  
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from a Latin word plus an English combining form.  
adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 839, column 2) characterized by wild or extreme rapacity, cruelty, acrimony, or destructiveness : violently aggressive.  
*The Nile crocodile can be a ferocious predator.*

148. **convention** \ˌkənˈvenchən\  
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from Latin.  
noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 498, column 1) an agreement between persons or parties.  
*Dante and Henry played charades using a convention of their own devising.*

149. **intricate** \ˈɪntrəkət\  
   [no alternate pronunciation(s); nonstandard pron(s): \ˈɪntrəkət\]  
This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.  
adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 1186, column 2) having many interwinding, intermeshing, or nicely or complexly interrelating parts, phases, patterns, or elements and being consequently perplexing and hard to grasp in detail, follow through, or execute.  
*Jason described the intricate mechanism of the clock as “awesome.”*
150. ambitious \amˈbishəs\ 
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
adjective  *(Webster’s Third page 66, column 3)*
having a desire to succeed or to achieve a particular goal: aspiring.
*Overly ambitious, Kelly got sick after competing in the hot dog eating contest held on Coney Island.*

151. magnificent \mægnɪˈfɪsant\ 
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
adjective  *(Webster’s Third page 1360, column 2)*
strikingly beautiful: superb of form or shape.
The late president’s magnificent estate was turned into a museum.

152. vaporize \ˈvæpərɪz\ 
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
verb  *(Webster’s Third page 2533, column 2)*
become converted to the gaseous state.
The cooling effect of rubbing alcohol on skin is caused by the extraction of heat as the molecules acquire kinetic energy and vaporize.

153. reactionary \rɪˈækʃənærə\ 
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word went from Latin to French to English.
adjective  *(Webster’s Third page 1889, column 1)*
marked by or favoring action in opposition to some force or influence.
The pundit said that the politician was too reactionary in his response to the crisis.

154. environment \əˈnɪvrəmənt\ 

[\əˈnɪvrəmənt\]
This word consists of of Latin-derived French elements plus an English combining form.
noun  *(Webster’s Third page 760, column 1)*
the whole complex of climatic, edaphic, and biotic factors that act upon an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival.
*Protection of the environment has become an important political issue.*

155. succumb \səˈkəm\ 
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
verb  *(Webster’s Third page 2283, column 1)*
yield and cease to resist or contend before a superior strength, overpowering appeal or desire, or inexorable force.
The government took steps to ensure that survivors would not succumb to contagious diseases.

156. monumental \ˌmænəˈməntəl\ 
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
adjective  *(Webster’s Third page 1466, column 2)*
having impressive bulk or size.
The entrance to the library was flanked by monumental statues of lions.
157. **caravan**  
[\kar\v\a\n]  
This word is from a word that went from Persian to Italian. noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 335, column 2) a group of vehicles proceeding or traveling together in a file. *The group left Los Angeles in a cross-country caravan to Washington, where they will rally for better treatment of immigrant workers.*

158. **elaborative**  
[\əˈlərəˌrātɪv]  
This word is from Latin. adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 729, column 2) tending to expand something in detail. *Each topical heading was followed by elaborative paragraphs giving details.*

159. **provincial**  
[\prəˈvɪnʃəl]  
This word is from Latin. adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 1827, column 2) exhibiting the ways and manners of a rural district: unsophisticated. *Katie’s open midwestern friendliness was labeled “provincial” by the snooty big-city dwellers.*

160. **incoherently**  
[\ɪnˈkərəntli]  
This word is from Latin. adverb  (*Webster’s Third* page 1143, column 2) in a manner lacking clarity or intelligibility usually by reason of some emotional stress. *The distraught woman explained rather incoherently that she couldn’t find her three-year-old daughter.*

161. **innovator**  
[\ɪnəˈvædər]  
This word is from Latin. noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 1166, column 2) one that introduces as or as if new. *Steve Jobs was renowned as an innovator in both technology and business.*

162. **ardent**  
[\ˈɑːdənt]  
This word is from Latin. adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 115, column 2) extremely loyal: devoted: faithful. *Sally is an ardent supporter of environmental causes.*

163. **occupancy**  
[\əˈkʌpənsi]  
This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word. noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 1560, column 3) the condition of being resided in. *The contractor promised the owners that their house would be ready for occupancy in two more weeks.*

164. **flirtatious**  
[\fləˈtɪʃəs]  
This word is from a word of unknown origin plus an English combining form. adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 871, column 2) inclined to exhibit superficial interest or liking: coquettish. *The server at the diner had a mildly flirtatious manner that made all her customers smile.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>implicit</td>
<td>/ɪmˈplɪsət/</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>This word is from Latin. Implicit in Amy's reaction was a message for Carole to mind her own business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demonstrable</td>
<td>/dəˈmænstrəbəl/</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>This word is from Latin. The witness testified that there had been no demonstrable change in Rhonda's behavior since the accident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opulent</td>
<td>/ˈɔpələnt/</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>This word is from Latin. The room's opulent décor included original works of art and a crystal chandelier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consistency</td>
<td>/kənˈsɪstənsi/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>This word is from Latin. The interior designer wanted a consistency of style in the furnishings and decorations of all the rooms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prominent</td>
<td>/ˈprɒmənənt/</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>This word is from Latin. Of the prominent businesses in town, Ms. Denton's was the oldest and most respected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intuitive</td>
<td>/ˈɪntɪjʊətɪv/</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>This word is from Latin. The investigative reporter prided herself on having an intuitive mind and made a habit of following hunches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indivisible</td>
<td>/ɪndəˈvɪzəbəl/</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>This word is from Latin. Democritus postulated the existence of the atom, which he thought was an indivisible unit of matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integral</td>
<td>/ˈɪntəgrəl/</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>This word is from Latin. Running on the treadmill while watching the news has become an integral part of Janice's day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
173. **advocate** /advəˈkæt/  

This word is from Latin.

noun *(Webster’s Third* page 32, column 1)*

one that argues for, defends, maintains, or recommends a cause or proposal.

*Isabella was sure nobody ought to be—or could be—a greater advocate for matrimony than she.*

174. **equivalent** /əˈkwɪvələnt/  

This word is from Latin.

adjective *(Webster’s Third* page 769, column 2)*

corresponding or virtually identical especially in effect or function.

*Butter and margarine are equivalent in most recipes.*

175. **planetarium** /ˈplænətərēəm/  

The first part of word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English, and the second part is from a Latin combining form.

noun *(Webster’s Third* page 1730, column 3)*

a building or room housing an optical device designed to project (as on a domed ceiling) various celestial images and effects (as the appearance of the nighttime sky) at a specific time and place.

*The planetarium uses a high-definition video projector with a fish-eye lens to project images on the 30-foot-diameter screen.*

176. **manuscript** /ˈmaŋəskrɪpt/  

This word is from Latin.

adjective *(Webster’s Third* page 1379, column 1)*

not printed.

*Rob bought an eighteenth-century manuscript map from the bookshop as a gift to his father.*

177. **accomplishment** /əˈkæmplɪʃmənt/  

This word went from French to English.

noun *(Webster’s Third* page 12, column 2)*

a deed or achievement.

*Brent’s greatest accomplishment in the eighth grade was winning his school spelling bee.*

178. **empirical** /əˈmɪprəkəl/  

This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.

adjective *(Webster’s Third* page 743, column 2)*

originating in or relying or based on factual information, observation, or direct sense experience usually as opposed to theoretical knowledge.

*Epidemiologists rely heavily on empirical data in predicting the spread of a contagious disease.*

179. **fantastically** /ˈfæntəstəkli/  

The first part of this word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English, and the second part is an English combining form.

adverb *(Webster’s Third* page 823, column 1)*

unbelievably : extremely.

*Lillian wore her fantastically expensive diamond necklace to the governor’s ball.*
180. recyclable  \\re'sikələbal\\  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  

The first part of this word is an English combining form, the second part is from an originally Greek word that went into Latin, and the third part is an English combining form. adjective  (Webster’s Third page 124a, column 2) capable of being processed in order to regain material for human use. *Each office in the building has its own receptacle for recyclable paper.*

181. subsequent  \\ˈsəbəˌkwənt\\  [ˈsəbsəkwənt, ˈsəbsəkwənt]  

This word is from a word that went from Latin to English. adjective  (Webster’s Third page 2278, column 3) following in time: coming or being later than something else. *The earthquake and subsequent aftershocks devastated the city.*

182. extant  \\ˈekstənt\\  [ˈekstənt, ɪkˈstənt]  

This word is from Latin. adjective  (Webster’s Third page 804, column 2) [has near homonym: extent] currently or actually in existence. *Some scientists believe that they can use cloning to bring back creatures that are no longer extant.*

183. fallibility  \\ˈfɑləˈbɪləti\\  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  

This word is from Latin. noun  (Webster’s Third page 818, column 3) liability or proneness to make errors. *The executive pardon can be viewed as a recognition of the possible fallibility of our system of justice.*

184. comportment  \\ˈkɑmˈpɔrtmənt\\  [ˈkæmˈpɔrtmənt]  

This word is from a French word. noun  (Webster’s Third page 466, column 1) manner of bearing: deportment: demeanor. *The mysterious woman, who claimed to be a princess, had a regal comportment and a very tasteful wardrobe.*

185. archaic  \\ˈɑrˈkæik\\  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  

