



2013

SCHOOL PRONOUNCER GUIDE

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

ə	banana, collect	k	kin, cook, ache
'ə, ɪə	humdrum	<u>k</u>	as in one pronunciation of loch (alternative \k/), as in German ich-laut
ə̃	as in one pronunciation used by <i>r</i> -droppers for bird (alternative \əi/)	l	lily, pool
ə̌	two-value symbol equivalent to the unstressed variants \ə/, \i/, as in habit, duchess (\'habət/ = \'habət, -bit/)	m	murmur, dim, nymph
°	immediately preceding \l/, \n/, \m/, \ŋ/, as in battle, mitten, and in one pronunciation of cap and bells \-³m-/, lock and key \-³ŋ-/: immediately following \l/, \m/, \r/, as in one pronunciation of French table, prisme, titre	n	no, own
əi	as in one pronunciation used by <i>r</i> -droppers for bird (alternative \əi/)	ⁿ	indicates that a preceding vowel is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French <i>un bon vin blanc</i> \œ"bõ"va"blã"/
ər	operation; stressed, as in bird as pronounced by speakers who do not drop <i>r</i> ; stressed and with centered period after the \r/, as in one pronunciation of burry (alternative \ər/), and in one pronunciation of hurry (alternative \ə·r/); stressed and with centered period after \ər/ as in one pronunciation of hurry (alternative \ər·/)	ŋ	sing \'siŋ/, singer \'siŋə(r)/, finger \'fiŋgə(r)/, ink \'iŋk/
a	mat, map	ō	bone, snow, beau; one pronunciation of glory
ā	day, fade, date, aorta	ó	saw, all, saurian; one pronunciation of horrid
ä	bother, cot; most American speakers have the same vowel in father, cart	œ	French bœuf, German Hölle
á	father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with bother; farther and cart as pronounced by <i>r</i> -droppers	œ̃	French feu, German Höhle
aa	bad, bag, fan as often pronounced in an area having New York City and Washington, D.C., on its perimeter; in an emphatic syllable, as before a pause, often \aa/	ói	coin, destroy, strawy, sawing
ai	as in some pronunciations of bag, bang, pass	oõ	(in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates a vowel with the quality of <i>o</i> in bone but longer, not the sound of <i>oo</i> in food: comte \kõõ"t/
au	now, loud, some pronunciations of talcum	p	pepper, lip
b	baby, rib	r	rarity, one pronunciation of tar
ch	chin, nature \'nāchə(r)/ (actually, this sound is \t/ + \ʃ/)	s	source, less
d	elder, undone	sh	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 's-head \'deths.hed/
d̃	as in the usual American pronunciation of latter, ladder	t	tie, attack; one pronunciation of latter (alternative \d/)
e	bet, bed	th	with nothing between, as in thin, ether (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in knighthood \'ni:t.hùd/
'ē, iē	beat, nosebleed, evenly, sleepy	<u>th</u>	then, either (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
ē̃	as in one pronunciation of evenly, sleepy, envious, igneous (alternative \i/)	ü	rule, fool, youth, union \'yünyən/, few \'fyü/
ee	(in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates a vowel with the quality of <i>e</i> in bet but long, not the sound of <i>ee</i> in sleep: en arrière \'ä"näryeer/	ù	pull, wood, curable \'kyurəbəl/
eü	as in one pronunciation of elk, helm	ue	German füllen, hübsch
f	fifty, cuff	œ	French rue, German fühlen
g	go, big	v	vivid, give
h	hat, ahead	w	we, away
hw	whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both whale and wail	y	yard, cue \'kyü/, union \'yünyən/
i	tip, one pronunciation of banish (alternative unstressed \ē/), one pronunciation of habit (alternative \ə/; see ə)	^y	(in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates that during articulation of the sound represented by the preceding character the tip of the tongue has substantially the position it has for the articulation of the first sound of yard, as in French digne \'dēn/
ī	site, side, buy (actually, this sound is \ä/ + \i/, or \á/ + \i/)	yü	youth, union, cue, few
iü	as in one pronunciation of milk, film	yù	curable
j	job, gem, edge, procedure \prə'sējə(r)/ (actually, this sound is \d/ + \zh/)	Z	zone, raise
		zh	with nothing between, as in vision, azure \'azhə(r)/ (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in rosehill \'rõzhil/
		'	mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: \'penmən.ship/
		ı	mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: \'penmən.ship/
		()	indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: factory \'fakt(ə)rē/

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 pronouncer 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*).