This word came into French from Greek, and English took it from either French or Greek. adjective  (Webster’s Third page 111, column 3) relating to, belonging to, or having the characteristics of an earlier and often more primitive time: old-fashioned. *Justice William O. Douglas wrote that many features of the law seem archaic to the average citizen.*
| 186. | unwonted \ænˈwɔntæd \ | The first part of this word is an English combining form, and the second part is an originally English word. | adjective  
(Webster’s Third page 2515, column 2) [has homonym: unwanted] |
| | [\ænˈwɔntæd, ənˈwæntæd \] | being out of the ordinary. |
| 186. | | There was an **unwonted** amount of good cheer in the hospital because of the upcoming holidays. |
| 187. | impediment \æmˈpedəmant \ | This word is from Latin. |
| | [no alternate pronunciation(s)] | noun  
(Webster’s Third page 1132, column 3) |
| | | a hindrance : a block. |
| 187. | | Clementine’s lack of a college degree is an **impediment** to her getting the job that she wants. |
| 188. | personage \ˈpərsˈnij \ | Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. |
| | [\ˈpersnij \] | noun  
(Webster’s Third page 1686, column 3) |
| | | an eminent man or woman; especially : one distinguished for presence and personal power. |
| 188. | | *Winston Churchill, a personage most widely known for his leadership during and after World War II, was also an accomplished artist.* |
| 189. | interrogative \ˌɪntəˈræɡətɪv \ | This word is from Latin. |
| | [no alternate pronunciation(s)] | adjective  
(Webster’s Third page 1182, column 3) |
| | | requiring or seeming to require an answer from the hearer or reader. |
| 189. | | *Pamela’s tendency to end her remarks with an interrogative upward inflection suggests that she lacks confidence in what she is saying.* |
| 190. | preposterous \prɛˈpɑstərəs \ | This word is from Latin. |
| | [\prɛˈpɑstərəs \] | adjective  
(Webster’s Third page 1791, column 2) |
| | | contrary to nature, reason, or common sense : absurd : nonsensical. |
| 190. | | *Film critics had fun criticizing the movie’s preposterous plot.* |
| 191. | audacious \əˈdɑʃəs \ | This word is from Latin. |
| | [no alternate pronunciation(s)] | adjective  
(Webster’s Third page 142, column 3) |
| | | recklessly venturesome : presumptuously bold. |
| 191. | | *Tom’s audacious birdhouse design won him a blue ribbon at the county fair.* |
| 192. | raucous \ˈrɔkəs \ | This word is from Latin. |
| | [no alternate pronunciation(s)] | adjective  
(Webster’s Third page 1886, column 3) |
| | | disagreeably harsh or strident. |
| 192. | | *Randy enjoyed watching football, but preferred not to go to games as he found the crowd too raucous.* |
193. **statistician**  
\[\text{noun (Webster’s Third page 2230, column 1)}\]
This word is from a word that went from Latin to German. One versed in or engaged in compiling masses of numerical data. Jamie’s career as a **statistician** began with following baseball scores.

194. **emulate**  
\[\text{verb (Webster’s Third page 744, column 3)}\]
This word is from Latin. Imitate with the intention of equaling or outdoing. Sharon dances with a gracefulness many **emulate** without success.

195. **disingenuous**  
\[\text{adjective (Webster’s Third page 650, column 3)}\]
This word is from Latin. Lacking in candor or frankness; often : giving a false appearance of simple frankness. The controversial artist’s **disingenuous** answers did not satisfy the press.

196. **salinity**  
\[\text{noun (Webster’s Third page 2004, column 1)}\]
The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that then became English, and the second part is an English combining form. A concentration (as in a solution) of salt. **Salinity** usually increases with ocean depth.

197. **insurrection**  
\[\text{noun (Webster’s Third page 1173, column 2)}\]
Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. An act or instance of revolting against civil or political authority or against an established government. The dictator quickly suppressed the peasants’ **insurrection**.

198. **palate**  
\[\text{noun (Webster’s Third page 1623, column 2)}\]
This word is from a possibly Etruscan word that went through Latin to English. The roof of the mouth consisting of the structures that separate the mouth from the nasal cavity. Fred said that his **palate** was not used to spicy Thai food.

199. **caricature**  
\[\text{noun (Webster’s Third page 339, column 2)}\]
This word came from Italian, which formed it from a Latin word. A representation especially in art or literature that exaggerates by means of deliberate simplification and often ludicrous distortion of parts or characteristics. Skilled in **caricature**, Seth believes that he might have a future as a political cartoonist.
200. derisible  \da'rizəbəl\  This word is from Latin.
   adjective  (Webster’s Third page 608, column 1)
   worthy of ridicule, mockery, or scorn.
   Fans were appalled at the boxer’s derisible behavior in the ring.

201. coalescence  \kōs'les'nts\  This word is from Latin.
   noun  (Webster’s Third page 432, column 2)
   a growing together or union in one body, form, or group.
   Rain is the result of the coalescence of water droplets within a cloud.

202. cerebellum  \serə'beləm\  This word is from Latin.
   noun  (Webster’s Third page 365, column 3)
   a large lower back part of the brain that is concerned especially
   with the coordination of muscles and the maintenance of
   equilibrium.
   Sheila’s vertigo results from damage to her cerebellum.

203. bravado  \brə'vedö\  This word is from Spanish.
   noun  (Webster’s Third page 269, column 1)
   showy or demonstrative conduct or action often characterized by
   bluster and swagger.
   Much of Leo’s arrogance is based on bravado and cannot be
   supported by competence.

204. herbaceous  \ər'bāshəs\  This word is from Latin.
   adjective  (Webster’s Third page 1058, column 1)
   of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a nonwoody plant.
   Monique surrounded her patio with herbaceous perennials.

205. dystopia  \di stōpə\  This word is from Greek.
   noun  (Webster’s Third page 83a, column 1)
   an imaginary place which is depressing wretched and whose
   people lead a fearful existence.
   The popular novel The Hunger Games is set in a dystopia.

206. idyll or idyl  \ɪdɪl\  Originally Greek, this word went through Latin before becoming
   English.
   noun  (Webster’s Third page 1124, column 2)
   a short descriptive poem usually dealing with pastoral or rural
   life.
   Luke composed an idyll (idyl) upon returning from the week at
   his grandparents’ farm.
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 207.  | **grandiloquence**  \gran'diləkwən(t)əs\  | This word is from Latin.  
  |   | noun  (Webster’s Third page 988, column 1)  | the use of lofty words or phrases : bombast.  
  |   |   | Professor Simon’s **grandiloquence** failed to impress Robbie.  |
| 208.  | **invertebrate**  \in'verdəbrət\  | This word is from Latin.  
  |   | noun  (Webster’s Third page 1189, column 2)  | an animal having no backbone or internal skeleton.  
  |   |   | Carla’s example of an **invertebrate** was the jellyfish that she found on the beach last summer.  |
| 209.  | **contemporaneous**  \kənˈtempərənəs\  | This word is from Latin.  
  |   | adjective  (Webster’s Third page 491, column 2)  | existing or occurring during the same time (as during a year, decade, or longer span of time).  
  |   |   | Every time she forgot a fact, Megan was grateful to live in a time **contemporaneous** with Internet searches.  |
| 210.  | **manageability**  \ˌmænijəˈbilədē\  | The first part of this word is from a Latin word that passed through Italian before becoming English, and the second part is from English combining forms.  
  |   | noun  (Webster’s Third page 1372, column 2)  | the quality or state of being capable of being managed or controlled.  
  |   |   | After shampooing her hair, Milly applied a conditioner for **manageability**.  |
|   |   |   |   |
| 211.  | **faux**  \ˈfo\  | This word is from French.  
  |   | adjective  (Webster’s Third page 86a, column 3)  | [has homonym: foe]  
  |   |   | imitation.  
  |   |   | Chris bought a jacket lined in **faux** fur to keep him warm in the winter.  |
| 212.  | **consignment**  \ˈkanˌsənmənt\  | This word went from Latin to French to English.  
  |   | noun  (Webster’s Third page 484, column 1)  | the act of giving over to another's charge, custody, or care.  
  |   |   | Aileen opened a retail store based on the **consignment** of local artists' goods.  |
| 213.  | **haughtiness**  \ˈhōdənəs\  | This word consists of a part that went from Latin to French to English plus English combining forms.  
  |   | noun  (Webster’s Third page 1038, column 3)  | the quality or state of being disdainfully proud or overbearing.  
  |   |   | The commencement speaker advised the graduates to remain humble, cautioning them against pride and **haughtiness**.  |
214. **stenographer** \stəˈnæɡrəfər\  

Both parts of this word are originally Greek.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 2236, column 2)  
one who is employed (as in an office) chiefly to take and  
transcribe dictation.  

*Sergeant Fitzpatrick called in a *stenographer* to record the  
suspect’s confession.*

215. **subconscious** \səbˈkænʃəs\  

This word consists of two Latin elements.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 2274, column 1)  
the mental activities just below the threshold of the state or  
activity that is characterized by sensation, emotion, volition, or  
thought.  

*Freud believed that understanding one’s dreams was key to  
understanding one’s *subconscious*. (*Webster’s Third* page 2274, column 1)*

216. **pompadour** \ˈpämpədˌo datePicker\  

This word is from a French name.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 1762, column 2)  
a man’s style of hairdressing in which the hair is combed back so  
as to stand up straight.  

*Chuck spent an hour in front of the mirror preening his  
pompadour.*

217. **cauterize** \ˈkōdərˌīz\  

This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into  
Latin.

verb  (*Webster’s Third* page 356, column 2)  
burn or sear with a hot iron, corrosive agent, or other agent so as  
to destroy abnormal or injured tissue.  

*The eye surgeon explained that she would *cauterize* the  
abnormal blood vessels in the retina with a laser.*

218. **parliamentary** \ˈpärləˌmentərē\  

This word is from a French word that then became English.

adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 1643, column 1)  
of, relating to, or having the nature of a supreme legislative body  
of a usually major political unit.  

*Members of the Senate were asked not to delay *parliamentary  
business with lengthy speeches.*

219. **beatitude** \ˈbeədəˈtjuːd\  

This word is from Latin.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 193, column 3)  
happiness going beyond or exceeding usual limits.  

*The tranquility of country life gave Leslie a feeling of *beatitude.  

220. **apotheosis** \əˈpəθəˌs-os\  

This word is from Greek.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 102, column 2)  
the raising of a person or thing to divine status.  