2. Acquaint yourself with the *Rules for Local Spelling Bees* beginning on page 6.

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.

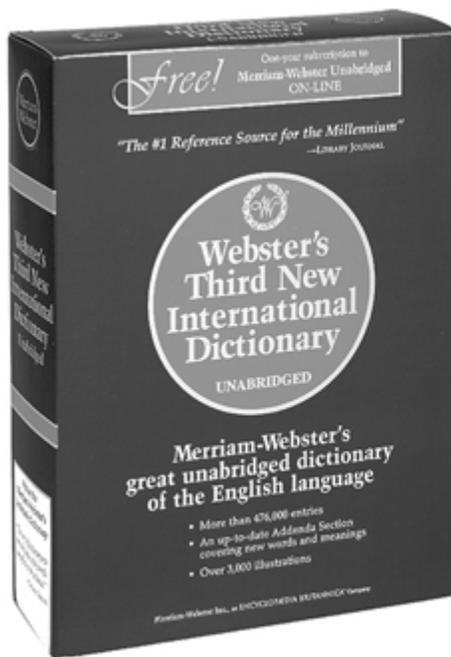


Figure 1

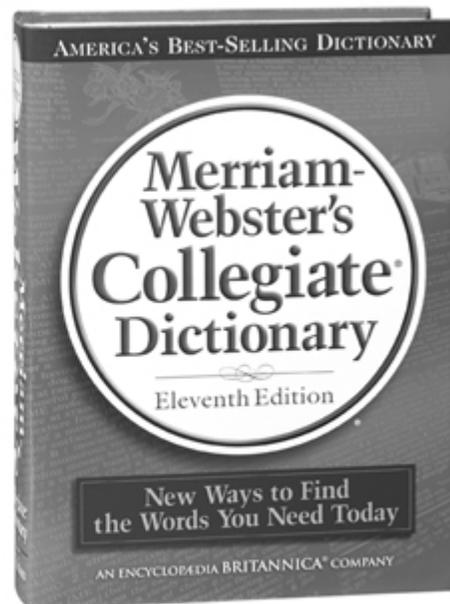


Figure 2

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.

Pronouncer's sense of helpfulness: The pronouncer may offer word information — without the speller having requested the information — if the pronouncer senses that the information is helpful and the information is presented in the entry for the word in a 2012 Scripps National Spelling Bee word list or *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster.

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.

8. 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.

9. 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** \ə'wā\
 [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** \pāpər\
 [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** \thēm\
 [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** \flüt\
 [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.*

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.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---|--|
| 5. | some | \ 'səm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | This word is originally English.
adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2171, column 3)
[has homonym: <i>sum</i>]
being one, a part, or an unspecified number of something named or contextually implied.
Some things are better left unsaid. |
| 6. | other | \ 'əʊðər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | This word is originally English.
adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1598, column 3)
being the one (as of two or more) left.
<i>Marge said that she didn't like this car as much as she liked the other one.</i> |
| 7. | off | \ 'ɒf \
[\ 'äf \] | This word is originally English.
preposition (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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.
<i>Sally jumped off the diving board and landed in the water with a perfect belly flop.</i> |
| 8. | she | \ 'ʃhē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | This word is originally English.
pronoun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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.
<i>When John invited Rhonda to have lunch with him today, she asked if she could have a rain check.</i> |
| 9. | floor | \ 'flōr \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | This word is originally English.
noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 873, column 2)
the part of a room upon which one stands.
<i>One of Amanda's chores is to sweep the kitchen floor every evening.</i> |
| 10. | trick | \ 'trik \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | This word is from a French word that then became English.
verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2442, column 3)
deceive by cunning or a wily or cleverly contrived scheme for gaining an end.
<i>The land owners worry that real estate developers will trick them into selling their farms for much less than they are worth.</i> |
| 11. | tell | \ 'tel \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | This word is originally English.
verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2351, column 2)
express in words.
<i>The students will tell the teacher why they did not finish their homework and hope she will be sympathetic.</i> |