*The emperor Caligula announced his own *apotheosis* to his  
terrified subjects.*
221. **galvanize** \galvəˈnɪz\ \[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a word that went from an Italian name to French.
verb *(Webster’s Third* page 932, column 2)
stimulate as if by the application of an electric current.
*An F on his report card might be the only thing that will **galvanize** Robert into taking the class more seriously.*

222. **indefatigable** \ˈɪndɪˈfætɪgəbəl\ \[\ˈɪndɪˈfætɪgəbəl, \ˈɪndɪˈfætɪgəbəl\]
This word is from Latin.
adjective *(Webster’s Third* page 1147, column 2)
incapable of being tired out : untiring.
*The mayor thanked his **indefatigable** campaign workers for their invaluable help in getting him reelected.*

223. **baccalaureate** \ˈbækəˈloʊrət\ \[\ˈbækəˌlɔrət\]
This word is from Latin.
noun *(Webster’s Third* page 157, column 1)
the degree of bachelor conferred by universities and colleges.
*A **baccalaureate** is required for most professional positions.*

224. **delicatessen** \ˈdɛləkəˈtesən\ \[no alternate pronunciation(s); nonstandard pron(s):
\ˈdɛləkəˈtesən\]
This word came from French, which formed it from a German word.
noun *(Webster’s Third* page 597, column 1)
a store where ready-to-eat food products (as cooked or processed meats, cheeses, prepared salads) are sold either to be taken out or to be eaten on the premises (as in sandwiches).
*Marta stopped at the **delicatessen** to buy some cold cuts for our lunch.*

225. **equanimity** \ˈekwəˈnɪmədi\ \[\ˈekwəˈnɪmədi\]
This word is from Latin.
noun *(Webster’s Third* page 767, column 1)
evenness of mental disposition : emotional balance especially under stress.
*The writer learned to accept with **equanimity** the rejection letters from publishers.*
226. **breakfast** \`brekf\st\` \[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
    This word consists of an originally English element plus an Old Norse-derived word.
    noun (Webster’s Third page 272, column 2)
    the first meal of the day.
    Ray almost always has cereal for **breakfast**.

227. **policy** \`p\l\l\s\l\` \[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
    This word is from Latin-derived French.
    noun (Webster’s Third page 1754, column 1)
    a definite course or method of action selected (as by a government, institution, group, or individual) from among alternatives and in the light of given conditions to guide and usually determine present and future decisions.
    The school’s **policy** allows students who arrive early to study quietly in the media center.

228. **lettuce** \`led\s\` \[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
    Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
    noun (Webster’s Third page 1298, column 3)
    [could be confused with lattice]
    a common garden vegetable the succulent leaves of which are used especially in salads.
    Rosemarie prefers romaine **lettuce** for her salads.

229. **saucer** \`s\s\s\r\` \[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
    This word is from a French word that then became English.
    noun (Webster’s Third page 2018, column 3)
    a small shallow dish usually with a slightly depressed center for holding a cup.
    While washing the dishes, Amy accidentally broke a **saucer**.

230. **poultry** \`p\l\l\t\l\` \[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
    This word is from a French word that then became English.
    noun (Webster’s Third page 1777, column 1)
    domesticated birds that serve as a source of eggs or meat.
    Chicken is the most popular form of **poultry** in the American diet.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>word</strong></th>
<th><strong>pronunciation</strong></th>
<th><strong>source</strong></th>
<th><strong>meaning and usage</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>231.</td>
<td>language</td>
<td>\langwij\</td>
<td>Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.</td>
<td>Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. After a time, Mrs. Foster got better at understanding the <strong>language</strong> of her French niece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232.</td>
<td>medicate</td>
<td>\med\kæt\</td>
<td>This word is from Latin.</td>
<td>This word is from Latin. <strong>Doctors must take additional precautions when they medicate women who are pregnant.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233.</td>
<td>knitwear</td>
<td>\nit\war\</td>
<td>This word consists of two originally English parts.</td>
<td>This word consists of two originally English parts. <strong>The department store is having a sale on all knitwear.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234.</td>
<td>revision</td>
<td>\r\v\izh\n\</td>
<td>This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.</td>
<td>This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word. <strong>The revision of Ben’s article took longer than expected.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235.</td>
<td>galley</td>
<td>\g\l\i\ \</td>
<td>This word went from Greek probably to Old Provençal or Old Catalan, then French, then English.</td>
<td>This word went from Greek probably to Old Provençal or Old Catalan, then French, then English. <strong>The restored eighteenth-century galley is on display in the harbor.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236.</td>
<td>simulate</td>
<td>\sim\y\l\æ\lt\</td>
<td>This word is from Latin.</td>
<td>This word is from Latin. <strong>On Saturday the emergency response team will simulate a rescue of individuals exposed to anthrax.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237.</td>
<td>percussion</td>
<td>\par\k\æ\sh\n\</td>
<td>This word is from Latin.</td>
<td>This word is from Latin. <strong>Bystanders in the area of the car accident said they heard the sound of a crash and then felt the percussion of a massive explosion.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
238. replenish \rə'plenish\ This word is from Latin.
    \verb (Webster's Third page 1925, column 1)
    fill up again.
    It is unlikely that even this year’s heavy rainfall will completely replenish the aquifers depleted during last year’s statewide drought.

239. hawkeye \hôk.i\ This word consists of two originally English elements.
    \noun (Webster’s Third page 1040, column 3)
    one whose vision is markedly keen or who is especially good in the perception of details (as errors).
    Kendra is a hawkeye who can spot a squirrel in the brush from 100 yards.

240. panelist \pân'list\ The first part of this word was probably originally Latin and went through French before becoming English, and the second part is an English combining form.
    \noun (Webster’s Third page 1630, column 1)
    a member of a discussion or advisory group.
    The panelist on the talk show warned his listeners of their vulnerability to influenza.

241. withdrawal \wōth' droid\ This word is originally English.
    \noun (Webster’s Third page 2626, column 3)
    retreat or retirement especially into a more secluded or less exposed place or position.
    The State Department urged the speedy withdrawal of all United States citizens from the area.

242. miserable \mizərawl\ This word is from Latin.
    \adjective (Webster’s Third page 1443, column 2)
    marked by or productive of extreme discomfort or unhappiness.
    The refugees struggled for survival in the miserable mountainside encampment.

The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word’s part of speech and definition.

243. turban \tərbən\ This word is from an originally Persian word that then became Turkish, then Italian, and then French.
    \noun (Webster’s Third page 2464, column 1)
    [has homonym: turbine]
    a headdress worn chiefly in countries of the eastern Mediterranean and southern Asia especially by Muslims and made of a cap around which is wound a long cloth.
    A camel driver wearing a blue turban asked Rebecca if she would like to tour the village on camelback.
244. **piecemeal** \pɛ-smɛl\ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

The first part of this word was originally Gaulish, then went to Latin, and then went through French before becoming English; and the second part is originally English.

adverb (Webster's Third page 1712, column 2)
one part at a time : little by little : gradually.

*The magazine published the novel piecemeal for several weeks.*

245. **morsel** \mɔr-səl\ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from Latin-derived French.

noun (Webster’s Third page 1472, column 1)
a small piece or quantity of food.

*The robin made a sudden foray to the ground to grab a tasty morsel.*

246. **orphan** \ˈɔr-fən\ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then English.

noun (Webster’s Third page 1593, column 2)
a child deprived by death of both father and mother : a parentless child.

*Oliver Twist is a famous fictional orphan.*

247. **caterpillar** \ˈkæt-ər-pilər\ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.

noun (Webster’s Third page 353, column 1)
the elongated wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth.

*The body-surface hairs on the caterpillar in Jamie’s hand contain a poisonous substance that causes intense itching.*

248. **oxidize** \ˈɔks-ədiz\ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into French and then International Scientific Vocabulary plus International Scientific Vocabulary combining forms.

verb (Webster’s Third page 1613, column 3)
combine with oxygen or with more oxygen.

*Bleaches remove stains because agents in them oxidize color-bearing substances.*

The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word’s part of speech and definition.

249. **levee** \ˈlev-\ [\ləˈvē, ləˈvē\] [has homonym: levy]

This word is from an originally Latin word that then became French.

noun (Webster’s Third page 1300, column 1)
an embankment designed to prevent flooding.

*Residents downstream of the planned levee argue that the project will make flooding of their property more likely.*
250. **heckle**  
\hckl\  
This word is originally English.

verb  
*Webster’s Third* page 1048, column 1

[Could be confused with *hackle*. Also, has homonym: proper name “Haeckel.”]

harass with questions, challenges, gibes, or objections designed to embarrass and disconcert.

*A sign outside the venue indicates that audience members who *heckle* the performers will be swiftly removed.*

251. **drudgery**  
\drj\r\  
This word is originally English.

noun  
*Webster’s Third* page 695, column 2

[could be confused with *druggery*]

dull, fatiguing, and unrelieved work or expenditure of effort.

*Celia welcomes any new invention that helps take some of the *drudgery* out of housework.*

252. **brazen**  
\b\rzn\  
This word is originally English.

adjective  
*Webster’s Third* page 269, column 3

[could be confused with *braising, brazing*]

done in the open or in plain sight with or as if with complete scorn of public opinion, the common good, or ethical principle.

*Kevin hopes that his *brazen* violation of the school’s dress code will get him sent home for the day.*

253. **tepid**  
\tep\d\  
This word is from Latin.

adjective  
*Webster’s Third* page 2357, column 3

marked by an absence of enthusiasm or conviction.

*The appeal for donations drew only a *tepid* response from the audience.*

254. **lousy**  
\l\au\s\  
This word is originally English.

adjective  
*Webster’s Third* page 1339, column 3

miserably poor or inferior.

*Kevin worries that his pitching in tonight’s game might be *lousy* because he has been sick all week.*
255. **enamel**  
\pron{əˈnæml} \n
This word is from an originally Germanic word that became French before becoming English.

**noun**  *(Webster’s Third page 745, column 2)*

a usually opaque or semiopaque vitreous composition applied by fusion to the surface of metal, glass, or pottery for ornament or protection or as a basis for decoration.