25.	wasp	\ 'wäsp \ [\ 'wɔsp \]	<p>This word is originally English.</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2579, column 3)</p> <p>any of numerous winged hymenopterous insects that have well-developed wings and biting mouthparts, and a more or less formidable sting.</p> <p><i>The well-known yellow jacket is a wasp with a hurtful sting.</i></p>
26.	cloudy	\ 'klaüdē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word is originally English.</p> <p>adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 429, column 2)</p> <p>made or consisting of fog, mist, or haze.</p> <p><i>The mountain with its cloudy veil inspired Sven's painting.</i></p>
27.	duty	\ 'düdē \ [\ 'dyüdē, 'dütē \]	<p>This word went from French to English.</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 405, column 1)</p> <p>conduct due parents and superiors.</p> <p><i>Kellan saw it has his duty to do the dishes each night after his parents served him dinner.</i></p>
28.	clever	\ 'klevər \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word went from a possibly Scandinavian word to English.</p> <p>adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 422, column 1)</p> <p>having mental quickness, intelligence, resourcefulness in improvising often accompanied by craft, wit, or physical dexterity.</p> <p><i>Everyone praised the clever toddler who saved her mother's life by dialing 911.</i></p>
29.	report	\ rə'pōrt \ [\ rē'pōrt \]	<p>This word went from French to English.</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1925, column 3)</p> <p>a usually detailed account or statement.</p> <p><i>Because Tom watched the weather report every morning, he always knew when to bring an umbrella to school.</i></p>
30.	dashing	\ 'dashiŋ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word is from imitative English plus an English combining form.</p> <p>adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 576, column 2)</p> <p>vigorously active : spirited.</p> <p><i>The dashing actor was the talk of the party.</i></p>
31.	prove	\ 'prüv \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word went from Latin to French to English.</p> <p>verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1826, column 3)</p> <p>to establish the truth of (as by argument or evidence) : demonstrate, show.</p> <p><i>The knight endeavored to prove his worthiness to the princess through his skill at archery.</i></p>

56.	nitpick	\ 'nit,pɪk \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is made up of two English words. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 111a, column 3) to engage in minute and usually petty criticism. <i>When her mother told her she thought her pants were just a bit too brown, Tilly asked her not to nitpick.</i>
57.	product	\ 'prɑːdʌkt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1810, column 1) the number or magnitude resulting from the multiplication together of two or more numbers or magnitudes. <i>The product of 9 and 7 is 63.</i>
58.	superstar	\ 'süper.stär \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This is from two English words. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>Beth was so shocked to meet the superstar in the gas station that she couldn't even find the words to introduce herself.</i>
59.	manual	\ 'manyəwəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1378, column 2) designed for use or operation with the hands : worked by hand. <i>Tiffany used her camera's manual focus function to achieve the desired effect in her photograph.</i>
60.	clutter	\ 'klədər \ [\ 'klətər \]	This word is from English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 431, column 1) a crowded or confused mass or collection. <i>Kelly's desk was a clutter of pens, loose paper and library books.</i>
61.	caption	\ 'kæpʃən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a word that went from Latin to English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 334, column 1) a descriptive title or explanation that accompanies a heading or illustration. <i>The caption beneath Greg's picture briefly described his recent accomplishments.</i>
62.	family	\ 'fæmlē \ [\ 'fæməlē \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 821, column 1) a group of individuals living under one roof : a household. <i>Donna enjoys being a member of a large family, even though she sometimes longs for more privacy.</i>
63.	camera	\ 'kæmrə \ [\ 'kæməɹə \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 322, column 1) a lightproof box fitted with a lens through the aperture of which the image of an object is recorded. <i>Lynn's new digital camera takes extremely high-resolution photographs.</i>