*The bird-shaped brooch was inlaid with enamel and precious gems.*

256. **solvent**  
\pron{ˈsəlvənt} \n
This word is from Latin.

**noun**  *(Webster’s Third page 2171, column 1)*

a substance capable of or used in dispersing one or more other substances.

*Dr. Powers pointed out that the identity of the best solvent for a material usually depends on the material’s chemical structure.*

257. **mobilize**  
\pron{ˈməbəliz} \n
The first part of this word was originally Latin and then became French, and the second part is an English combining form.

**verb**  *(Webster’s Third page 1450, column 2)*

assemble (as an army corps or a fleet) and put in a state of readiness for active service in war.

*The president will mobilize the National Guard to enforce federal law.*

258. **paramount**  
\pron{ˈpærəmənt} \n
This word is from a Latin word that became French and then Anglo-French.

**adjective**  *(Webster’s Third page 1638, column 2)*

superior to all others (as in power, position, or importance) : supreme.

*Victor holds the paramount seat on the library’s board of directors.*

---

The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word’s part of speech and definition.

259. **consequence**  
\pron{ˈkən(f)sɔˌkwəns(t)s} \n
This word is from Latin-derived French.

**noun**  *(Webster’s Third page 482, column 3)*

[has homonym: plural noun *consequents*]

something that is produced by a cause or follows from a form of necessary connection or from a set of conditions.

*Ben’s poor test grade was the consequence of his lack of diligent study.*

260. **judicial**  
\pron{ˈdʒuːdiʃəl} \n
This word is from Latin.

**adjective**  *(Webster’s Third page 1223, column 2)*

of, relating to, or concerned with the administration of justice or the system of courts of law in an area.

*Bev is fascinated by the judicial branch of our government and hopes to one day be a member of the United States Supreme Court.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>acquired</td>
<td>\əˈkwɪrd</td>
<td>Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. adjective  (Webster’s Third page 18, column 3) gained by or as a result of effort or experience. Much of Elizabeth’s  acquired wealth comes from her success in anticipating changes in the stock market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>metronome</td>
<td>\məˈtrəˌnəm</td>
<td>This word consists of two Greek parts. noun  (Webster’s Third page 1424, column 3) an instrument that emits an audible repetitive tap regulated to mark rhythm (as for music, marching, sports, or industrial repetition). Martina used a  metronome to hypnotize her cat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>perforate</td>
<td>\ˈpərˌfərət</td>
<td>This word is of Latin origin. verb  (Webster’s Third page 1678, column 1) make a hole through : pierce. The machine will  perforate a thousand sheets of postage stamps per hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264</td>
<td>residential</td>
<td>\ˌrɛzəˈdɛnchəl</td>
<td>This word is from Latin-derived French plus an English combining form. adjective  (Webster’s Third page 1931, column 3) used, serving, or designed as a temporary or permanent dwelling place, abode, or habitation to which one intends to return. Fire fighters struggled to keep the brush fires from reaching  residential areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>scrutiny</td>
<td>\ˈskrᵻtənɪ</td>
<td>This word is from Latin. noun  (Webster’s Third page 2043, column 2) close inspection. Laws that give unequal treatment to members of different demographic groups are often subject to increased  scrutiny by the judiciary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>approachable</td>
<td>\əˈprɒʃəbəl</td>
<td>The first part of this word was originally Latin and went through French before becoming English, and the second part is an English combining form. adjective  (Webster’s Third page 106, column 2) easy to meet, converse with, or do business with. Most students think that the new guidance counselor is quite  approachable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>sporadic</td>
<td>\ˈspərədɪk</td>
<td>This word is from an originally Greek word that went into Latin before becoming English. adjective  (Webster’s Third page 2205, column 2) occurring occasionally, singly, or in scattered instances. Mr. Gifford warned Katie that she would have to devote more than  sporadic effort to her homework if she wanted to get a passing grade in his class.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
268. **pizzeria** \ /pɛtsəˈrɛə/ 

[ /ˈpɪtsəˈrɛə/ ]

This word came from one element that was originally Greek-influenced Latin and then Italian and another element that is an Italian combining form.

_noun_ (Webster’s Third page 1727, column 1)

an establishment (as a bakery, restaurant, shop) where usually large open pies typically of thinly rolled bread dough spread with a spiced mixture (as of tomatoes, cheese, ground meat, garlic, oil) are made, baked, and sold.

*Hank waited tables in the pizzeria on weekends.*

269. **syndrome** \ /ˈsɪn.drəm/ 

[no alternate pronunciation(s); nonstandard pron(s): /ˈsɪndrəm/]

This word is from an originally Greek word.

_noun_ (Webster’s Third page 2320, column 1)

a group of symptoms or signs typical of a disease, disturbance, or condition in animals or plants.

*Louis’s complaints of weakness, dizziness, and nausea following many amusement park rides led the doctor to diagnose him with motion sickness syndrome.*

270. **glossary** \ /ˈɡlæsərə/ 

[ /ˈglosərə/ ]

This word is from Latin.

_noun_ (Webster’s Third page 967, column 2)

a collection of terms limited to a special area of knowledge or usage.

*Dean found an error in the glossary of his geography book.*

271. **Sasquatch** \ /ˈsɑskwætʃ/ 

[ /ˈsaskwætʃ/ ]

This word is from Halkomelem, a Salishan language of southwest British Columbia.

_noun_ (Webster’s Third page 127a, column 1)

a large hairy humanlike creature that is reported to exist in the northwestern United States and western Canada and is said to be a primate between 6 and 15 feet tall—called also “bigfoot.”

*After the “Weekly World News” ceased publication, the number of sightings of Sasquatch reported by the print media dropped dramatically.*

272. **gargoyle** \ /ˈɡær.ɡɔɪl/ 

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from a French word that then became English.

_noun_ (Webster’s Third page 936, column 2)

[could be confused with differently pronounced variant gurgoyle]

a spout often having the form of a grotesque figure or animal and projecting from a roof gutter to throw rainwater clear of a building.

*The stonemason spent weeks meticulously carving a gargoyle to place on a corner of the cathedral tower.*
273. **terrarium** \toʊˈrɛrəm\  
\[no alternate pronunciation(s)\]  
This word is from Latin.  
noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 2360, column 2)  
a fully enclosed wholly or predominantly glass container for the  
indoor cultivation of moisture-loving plants.  
*Mosses and other small woodland plants thrive in a terrarium.*

---

The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and  
provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word’s part of speech and definition.

---

274. **warranty** \ˈwɔrənte\  
\[\ˈwærəntə\]  
This word is from a French word that then became English.  
noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 2578, column 1)  
[has homonym: **warrantee**]  
a usually written guarantee of the integrity of a product  
specifying that the maker will for a period of time be responsible  
for the repair or replacement of defective parts and will  
sometimes also provide periodic servicing.  
*Celeste located the warranty for her refrigerator before  
contacting the appliance department to schedule a service visit.*

---

275. **sustenance** \ˈsəstənən(t)s\  
\[no alternate pronunciation(s)\]  
This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin  
word.  
noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 2304, column 2)  
something that gives support, endurance, or strength.  
*Tyrone drew sustenance from the letters his girlfriend wrote him  
while he was overseas.*

---

276. **turbulence** \ˈtərbələn(t)s\  
\[no alternate pronunciation(s);  
nonstandard pron(s):  
\ˈtərbəln(t)s\\]  
This word is from Latin.  
noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 2464, column 3)  
highly irregular atmospheric motion characterized by rapid  
changes in wind speed and direction and the presence of up and  
down currents.  
*The pilot battled severe turbulence and storms to rescue the  
stranded family.*

---

The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and/or spelling.  
Provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word’s part of speech and definition.

---

277. **enforceable** \ənˈfɔrsəbəl\  
\[\ənˈfɔrsəbəl\]  
This word is from a French word that then became English.  
adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 751, column 2)  
[could be confused with nonexistent “unforceable”]  
capable of being caused to take effect.  
*A law must be enforceable if it is to have any influence.*

---

278. **tendency** \ˈtendnəs\  
\[no alternate pronunciation(s)\]  
This word is from Latin.  
noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 2354, column 3)  
a proneness to or readiness for a particular kind of thought or  
action.  
*Tom’s tendency to say exactly what he feels has gotten him into  
trouble several times.*
279. **advantageous** \ad.van'tajəs\ The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that went through French before becoming English, and the second part is an English combining form. 
adj (Webster’s Third page 30, column 3) giving a benefit, profit, or gain of any kind : favorable. 
*New York City has proven to be a very *advantageous *business location.*

280. **competitor** \kəm'pɛdər\ This word is from a word that went from Latin to French. 
noun (Webster’s Third page 464, column 1) one that seeks what another seeks or claims what another claims : a rival. 
*Each competitor was issued a set of rules for the bicycle race.*

281. **feudal** \fyūdəl\ This word is from Latin. 
adj (Webster’s Third page 842, column 2) [has homonym: futile] of, existing in, characterized by, or relating to any social system in which great landowners or hereditary overlords exact revenue from the land and also exercise the functions of government in their domains. 
*In the typical feudal system, the king granted fiefdoms to his nobles and they provided soldiers for his army.*

282. **legible** \lējəbəl\ This word is from Latin. 
adj (Webster’s Third page 1291, column 2) capable of being read or deciphered : distinct to the eye. 
*Adam was surprised to see that his doctor’s handwriting was extremely legible.*

283. **resurgent** \rə'sərjənt\ 
adj (Webster’s Third page 1937, column 3) tending to produce a rising into life, activity, or prominence. 
*Nationalism is a powerful, even a resurgent force.*

284. **tentacle** \tentəkəl\ This word is from Latin. 
noun (Webster’s Third page 2356, column 3) any of various elongate flexible processes that are usually tactile or prehensile or both in function but sometimes have other functions and that are borne by animals chiefly on the head or about the mouth. 
*The chef began preparing the calamari dish by cutting a squid tentacle into cross sections.*
facilitate

The first part of this word was originally Latin and then became French, and the second part is an English combining form. verb (Webster’s Third page 812, column 3) make easier or less difficult. Carrie hopes that her guidance counselor will facilitate her college search process.

bevy

This word is originally English. noun (Webster’s Third page 210, column 1) a usually large group or collection. A bevy of reporters crowded around the gold medal winner.

mahogany

This word’s origin is unknown. noun (Webster’s Third page 1361, column 1) the durable yellowish brown to reddish brown wood of a West Indian tree that is widely used for cabinetwork and fine finish work. Kate’s bedroom furniture is made of solid mahogany.

educe

This word is from Latin. verb (Webster’s Third page 723, column 3) bring into manifestation (as a form, quality, or law conceived to be present in a latent, potential, or undeveloped state). Tyler feels that all his teachers educe his natural skills as well as his good behavior.

table width 42

vocable

This word is from Latin-derived French. adjective (Webster’s Third page 2560, column 3) that may be voiced or uttered aloud. As a native speaker of Mandarin, Lin found the Czech words without vowels to be perfectly vocable.

nonchalant

Originally a word from Latin, this word came into English from French. adjective (Webster’s Third page 1535, column 3) having a manner or air of jaunty unconcern or indifference. The model strolled down the runway with a nonchalant air.