64.	between	\ bə'twēn \ [\ bē'twēn \]	This word is originally English. prep (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 209, column 3) in the time interval that separates. <i>Lynn and Marla agreed to meet for coffee between classes.</i>
65.	babies	\ 'bābēz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. plural noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 156, column 2) extremely young children; especially : infants. <i>Martha enjoys her job as an obstetrical nurse because she loves babies.</i>
66.	every	\ 'evrē \ [\ 'evərē \]	This word is originally English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 788, column 2) being each individual or part of a class or group whether definite or indefinite in number without exception. <i>Every U.S. citizen is endowed with certain rights by the Constitution.</i>
67.	summer	\ 'səmər \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2289, column 3) the season between spring and autumn reckoned astronomically as extending from the June solstice to the September equinox. <i>Paul's plans for this summer include hiking part of the Appalachian Trail.</i>
68.	bridge	\ 'brɪj \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>Karen was eager to travel across the Seven Mile Bridge on her first trip to the Florida Keys.</i>
69.	playground	\ 'plā,graʊnd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of two originally English elements. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1737, column 3) a piece of land used for and usually having special facilities for recreation especially by children. <i>The playground has swings, slides, seesaws and monkey bars.</i>
70.	happiest	\ 'hapēəst \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	The 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 (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1031, column 1) most joyous. <i>Gillian thought that the day she graduated from medical school was certainly the happiest day of her life.</i>
71.	barefoot	\ 'bar.fʊt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. adverb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 176, column 1) without shoes or stockings. <i>Kirsten spent most of the summer barefoot at the beach.</i>

72. **useful** \ 'yüsƒəl \
 [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 2524, 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** \ 'küd \
 [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** \ ʌndər'stænd \
 [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.kās \
 [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** \ ə'rest \
 [\ 'a'rest \]
- 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** \ 'slīt \
 [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	\ 'ʌndər,tō \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of two originally English elements. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2491, column 1) the current beneath the surface that sets seaward or along the beach when waves are breaking upon the shore. <i>A sign on the beach warned swimmers of the strong undertow.</i>
79.	canteen	\ kan'tēn \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a Latin word that became Italian and then French. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 328, column 3) a flask typically cloth-jacketed for carrying water or other liquids (as by soldiers or campers). <i>Joe survived in the desert because he carried a canteen filled with water.</i>
80.	climate	\ 'klīmət \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Originally from Greek, this word went through Latin and French before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 422, column 3) the prevailing set of conditions (as of temperature, humidity, or freshness of atmosphere) in any place. <i>The climate in the museum was carefully controlled in order to protect the works of art on display.</i>
81.	reveal	\ rə'vēl \ [\ rē'vēl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Latin to French to English. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1942, column 1) to make (something secret or hidden) publicly known : divulge. <i>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.</i>
82.	cucumber	\ 'kyü.kəmbər \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>Trevor sliced a small cucumber and added it to the salad.</i>
83.	harness	\ 'härnəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a word that went from Old Norse to French to English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1035, column 2) the gear or tackle other than a yoke of a draft animal (as a horse, dog, or goat). <i>The bells on the harness of the horse pulling the carriage through Central Park jingled loudly when the driver shook the reins.</i>
84.	rustic	\ 'rəstik \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1992, column 1) naturally simple in character or manners. <i>Visitors to the village considered the inhabitants rustic.</i>

85.	describe	\ dā'skrīb \ [\ dē'skrīb \]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 610, column 1) to communicate verbally from the results of personal observation an account of salient identifying features of. <i>Try as she might, Caroline could not find the words to accurately describe the courses of the experimental chef's menu.</i>
86.	pineapple	\ pī.napəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>Brian always saved the juicy chunks of pineapple for last when eating fruit salad.</i>
87.	weakness	\ 'wēknēs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2589, column 2) want of strength : lack of vigor. <i>Jerry went through an expected period of physical weakness following his surgery.</i>
88.	whiskery	\ 'hwiskərəē \ [\ 'wiskərəē \]	This word is from a Scandinavian word that came into English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2606, column 1) having or wearing a beard. <i>The casting director for the Western movie is looking for a whiskery man.</i>
89.	moonlight	\ 'mūn.līt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1467, column 1) the light of the moon. <i>Crystal found it romantic to read by moonlight, but her father warned her it was bad for her eyes.</i>
90.	upbringing	\ 'up.brɪŋɪŋ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2517, column 1) the process of bringing up : early training. <i>The school principal credited his upbringing for the strong morals that influenced his policies.</i>
91.	patient	\ 'pāshənt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1655, column 3) bearing pains or trials calmly or uncomplainingly : exhibiting power to endure hardship or physical or mental distress. <i>Not a patient person, Jason avoids driving during rush hour.</i>
92.	Martian	\ 'mārshən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1386, column 2) of or relating to the planet Mars or its hypothetical inhabitants. <i>The NASA rover "Curiosity" was lowered onto the Martian surface in August of 2012.</i>

93. **tinkerer** \ 'tɪŋkərər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from English.
 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** \ 'kəlchər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word went from Latin to French to English.
 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** \ prē'z(y)üm \
 [\ prə'z(y)üm \] This word came from Latin through French to English.
 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** \ 'wərth'hwɪl \
 [\ 'wərth'hwɪəl, 'wərth'wɪl \] This word consists of two originally English parts.
 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** \ 'kän.flikt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 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** \ 'föltər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word went from a probably Scandinavian word to English.
 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** \ 'plez'nt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] Originally Latin, this word went through French before
 becoming English.
 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.tóid \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 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** \ hyü'milədə \
 [\ yü'milədə \]
 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** \ ə'rəpʃən \
 [\ ɛ'rəpʃən \]
 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** \ ə'mas \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 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** \ 'pəzətɪv \
 [\ 'pəzətɪv \]
 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** \ 'kaləndər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 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.*

106. **conclude** \ kən'klüd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 471, column 2)
reach a final determination or judgment about.
*Due to significant growth, next year Nina will probably be among the small business owners who **conclude** they should extend their hours.*
107. **condone** \ kən'dōn \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 473, column 3)
permit the continuance of (as vice).
*Mr. Derrickson does not **condone** talking during examinations, and students caught whispering are asked to leave.*
108. **faulty** \ 'föltē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from English.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 829, column 3)
having a blemish or defect: imperfect, unsound.
*Farrah's attempt to assemble her new cabinet was foiled by a **faulty** shelf.*
109. **squalid** \ 'skwäləd \
[\ 'skwöləd \] This word is from Latin.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2213, column 3)
marked by filthiness and degradation usually from neglect.
*The **squalid** tenement building was condemned and scheduled for demolition.*
110. **transfixed** \ tranz'fīkst \
[\ tran(t)'sfīkst \] This word is from Latin.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 2427, column 2)
affixed, fastened, or held motionless by or as if by piercing especially with an absorbing emotion or interest.
*The crowd was **transfixed** by the singer's soothing voice.*

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.

111. **radical** \ 'radəkəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1872, column 2)
[has homonym: *radicle*]
marked by a considerable departure from the usual or traditional : extreme : drastic.
*The new governor promised **radical** changes in the state's education system.*
112. **mandate** \ 'mandāt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1373, column 2)
an authoritative command, order, or injunction : a clear instruction, authorization, or direction.
*The governor cited a statute as the **mandate** for his action.*

113.	default	\ də'fɔlt \ [\ də'fɔlt \]	<p>This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English.</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 590, column 3)</p> <p>failure to do something required by duty or law : negligence, neglect.</p> <p><i>When the team neglected to have enough players on the field, they lost the game by default.</i></p>
114.	preserve	\ prē'zərv \ [\ prə'zərv \]	<p>This word is from Latin.</p> <p>verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1794, column 1)</p> <p>can, pickle, or similarly prepare (as fruits or vegetables) for future use.</p> <p><i>Beverly will preserve her bumper crop of peaches before they become overripe.</i></p>
115.	contrary	\ 'kän.trerē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word went from French to English.</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 495, column 3)</p> <p>the opposite : a proposition, fact, or condition incompatible with another.</p> <p><i>Contrary to what she would have said last year, Shelby no longer believes Justin Bieber is the most handsome boy in the world.</i></p>
116.	amigo	\ ə'mē(,)gō \ [\ ä'mē(,)gō \]	<p>This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 70, column 2)</p> <p>a friend.</p> <p><i>Roger has been John's amigo since grade school.</i></p>
117.	enact	\ ə'nakt \ [\ e'nakt \]	<p>This word consists of a two parts that went from Latin to English.</p> <p>verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 745, column 1)</p> <p>make into a law; especially : perform the last aspect of legislation upon (a bill) that gives the validity of law.</p> <p><i>Today's vote will, in all probability, enact the bill.</i></p>
118.	flora	\ 'flōrə \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word is from Latin.</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 874, column 1)</p> <p>plant life : plants.</p> <p><i>The flora of South Carolina includes the palmetto, which is a significant feature of the state's flag.</i></p>
119.	formula	\ 'fɔrmjələ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word is from Latin.</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 894, column 2)</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>The formula for carbon monoxide is CO.</i></p>