The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and/or spelling. Provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word’s part of speech and definition.

wattled

This word is from English. adjective (Webster’s Third page 2586, column 1) [has near homonym: waddled] made or strengthened with a fabrication of rods or poles interwoven with slender branches, withes, or reeds and usually especially formerly in building construction. The new owner of the estate plans to restore the old wattled gamekeeper’s cottage next spring.
292. **hokum**  
\hōkəm\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word consists of a Latin-influenced English word probably combined with a word from a U.S. geographical name.  
noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 1078, column 1)  
a device found to elicit a display of mirth or sentimental emotion from an audience and therefore deliberately used to impel persons to a desired action.  
*The huckster’s hokum must have worked, because several people in the crowd purchased a set of the knives he was touting.*

293. **cayenne**  
\'kā̃n\  
[\kā\'n, kī\'n\]  
This word is from a French Guiana geographical name.  
noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 357, column 3)  
a very hot and pungent powder made by drying and grinding the whole fruits or the seeds of several hot peppers.  
*Paolo’s chili was too mild for his taste, so he sprinkled some cayenne on it.*

294. **luscious**  
\'ləshəs\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is originally English.  
adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 1348, column 1)  
[has near homonym: lushes]  
having a delicious taste or smell.  
*Kara was dismayed when she learned that the luscious dessert she had just eaten contained more than 1000 calories.*

295. **electioneer**  
\əlekˈshənər\  
[\əlekˈshaˌnər\]  
The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.  
verb  (*Webster’s Third* page 731, column 1)  
try to sway public opinion especially by the use of propaganda.  
*Abiding by the rules, Alana will not electioneer within 50 feet of the entrance to the polls.*

296. **exfoliate**  
\ekˈsfolēˌat\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from Latin.  
verb  (*Webster’s Third* page 795, column 3)  
remove or take off the surface of in scales or flakes.  
*The twins explained that they exfoliate their skin regularly to help it look healthy and radiant.*
297. keratin

\kærədən\  
This word consists of Greek elements.

nour (Webster’s Third page 1237, column 3)
[could be confused with carotene/carotin/carrotene/carrotin and
differently pronounced variant ceratin]
any of various sulfur-containing fibrous proteins that form the
chemical basis of epidermal tissues (as horn, hair, wool, nails,
feathers), that are insoluble in most solvents.
It is possible that the protective armor of some dinosaurs
contained keratin, the same protein that is found in the human
fingernail.

298. incarceration

\ɪnˌkærəˈrɛʃən\  
This word is from Latin.

nour (Webster’s Third page 1141, column 1)
a confining or state of being confined : imprisonment.
The terrorist was sentenced to incarceration for the rest of his
life.

299. thoracic

\θəˈræsɪk\  
This word is from Greek.

adjective (Webster’s Third page 2380, column 1)
of, relating to, located within, or involving the part of the body
of humans and other mammals located between the neck and the
abdomen.
The thoracic nerve controls the muscles in the walls of the
thorax.

300. fibrillation

\fɪbrəˈləʃən\  
This word is from Latin.

noun (Webster’s Third page 843, column 3)
very rapid irregular contractions of the muscle fibers of the heart
resulting in a lack of synchronism between heartbeat and pulse
beat.
Ventricular fibrillation is a condition in which the heart twitches
haphazardly instead of propelling blood forward in an organized
way.

301. electrolysis

\eˈlektrələsɪs\  
This word is from Greek.

noun (Webster’s Third page 732, column 2)
the destruction of hair roots with an electric current.
Electrolysis was one of the means of hair removal demonstrated
in Roweena’s cosmetology class.
302. **transmogrify**  
\[ \text{transmogrify} \]  
\text{transmogrify}  
\text{verb}  
(Webster's Third page 2429, column 3)  
change or alter in form, appearance, or structure often with grotesque or humorous effect.  
*Some characters in the sci-fi novel transmogrify into zombies.*

303. **halitosis**  
\[ \text{halitosis} \]  
\text{halitosis}  
\text{noun}  
(Webster's Third page 1023, column 1)  
a condition of having bad breath.  
The new mouthwash is advertised as a 12-hour cure for halitosis.

304. **oncologist**  
\[ \text{oncologist} \]  
\text{oncologist}  
\text{noun}  
(Webster's Third page 1575, column 2)  
a specialist in the study of tumors.  
Eli’s father, an oncologist, is optimistic about medical advances in treating cancer patients.

305. **crocodilian**  
\[ \text{crocodilian} \]  
\text{crocodilian}  
\text{adjective}  
(Webster's Third page 539, column 2)  
false : insincere.  
Claire’s crocodilian grief over the death of her brother’s pet snake did not fool anyone.

306. **effervesce**  
\[ \text{effervesce} \]  
\text{effervesce}  
\text{verb}  
(Webster’s Third page 725, column 1)  
exhibit (as in speech or action) almost unrestrainable enthusiasm or happy emotion : bubble over.  
When Mother opens Alexander’s report card, she will probably effervesce with relief and delight.

307. **hibiscus**  
\[ \text{hibiscus} \]  
\text{hibiscus}  
\text{noun}  
(Webster’s Third page 1065, column 2)  
y any plant or flower of a large widely distributed genus of herbs, shrubs, or small trees with dentate or lobed leaves and large showy flowers.  
Darla planted a hibiscus outside her bedroom window.

308. **futilitarian**  
\[ \text{futilitarian} \]  
\text{futilitarian}  
\text{adjective}  
(Webster’s Third page 925, column 3)  
exhibiting or based on an attitude of ineffectiveness.  
A mood of futilitarian defeatism overcame the worker whose job it was to keep the front glass doors of the business free of fingerprints and smudges.
309. irreconcilable  \\i\textbackslash\textasciitilde r\textbackslash\textasciitilde k\textbackslash\textasciitilde n\textbackslash\textasciitilde s\textbackslash\textasciitilde l\textbackslash\textasciitilde b\textbackslash\textasciitilde \  
This word is from Latin.  
adjective  (Webster’s Third page 1195, column 3)  
[could be confused with irreconcilable]  
hostile beyond the possibility of being brought into harmony.  
Bill finally realized that his differences with Sheila were irreconcilable.

310. bradycardia  \\b\textbackslash r\textbackslash d\textbackslash a\textbackslash d\textbackslash \textasciitilde k\textbackslash\textbackslash r\textbackslash d\textbackslash e\textbackslash \  
This word consists of Greek elements.  
noun  (Webster’s Third page 266, column 1)  
a slow heart rate; especially : an abnormally slow one (as of 50 beats per minute) in humans.  
The doctor implanted a pacemaker to correct the patient’s bradycardia.

311. extraneous  \\e\textbackslash k\textbackslash\textasciitilde s\textbackslash\textasciitilde r\textbackslash\textasciitilde n\textbackslash\textasciitilde \textbackslash\textasciitilde \textbackslash\textasciitilde n\textbackslash\textasciitilde \textbackslash\textasciitilde \textbackslash\textasciitilde e\textbackslash\textasciitilde n\textbackslash\textasciitilde s \  
This word is from Latin.  
adjective  (Webster’s Third page 807, column 1)  
existing or originating outside or beyond.  
Leona doesn’t let extraneous noises bother her while she is studying.

312. marionette  \\m\textbackslash a\textbackslash r\textbackslash i\textbackslash n\textbackslash o\textbackslash t\textbackslash e\textbackslash \  
This word is from a French word.  
noun  (Webster’s Third page 1382, column 2)  
a puppet moved by strings or by hand (as in a puppet show).  
A marionette of Taylor Swift was the hit of the show.

313. salvageable  \\s\textbackslash l\textbackslash v\textbackslash i\textbackslash j\textbackslash o\textbackslash b\textbackslash l\textbackslash \  
The first part of this word was originally Latin and then became French, and the second part is an English combining form.  
adjective  (Webster’s Third page 2006, column 3)  
capable of being rescued or saved especially from wreckage or ruin.  
After the tornado hit their neighborhood, the residents returned to look for anything salvageable.

314. attenuate  \\o\textbackslash t\textbackslash e\textbackslash n\textbackslash y\textbackslash w\textbackslash a\textbackslash t\textbackslash \  
This word is from Latin.  
adjective  (Webster’s Third page 141, column 1)  
tapering gradually often into a long slender point—used in botany.  
The locust tree has narrow, attenuate leaves.

315. legerity  \\l\textbackslash e\textbackslash g\textbackslash e\textbackslash r\textbackslash i\textbackslash t\textbackslash y\textbackslash \  
This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.  
noun  (Webster’s Third page 1291, column 1)  
mental or physical agility and quickness.  
The gymnast performed on the balance beam with remarkable legerity.
316. **brachiosaur** \brake'o.sor\  

This word is from Greek.  