120.	curiosity	\ ,kyūrē'āsədə \ [\ ,kyūrē'āsədə \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 556, column 2) a desire to know. <i>The locked box aroused immense curiosity in Maxine.</i>
121.	snarky	\ 'snärkē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is of unknown origin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 130a, column 2) marked by a sarcastic, impertinent or irreverent manner. <i>Juliet's favorite blog was a particularly snarky one about celebrity style.</i>
122.	emotional	\ ə'mōshən'ɪ \ [\ ə'mōshən'ɪ \]	This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English plus an English combining form. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 742, column 2) dominated chiefly by turmoil or agitation in feeling or sensibility. <i>The chef was a highly emotional person who would fire his cooks for the smallest of mistakes.</i>
123.	quirky	\ 'kwərəkē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is of unknown origin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1867, column 2) having, exhibiting, or suggesting sharp or unexpected turns, features, or qualities. <i>The young television star was often described as "quirky" both for the parts she played and her surprising offscreen demeanor.</i>
124.	provoke	\ prə'vōk \ [\ prə'vōk \]	This word went from Latin to French to English. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1827, column 3) to call forth an emotion, action, or activity: bring on. <i>The Disney films of her childhood always provoke warm feelings in Mallory.</i>
125.	primitive	\ 'prɪmədɪv \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1801, column 3) of or relating to the earliest age or period of something. <i>Primitive humans fashioned tools from rocks.</i>
126.	horizon	\ hə'rɪz'n \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Originally Greek, this word went into Latin before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1090, column 3) an apparent junction of Earth and sky. <i>Stan thought he saw an airplane on the horizon.</i>
127.	isolation	\ ɪsə'lāshən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a French part plus an English combining form. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1199, column 3) the action of setting apart from others or condition of being set apart. <i>The patient had to be kept in isolation until the doctors could determine the cause of his illness.</i>

128.	complexity	\ kām'pleksədē \ [\ kəm'pleksədē, kām'pleksətē \]	This word is from a Latin part and an English combining form. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 465, column 2) the quality or state of having many varied interrelated parts, patterns, or elements and consequently hard to understand fully : intricacy. <i>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.</i>
129.	particular	\ pər'tikyələr \ [\ pärt'ikyələr \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1646, column 3) distinctive among others of the same kind : out of the ordinary : markedly unusual. <i>Jeffrey did not offer a particular reason for missing his curfew.</i>
130.	purification	\ ,pyürəfə'kāshən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a word that went from Latin to French. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1845, column 3) the act or operation of removing impure, noxious, or foreign matter. <i>The campers included in their gear a portable system for the purification of water.</i>
131.	satire	\ 'sa.tīr \ [\ 'sa.tīər \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>"Gulliver's Travels" is a scathing satire of political and religious hypocrites.</i>
132.	proposition	\ ,präpə'zishən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1819, column 2) a project, plan, undertaking, or situation requiring some action. <i>The highway superintendent presented his proposition for spring street repair to the mayor.</i>
133.	renewal	\ rə'nüəl \ [\ rə'nyüəl, rē'nüəl \]	This word is from English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1922, column 3) something reestablished; specifically, an expiring agreement renewed for an additional period. <i>Gracie went to the library to obtain a renewal on the book she had borrowed for class.</i>
134.	receptacle	\ rə'septəkəl \ [\ rē'septəkəl \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1894, column 3) one that receives and contains something : a container. <i>"Two points!" cried Braden as the wadded paper ball landed in the trash receptacle.</i>

135.	evaluate	\ ə'vɛlyə.wāt \ [\ ɛ'vɛlyə.wāt \]	Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 786, column 2) examine and judge concerning the worth, quality, significance, amount, degree, or condition of. <i>Chris is one of three employees who will evaluate the project's potential for profit.</i>
136.	reign	\ 'rān \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Latin to French to English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1914, column 2) royal authority : the power or rule of a monarch. <i>The citizens thrived under the reign of the benevolent monarch.</i>
137.	recipient	\ rə'sipɛənt \ [\ rɛ'sipɛənt \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1895, column 2) one that takes possession or delivery of something. <i>The principal shook hands with each recipient of the school's annual awards.</i>
138.	exception	\ ik'sɛpʃən \ [\ ɛk'sɛpʃən \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 791, column 3) the act of excluding or omitting. <i>The librarian made an exception and permitted Sandy to take a reference book out of the library.</i>
139.	garment	\ 'gärmənt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from French to English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 936, column 3) an article of outer clothing (as a coat or dress) usually exclusive of accessories. <i>Bette did not like the design of her school uniform, but proved the garment looked fine when worn with a smile.</i>
140.	incredible	\ in'krɛdəbəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1146, column 1) hard to believe real or true : unlikely : improbable. <i>Gavin told an incredible story about saving his neighbor's dog from an alligator.</i>
141.	diverge	\ də'vɛrj \ [\ dɪ'vɛrj \]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 662, column 3) move or extend in different directions from a common point. <i>Deep in the forest two dangerous paths diverge from the main road.</i>
142.	cultivation	\ .kəltə'vāʃən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 552, column 2) the art or process of farming. <i>Frigid weather conditions and barren soil make cultivation of tundra almost impossible.</i>

143.	covetous	\ 'kʌvətəs \ [\ 'kʌvətəs \]	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 (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 525, column 2) marked by craving and deep desire to own wealth or possessions. <i>Hugo's sister criticized him for his materialistic and covetous nature.</i>
144.	explanation	\ ɛksplə'nāshən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Latin to English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 801, column 2) the act or process of explaining : exposition, interpretation, clarification. <i>Mrs. Murphy stared at her children as she waited for the explanation of how her favorite vase ended up broken on the floor.</i>
145.	satisfactory	\ ,sədə'sfaktərē \ [\ ,sətə'sfaktərē \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2017, column 2) sufficient to meet a condition or obligation. <i>Jessy's audition earned her satisfactory scores to win a spot on the cheerleading squad.</i>
146.	suspicion	\ sə'spɪʃən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2304, column 1) imagination or apprehension of something wrong or hurtful without proof or on slight evidence. <i>There is no evidence to support Talib's suspicion that his neighbor poisoned his dog.</i>
147.	ferocious	\ fə'rōʃhəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a Latin word plus an English combining form. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 839, column 2) characterized by wild or extreme rapacity, cruelty, acrimony, or destructiveness : violently aggressive. <i>The Nile crocodile can be a ferocious predator.</i>
148.	convention	\ kən'venʃən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 498, column 1) an agreement between persons or parties. <i>Dante and Henry played charades using a convention of their own devising.</i>
149.	intricate	\ 'ɪntrə'kæt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s); nonstandard pron(s): \ 'ɪn.trɪkət \]	This word is from a word that went from Latin to English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>Jason described the intricate mechanism of the clock as "awesome."</i>