[noun (Webster’s Third page 264, column 3)]  
a dinosaur of a genus of huge dinosaurs of the Upper Jurassic having longer forelegs than hind legs.  
*The 110-million-year-old fossil is believed to be part of a rib of a gigantic herbivorous brachiosaur.*

317. **rheumatism** \rum'a.tizəm\  

This word is from Greek.  

[noun (Webster’s Third page 1947, column 1)]  
any of numerous conditions characterized by inflammation or pain in muscles, joints, or fibrous tissue.  
*Vera’s grandfather complains of rheumatism whenever the weather is cold and damp.*

318. **fossorial** \fō'sərəl\  

This word is from Latin.  

[adjective (Webster’s Third page 897, column 1)]  
adapted to digging.  
*Gophers are fossorial rodents, having strong claws on their forelimbs.*

319. **dormition** \dōr'mishən\  

This word is from Latin.  

[noun (Webster’s Third page 675, column 3)]  
death resembling falling asleep.  
*The museum exhibited a painting depicting the dormition and assumption of the mother of Jesus.*

320. **thyroidectomy** \θrōidək'təmē\  

This word consists of Greek elements.  

[noun (Webster’s Third page 2388, column 3)]  
partial or complete excision of the gland that produces an iodine-containing hormone having a profound influence on growth and development and specifically stimulating the metabolic rate.  
*Because of its overactive thyroid, Heather’s cat had to have an thyroidectomy.*

321. **notabilia** \nōtə'bīlə\  

This word is from Latin.  

[plural noun (Webster’s Third page 1543, column 1)]  
things worthy of attention.  
*A People’s Choice contest determined the city’s notabilia in a variety of categories.*

322. **niveous** \nīvēəs\  

This word is from Latin.  

[adjective (Webster’s Third page 1531, column 3)]  
of, relating to, or resembling snow.  
*The niveous landscape looked most inviting to the cross-country skiers.*

323. **iliad** \i'lēəd\  

This word is from a Greek name.  

[noun (Webster’s Third page 1125, column 3)]  
a long narrative; especially : an epic in the Homeric tradition.  
*Gabe told the iliad of his job search only to his mother and his best friend.*
324. **cerenity** \səˈlerədē\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.

noun  
(Webster’s Third page 359, column 2)  
rapidity of motion or action.  
When Greg spotted the black bear, he began to back down the trail with great **cerenity**.

---

325. **usurious** \yüˈzhʊrəəs\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.

adjective  
(Webster’s Third page 2525, column 1)  
[could be confused with *usurous*]  
taking illegal or exorbitant interest for the use of money.  
The officers of the bank were charged with **usurious** practices.

---

326. **metastasize** \məˈtastəsiz\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from Greek.

verb  
(Webster’s Third page 1421, column 2)  
spread by transfer of a disease-producing agency (as cells or bacteria) from an original site of disease to another part of the body with development of a similar lesion in the new location—used chiefly of malignant tumors.  
The oncologist pointed on the drawing to where he believes the cancer cells will **metastasize** next.

---

327. **nucleophilic** \nüklēˈəfilik\  
[\ˌn yüklēˈəfilik\]  
The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is from an originally Greek word.

adjective  
(Webster’s Third page 1548, column 1)  
having an affinity for the positively charged central portion of an atom that comprises nearly all of the atomic mass.  
*A chemical reagent that supplies an electron pair is called “**nucleophilic.**”*

---

328. **thermotropism** \θərˈmætrəˌpizəm\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word consists of Greek elements.

noun  
(Webster’s Third page 2374, column 1)  
an involuntary orientation by an organism or one of its parts that involves turning or curving accomplished by active movement or more often by structural alteration in which a temperature gradient determines the orientation.  
*A common example of **thermotropism** is the curling of rhododendron leaves in response to cold temperatures.*

---

329. **oscilloscope** \əˈsiləsköp\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is from an originally Greek word that became Latin.

noun  
(Webster’s Third page 1595, column 3)  
an instrument in which the variations in a fluctuating electrical quantity (as voltage) are not recorded but appear temporarily as a visible wave form on the fluorescent screen of a cathode-ray tube.  
The technician used an **oscilloscope** to help him pinpoint the problem.
330. **angioplasty** \an'jē-o-plaステ \  
This word consists of two Greek elements.  
noun ([Webster’s Third page 58a, column 1])  
surgical repair of a blood vessel especially by the passage of a balloon catheter through the vessel to the area of disease where inflation of the catheter compresses the plaque against the vessel wall.  
**Angioplasty** is less invasive and less traumatic than coronary artery bypass surgery.

331. **subsultory** \səb'səltərē \  
This word is from Latin elements plus an English combining form.  
 adjective ([Webster’s Third page 2280, column 3])  
involving irregularity of movement or advance : leaping.  
*The winning players expressed their triumph in exuberant, subsultory dances.*

332. **incorrigible** \in'kərəjəbəl \  
This word is from Latin.  
adjective ([Webster’s Third page 1145, column 3])  
bad beyond the possibility of correction or rehabilitation : utterly bad or depraved.  
*The jury sentenced the incorrigible offender to life imprisonment.*

333. **sinusitis** \si'nu-stidəs \  
This word is from Latin.  
noun ([Webster’s Third page 2126, column 2])  
inflammation of any of the several cavities in the substance of a bone of the skull that usually communicates with the nostrils and contains air.  
*The allergist explained to Alice that sinusitis is the cause of her headaches and sneezing.*

334. **hallucination** \həl'yəs'nəshən \  
This word is from Latin.  
noun ([Webster’s Third page 1023, column 2])  
perception of objects with no reality.  
*Maynard is adamant that the ghost he saw was not a product of hallucination.*

335. **gelid** \'jeləd \  
This word is from Latin.  
adjective ([Webster’s Third page 943, column 3])  
extremely cold : icy.  
*When Frank was in Finland, he took a memorable swim in gelid water.*

336. **tortellini** \tərd-'tɛnə \  
This word came from Italian, which formed it from a Latin word.  
noun ([Webster’s Third page 2413, column 3])  
noodle dough cut in rounds, filled with savory fillings, and boiled.  
*Vic’s favorite Italian meal is tortellini stuffed with meat and cheese.*
337. impeccable \im'pekəbel\ adjective (Webster’s Third page 1132, column 2)
free from fault or blame: flawless.
A background investigation affirmed the candidate’s impeccable character.

338. proscenium \prə'senəm\ noun (Webster’s Third page 1820, column 2)
the wall that separates the stage from the auditorium in a modern theater.
An apron stage juts out from the proscenium.

339. seismograph \sizməgraf\ noun (Webster’s Third page 2057, column 2)
an apparatus of varying type and structure designed to measure and record vibrations within the earth and of the ground.
The seismograph frantically scribbled out the record of the earthquake.

340. resinogenous \rez'nəjənəs\ adjective (Webster’s Third page 1932, column 2)
any of various hard brittle solid to soft semisolid amorphous fusible flammable substances that are usually transparent or translucent and yellowish to brown in color with a characteristic luster and that are formed especially in plant secretions.
While hiking through the woods, Samantha enjoyed the fragrance of resinogenous trees.

341. dermatitis \dərmatɪtɪs\ noun (Webster’s Third page 608, column 2)
inflammation of the skin typically marked by reddening, swelling, crusting, or scaling.
Bonnie treated her dermatitis with aloe vera.

342. panacea \pənə'seə\ noun (Webster’s Third page 1628, column 2)
a remedy for all ills or difficulties: a cure-all.
The senator stated that federal aid would not be a panacea for the state’s economic problems.

343. calliope \kəˈliðoʊp\ noun (Webster’s Third page 318, column 3)
a musical instrument consisting of a series of crude steam or air whistles used on riverboats and in circuses and carnivals.
Passengers gathered on the upper deck of the “Mississippi Queen” to listen to the calliope.
344. **Coolidgean** \kəˈlijən\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from a proper name plus an English combining form.  
adjective  *(Webster’s Third* page 501, column 1)  
of, relating to, or reminiscent of Calvin Coolidge or his times or policies.  
*The pressures of the media allow few modern politicians to practice a Coolidgean restraint.*

345. **stalactite** \stəˈlækt.ɪt\  
[\stəlæk.tɪt\]  
This word is from Greek.  
noun  *(Webster’s Third* page 2221, column 1)  
a deposit of crystalline calcium carbonate resembling an icicle hanging from the roof or sides of a cavern.  
*It takes hundreds of years for even a small stalactite to form.*

346. **epilation** \epəˈlāshən\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from a French word made up of Latin-derived elements.  
noun  *(Webster’s Third* page 763, column 3)  
the loss or removal of hair from any cause or for any reason.  
*Chemotherapy resulted in the temporary epilation of most of the patient’s hair.*

347. **quintessence** \kwɪnˈtesnəs\  
[\kwɪnˈtesns ;
nonstandard pron(s)\] \ˈkwɪntəsəns\]  
This word is from Latin.  
noun  *(Webster’s Third* page 1867, column 1)  
the most typical example or representative : the consummate instance (as of a quality or class).  
*To be steadfast in the face of mortal danger is the quintessence of courage.*

348. **deluginous** \dɛlˈjuːjənəs\  
[\dɛlˈjuːjənas\]  
This word consists of a part that went from Latin to French to English plus English combining forms.  
adjective  *(Webster’s Third* page 598, column 2)  
like a drenching rain.  
*The car was hit by a deluginous spray from the sprinklers on the median.*

349. **fascistic** \faˈʃistɪk\  
[\faˈʃistɪk\]  
This word is from a word that went from Latin to Italian.  
adjective  *(Webster’s Third* page 825, column 3)  
of, belonging to, sponsored by, or embodying any program for setting up a centralized autocratic national regime that exercises regimentation of industry, commerce, and finance; rigid censorship; and forcible suppression of opposition.  
The fascistic premier instituted many reforms regardless of whether or not the people wanted them.

350. **helicoidal** \hɛləˈkɔɪdəl\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from a Greek word plus an English combining form.  
adjective  *(Webster’s Third* page 1050, column 3)  
forming or arranged in a spiral.  
*Kate has several helicoidal sea shells in her collection.*
This word is from a French word.

351. **pirouette**  
\[\text{\textipa{pírə'wet}}\]  
[noun (Webster’s Third page 1723, column 2)]

a full turn on the toe or ball of one foot in ballet.

*The pirouette is one of the most striking movements in a dancer’s repertoire.*

352. **tuberculosis**  
\[\text{\textipa{təbər'kələsəs}}\]

[noun (Webster’s Third page 2459, column 3)]

a communicable disease caused by the tubercele bacillus and characterized by toxic symptoms or allergic manifestations which in humans primarily affect the lungs.

*The antibiotic drug streptomycin has been successfully used to treat tuberculosis.*

353. **Montessorian**  
\[\text{\textipa{məntə'sôrən}}\]

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

[adjective (Webster’s Third page 1465, column 3)]

of, following, or relating to a system for training young children emphasizing free physical activity, informal and individual instruction, early development of writing and reading, and extended sensory motor training.

*The Montessorian learning environment contains materials for all levels of children’s readiness.*

354. **melamine**  
\[\text{\textipa{meələmən}}\]

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

[noun (Webster’s Third page 1405, column 3)]

a resin made from a white crystalline high-melting organic base and an aldehyde, characterized by resistance to heat and water and good electrical resistance, or a plastic made from such a resin.

*Galina placed the hot casserole on a trivet made of melamine.*

355. **geosynchronous**  
\[\text{\textipa{jēsə'ninkrənəs}}\]

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

[adjective (Webster’s Third page 91a, column 1)]

being or having an equatorial orbit at an altitude of about 22,300 miles and requiring an angular velocity the same as that of Earth so that the position of a satellite in such an orbit remains fixed with respect to Earth’s surface.

*Satellites that handle telephone calls and television signals have geosynchronous orbits.*

356. **dicotyledon**  
\[\text{\textipa{di'kəd'le'dən}}\]

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

[noun (Webster’s Third page 627, column 1)]

a plant having two first leaves developed by the embryo in seed plants and in ferns and related plants.

*Flowers of a dicotyledon are arranged in whorls consisting usually of five parts.*
357. **grivation** \\grəˈvāshən\\ 
[ \grəˈvāshən \ ]

This word is from an English word combined with a Latin-derived English word.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 1001, column 1)

the angle between north as indicated by a grid on a map and magnetic north at any point.

*The grivation will be 180 degrees at any point on a line between geographic north and magnetic north.*

358. **synoptophore** \\səˈnäptəˌfɔr\\

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from Greek.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 2321, column 1)

an instrument for diagnosing imbalance of eye muscles and treating them by methods of reeducation of visual habits, exercise, and visual training.

*The ophthalmologist prescribed eye exercises to correct the muscular imbalance detected by the synoptophore.*

359. **heterostrophy** \\həˈrāstrəfē\\

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word consists of two Greek elements.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 1063, column 3)

the quality or state of being coiled in a direction opposite to the usual one.

*Jordana instantly spotted the one shell in the marine biology exhibit that exhibited heterostrophy.*

360. **percutaneous** \\pərˈk(y)əˈtānēəs\\

[ \pərˈk(y)əˈtānēəs \ ]

This word is from Latin.

adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 1676, column 2)

effected or performed through the skin.

*Medicated patches function by percutaneous absorption of the substance.*

361. **janiform** \\ˈjɑnəˌfɔrm\\

[ \ˈjɑnəˌfɔrm \ ]

This word consists of two Latin elements.

adjective  (*Webster’s Third* page 1209, column 2)

having a face on each of two sides.

*While in Rome, Stacey bought a replica of an ancient coin with a janiform figure on the obverse side.*

362. **wentletrap** \\wəntˈlətræp\\

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from Dutch.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 2596, column 3)

any of numerous graceful usually white spirally coiled and tapering gastropod mollusk shells that have longitudinal ridges surrounding the whorls and are favorites with collectors—called also “staircase shell.”

*The pride of Marguerite’s shell collection is a large wentletrap her father found on the beach.*

363. **ichthyosaur** \\ikˈθēəsər\\

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

Both parts of this word are originally Greek.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 1121, column 1)

any of an order of marine reptiles of the Mesozoic era adapted for catching fish.

*Its streamlined body and paddle-like limbs enabled the ichthyosaur to move swiftly through the water.*
364. **formaldehyde** \f örm̩ˈald̪əhıd\ 

This word is from a Latin element plus an element that went from Arabic to Spanish to Latin plus a Latin element plus a Greek element.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 893, column 2)
a very reactive organic compound that is a colorless pungent irritating combustible gas when pure but conveniently handled in aqueous solutions or solid polymers and which is used chiefly as a disinfectant and preservative.

*The medical laboratory contained specimens preserved in formaldehyde.*

365. **pantisocracy** \pæntəˈsækroʊsi\ 

This word is from Greek.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 1632, column 1)
a utopian community in which all rule equally.

*Samuel Taylor Coleridge was one of the romantic poets who dreamed of establishing an pantisocracy in the United States in the late 1700s.*

---

The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and/or spelling. Provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word’s part of speech and definition.

366. **espagnole** \ˈespanˈyöl\ 

This word is from a French word.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 776, column 2)
[a foundation sauce made of stock thickened with flour browned in fat with added seasonings to taste.]

*Davio’s steak came with a tarragon-flavored espagnole.*

367. **phlebitis** \ˈflɛbɪdɪs\ 

This word consists of a Greek part plus a Latin combining form.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 1698, column 3)
[inflammation of a vein.]

*If phlebitis is not treated early, a blood clot can form in the inflamed vein.*

368. **schlockmeister** \ˈʃlæk.mıstər\ 

Originally German, this word became Yiddish before being adopted by English.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 127a, column 2)
one who makes or sells products of low quality or little worth.

*Roger has a reputation as the biggest schlockmeister in Hollywood.*

369. **bathymetry** \bəˈθɪmətrɪ\ 

This word was originally formed in French out of Greek elements.

noun  (*Webster’s Third* page 186, column 1)
[the measurement of depths of water in oceans, seas, and lakes.]

*Maps of the lake were made using data obtained from bathymetry.*
370. **Brahmsian**  
\bræmzən\  
This word is from a German name. 
adjective  *(Webster’s Third page 266, column 2)*  
of or relating to Johannes Brahms or his musical compositions. 
_Ulla thought she knew the entire Brahmsian repertoire, but she could not recognize the piece that Mirga played._

371. **marguerite**  
\mərgərət\  
This word went from probably Sanskrit to Greek to Latin to French and then to English.  
noun  *(Webster’s Third page 1381, column 3)*  
[a low scapose European herb having flower heads with small white or pink ray flowers and yellow disk flowers—called also “English daisy.”]  
The gardener identified the flower next to the buttercup as a white marguerite.

372. **obstreperous**  
\əbˈstrepərəs\  
This word is from Latin.  
adjective  *(Webster’s Third page 1559, column 1)*  
stubbornly defiant : resisting control or restraint often with a show of noisy disorder.  
The loud-talking diner was asked to leave but became obstreperous and had to be escorted out of the restaurant.

373. **indefeasible**  
\inˈdefəzəbəl\  
This word is from a Latin word that became French and then Anglo-French.  
adjective  *(Webster’s Third page 1147, column 2)*  
not capable of being or liable to being annulled, voided, or undone.  
The Declaration of Independence speaks of indefeasible rights.

374. **megatonnage**  
\məɡəˈtənij\  
This word is from a Greek element plus an element that probably went from Celtic to French.  
noun  *(Webster’s Third page 106a, column 2)*  
the destructive capability especially of a collection of nuclear weapons that is expressed in millions of tons of TNT.  
The megatonnage of the former Soviet Union’s nuclear stockpile surpassed that of the United States in the late 1960s.

375. **philodendron**  
\fɪləˈdendrən\  
This word consists of Greek elements.  
noun  *(Webster’s Third page 1697, column 3)*  
any plant of the genus “Philodendron” grown commonly as a house plant often in water alone.  
_Because the philodendron is such a common house plant, many people do not realize that its leaves are poisonous._
A
accomplishment – 177.
ach – 24.
acquired – 261.
advantageous – 279.
advocate – 173.
after – 48.
amass – 103.
ambiguous – 150.
amigo – 116.
angioplasty – 330.
apotheosis – 220.
approachable – 266.
archaic – 185.
ardent – 162.
arrest – 76.
atenuate – 314.
audacious – 191.
away – 1.

B
babies – 65.
baccalaureate – 223.
ball – 15.
barefoot – 71.
bathymetry – 369.
beatitude – 219.
beauty – 64.
bevy – 286.
brachiosaur – 316.
bradycardia – 310.
Brahmsian – 370.
bravado – 203.
brassen – 252.
breakfast – 226.
bride – 68.

C
calendar – 105.
calliope – 343.
camera – 63.
canteen – 79.
caption – 61.
caravan – 157.
caricature – 199.
catch – 42.
caterpillar – 247.
cauterize – 217.
cayenne – 293.
celerity – 324.
cerebellum – 202.
climat – 80.
cloth – 38.
clutter – 60.
coalescence – 201.
competitor – 280.
complexity – 128.
comportment – 184.
conclude – 106.
condone – 107.
conflict – 97.
consequence – 259.
consignment – 212.
consistency – 168.
contemporaneous – 209.
contrary – 115.
control – 53.
convention – 148.
Coolidgean – 344.
could – 73.
covetous – 143.
crocodile – 305.
cucumber – 82.
cultivation – 142.
culture – 94.
curiosity – 120.

D
dashing – 30.
default – 113.
delicatessen – 224.
deluguous – 348.
demonstrable – 166.
derisible – 200.
dermatitis – 341.
describe – 85.
dicotyledon – 356.
dire – 55.
disigenous – 195.
diverge – 141.
dormition – 319.
drudgery – 251.
drum – 22.
duty – 27.
dystopia – 205.

e
eedge – 44.
educe – 288.
effervesce – 306.
elaborate – 158.
eligible – 295.
etrology – 301.
eternal – 122.
emotional – 178.

F
facilitate – 285.
factoid – 100.
fallibility – 183.
falter – 98.
family – 62.
fantastically – 179.
far – 13.
fascistic – 349.
faulty – 108.
faux – 211.
fiercious – 147.
feudal – 281.
fibrillation – 300.
famling – 34.
flirtatious – 164.
floor – 9.
flor – 118.
flute – 4.
fomaldehyde – 364.
formula – 119.
formosial – 318.
funny – 46.
futilitarian – 308.

G
galley – 235.
galvanize – 221.
gargoyle – 272.
garment – 139.
gelid – 335.
geosynchronous – 355.
glad – 21.
glossary – 270.
grandiloquence – 207.
grivation – 357.

H
halitosis – 303.
hallucination – 334.
handle – 45.
happiest – 70.
hare – 33.
harness – 83.
hauhtiness – 213.
haucky – 239.
heckle – 250.
helioic – 315.
heteroic – 204.
heterostrophy – 359.
hibiscus – 307.
hokum – 292.
horizon – 126.
humidity – 101.

I
ichthysaur – 363.
idiol or idyl – 206.
iliad – 323.
impeccable – 337.
impediment – 187.
imlicit – 165.
incarceration – 298.
incoherently – 160.
icorrigible – 332.
icredible – 140.
idefatigable – 222.
indefeasable – 373.
indivisible – 171.
inventor – 161.
insurrection – 197.
intragral – 172.
interrogative – 189.
intricate – 149.
inuitive – 170.
ivebrate – 208.
invest – 54.
irreconcilable – 309.
isolation – 127.
itself – 49.

J
janiform – 361.
join – 40.
judicial – 260.
just – 16.
| K       | keratin – 297.  |
|         | knitwear – 233.  |
|         | landmark – 32.   |
| L       | language – 231.  |
|         | left – 18.       |
|         | legerity – 315.  |
|         | legible – 282.   |
|         | lettuce – 228.   |
|         | levee – 249.     |
|         | lips – 12.       |
|         | lousy – 254.     |
|         | luscious – 294.  |
| M       | magnificent – 151. |
|         | mahogany – 287.  |
|         | main – 41.       |
|         | mandate – 112.   |
|         | manuscript – 176.|
|         | marguerite – 371.|
|         | marionette – 312.|
|         | Martian – 92.    |
|         | medicate – 232.  |
|         | megatonnage – 374. |
|         | melamine – 354.  |
|         | metastasize – 326.|
|         | metronome – 262. |
|         | miserable – 242. |
|         | mobilize – 257.  |
|         | Montessorian – 353. |
|         | monumental – 156.|
|         | moonlight – 89.  |
|         | morsel – 245.    |
| N       | nitpick – 56.    |
|         | niveau – 322.    |
|         | nonchalant – 290.|
|         | notabilia – 321. |
|         | nucleophilic – 327.|
| O       | obstreperous – 372. |
|         | occupancy – 163. |
|         | off – 7.         |
|         | oncologist – 304.|
| P       | pair – 50.       |
|         | palate – 198.    |
|         | panacea – 342.   |
|         | panelist – 240.  |
|         | pantisocracy – 365. |
|         | paper – 2.       |
|         | paramount – 258. |
|         | parliamentary – 218. |
|         | particular – 129.|
|         | party – 47.      |
|         | patient – 91.    |
|         | percussion – 237.|
|         | percutaneous – 360. |
|         | perforate – 263. |
|         | personage – 188. |
|         | philodendron – 375. |
|         | phlebitis – 367. |
|         | piecemeal – 244. |
|         | pineapple – 86.  |
|         | pirotte – 351.   |
|         | pizzeria – 268.  |
|         | planetarium – 175. |
|         | playground – 69. |
|         | pleasant – 99.   |
|         | policy – 227.    |
|         | pompadour – 216. |
|         | positive – 104.  |
|         | poultry – 230.   |
|         | preposterous – 190. |
|         | preserve – 114.  |
|         | presume – 95.    |
|         | primitive – 125. |
|         | product – 57.    |
|         | prominent – 169. |
|         | proposition – 132. |
|         | proscenium – 338.|
|         | provincial – 159.|
|         | provoke – 124.   |
|         | purification – 130. |
| Q       | quick – 43.      |
|         | quintessence – 347. |
|         | quirky – 123.    |
| R       | radical – 111.   |
|         | raucous – 192.   |
|         | reactionary – 153.|
|         | receptacle – 134.|
|         | recipient – 137. |
|         | recyclable – 180.|
|         | reign – 136.     |
|         | renewal – 133.   |
|         | replenish – 238. |
|         | residential – 264.|
|         | resolgenous – 340. |
|         | resurgent – 283. |
|         | reveal – 81.     |
|         | revision – 234.  |
|         | rheumatism – 317.|
|         | running – 37.    |
|         | rustic – 84.     |
| S       | salinity – 196.  |
|         | salvageable – 313.|
|         | Sasquatch – 271. |
|         | satire – 131.    |
|         | satisfactory – 145.|
|         | saucer – 229.    |
|         | schlockmeister – 368. |
|         | scrutiny – 265.  |
|         | seismograph – 339.|
|         | she – 8.        |
|         | simulate – 236.  |
|         | sinusitis – 333. |
|         | slight – 77.     |
|         | smudge – 51.     |
|         | snarky – 121.    |
|         | solvent – 256.   |
|         | some – 5.        |
|         | spare – 36.      |
|         | sporadic – 267.  |
|         | squalid – 109.   |
|         | stable – 35.     |
|         | stalactite – 345.|
|         | statistician – 193. |
|         | steep – 19.      |
|         | stenographer – 214. |
|         | subconscious – 215. |
|         | subsequent – 181.|
|         | subsolatory – 331.|
|         | succumb – 155.   |
|         | summer – 67.     |
|         | superstar – 58.  |
|         | suspicion – 146. |
|         | sustenance – 275.|
|         | syndrome – 269.  |
|         | synoptophore – 358.|
| T       | tell – 11.       |
|         | tendency – 278.  |
|         | tentacle – 284.  |
|         | tepid – 253.     |
|         | terrarium – 273. |
|         | theme – 3.       |
|         | thermotropism – 328. |
|         | thoracic – 299.  |
|         | thyroidectomy – 320. |
|         | tinker – 93.     |
|         | tortellini – 336.|
|         | totally – 52.    |
|         | transfixed – 110.|
|         | transmogrify – 302.|
|         | trick – 10.      |
|         | tuberculosis – 352.|
|         | turban – 243.    |
|         | turbulence – 276.|
| U       | under – 23.      |
|         | understand – 74. |
|         | undertow – 78.   |
|         | unwonted – 186.  |
|         | upbringing – 90. |
|         | useful – 72.     |
|         |-usurious – 325.  |
| V       | vaporize – 152.  |
|         | vocable – 289.   |
| W       | warranty – 274.  |
|         | wasp – 25.       |
|         | wattled – 291.   |
|         | weakness – 87.   |
|         | went – 17.       |
|         | wentletrap – 362.|
|         | whiskery – 88.   |
|         | worthwhile – 96. |
|         | wrap – 39.       |
1. away
2. paper
3. theme
4. flute
5. some
6. other
7. off
8. she
9. floor
10. trick
11. tell
12. lips
13. far
14. end
15. ball
16. just
17. went
18. left
19. steep
20. spin
21. glad
22. drum
23. under
24. ace
25. wasp
26. cloudy
27. duty
28. clever
29. report
30. dashing
31. prove
32. landmark
33. hare
34. flaming
35. stable
36. spare
37. running
38. cloth
39. wrap
40. join
41. main
42. catch
43. quick
44. edge
45. handle
46. funny
47. party
48. after
49. itself
50. pair
51. smudge
52. totally
53. control
54. invest
55. dire
56. nitpick
57. product
58. superstar
59. manual
60. clutter
61. caption
62. family
63. camera
64. between
65. babies
66. every
67. summer
68. bridge
69. playground
70. happiest
71. barefoot
72. useful
73. could
74. understand
75. best-case
76. arrest
77. slight
78. undertow
79. canteen
80. climate
81. reveal
82. cucumber
83. harness
84. rustic
85. describe
86. pineapple
87. weakness
88. whiskery
89. moonlight
90. upbringing
91. patient
92. Martian
93. tinkerer
94. culture
95. presume
96. worthwhile
97. conflict
98. falter
99. pleasant
100. factoid
101. humility
102. eruption
103. amass
104. positive
105. calendar
106. conclude
107. condone
108. faulty
109. squalid
110. transfixed
111. radical
112. mandate
113. default
114. preserve
115. contrary
116. amigo
117. enact
118. flora
119. formula
120. curiosity
121. snarky
122. emotional
123. quirky
124. provoke
125. primitive
126. horizon
127. isolation
128. complexity
129. particular
130. purification
131. satire
132. proposition
133. renewal
134. receptacle
135. evaluate
136. reign
137. recipient
138. exception
139. garment
140. incredible
141. divergence
142. cultivation
143. covetous
144. explanation
145. satisfactory
146. suspicion
147. ferocious
148. convention
149. intricate
150. ambitious
151. magnificent
152. vaporize
153. reactionary
154. environment
155. succumb
156. monumental
157. caravan
158. elaborate
159. provincial
160. incoherently
161. innovator
162. ardent
163. occupancy
164. flirtatious
165. implicit
166. demonstrable
167. opulent
168. consistency
169. prominent
170. intuitive
171. indivisible
172. integral
173. advocate
174. equivalent
175. planetarium
176. manuscript
177. accomplishment
178. empirical
179. fantastically
180. recyclable
181. subsequent
182. extant
183. fallibility
184. comportment
185. archaic
186. unwonted
187. impediment
188. personage
189. interrogative
190. preposterous
191. audacious
192. raucous
193. statistician
194. emulate
195. disingenuous
196. salinity
197. insurrection
198. palate
199. caricature
200. derisible