150.	ambitious	\ am'bishəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 66, column 3) having a desire to succeed or to achieve a particular goal : aspiring. <i>Overly ambitious, Kelly got sick after competing in the hot dog eating contest held on Coney Island.</i>
151.	magnificent	\ mag'nifəsənt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1360, column 2) strikingly beautiful : superb of form or shape. <i>The late president's magnificent estate was turned into a museum.</i>
152.	vaporize	\ 'vāpə,rīz \ [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 (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2533, column 2) become converted to the gaseous state. <i>The cooling effect of rubbing alcohol on skin is caused by the extraction of heat as the molecules acquire kinetic energy and vaporize.</i>
153.	reactionary	\ rē'akshə,nerē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Latin to French to English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1889, column 1) marked by or favoring action in opposition to some force or influence. <i>The pundit said that the politician was too reactionary in his response to the crisis.</i>
154.	environment	\ ən'vīrənmənt \ [\ ən'vīərnmənt \]	This word consists of of Latin-derived French elements plus an English combining form. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>Protection of the environment has become an important political issue.</i>
155.	succumb	\ sə'kəm \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2283, column 1) yield and cease to resist or contend before a superior strength, overpowering appeal or desire, or inexorable force. <i>The government took steps to ensure that survivors would not succumb to contagious diseases.</i>
156.	monumental	\ ,mänyə'mentəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1466, column 2) having impressive bulk or size. <i>The entrance to the library was flanked by monumental statues of lions.</i>

157.	caravan	\ 'kærə.vən \ [\ 'kærə.vaa(ə)n, 'kærəvən \]	This word is from a word that went from Persian to Italian. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 335, column 2) a group of vehicles proceeding or traveling together in a file. <i>The group left Los Angeles in a cross-country caravan to Washington, where they will rally for better treatment of immigrant workers.</i>
158.	elaborative	\ ə'labərə'di:v \ [\ ə'labərə'di:v, ə'labrətiv \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 729, column 2) tending to expand something in detail. <i>Each topical heading was followed by elaborative paragraphs giving details.</i>
159.	provincial	\ prə'vinchəl \ [\ prə'vinchəl \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1827, column 2) exhibiting the ways and manners of a rural district : unsophisticated. <i>Katie's open midwestern friendliness was labeled "provincial" by the snooty big-city dwellers.</i>
160.	incoherently	\ inkə'hirəntlē \ [\ inkə'herəntlē, inkə'hērəntlē \]	This word is from Latin. adverb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1143, column 2) in a manner lacking clarity or intelligibility usually by reason of some emotional stress. <i>The distraught woman explained rather incoherently that she couldn't find her three-year-old daughter.</i>
161.	innovator	\ 'inə.vədər \ [\ 'inə.vədər, 'inə.vədər \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1166, column 2) one that introduces as or as if new. <i>Steve Jobs was renowned as an innovator in both technology and business.</i>
162.	ardent	\ 'ärdənt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 115, column 2) extremely loyal : devoted : faithful. <i>Sally is an ardent supporter of environmental causes.</i>
163.	occupancy	\ 'äkyəpənsē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1560, column 3) the condition of being resided in. <i>The contractor promised the owners that their house would be ready for occupancy in two more weeks.</i>
164.	flirtatious	\ flər'täshəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a word of unknown origin plus an English combining form. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 871, column 2) inclined to exhibit superficial interest or liking : coquettish. <i>The server at the diner had a mildly flirtatious manner that made all her customers smile.</i>

165.	implicit	\ im'plisət \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1135, column 1) capable of being understood from something else though unexpressed. <i>Implicit in Amy's reaction was a message for Carole to mind her own business.</i>
166.	demonstrable	\ də'mänstrəbəl \ [dē'mänstrəbəl, 'demonstrəbəl]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 600, column 3) apparent : evident : palpable. <i>The witness testified that there had been no demonstrable change in Rhonda's behavior since the accident.</i>
167.	opulent	\ 'äpyələnt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1585, column 1) exhibiting or characterized by wealth or affluence. <i>The room's opulent décor included original works of art and a crystal chandelier.</i>
168.	consistency	\ kən'sistənsē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 484, column 1) agreement or harmony of parts, traits, or features : uniformity among a number of things. <i>The interior designer wanted a consistency of style in the furnishings and decorations of all the rooms.</i>
169.	prominent	\ 'promənənt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1815, column 2) notable, leading or eminent. <i>Of the prominent businesses in town, Ms. Denton's was the oldest and most respected.</i>
170.	intuitive	\ ən'tüəd-iv \ [\ ən'tyüəd-iv, ən'tüət-iv \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1187, column 3) capable of coming to direct knowledge or certainty without reasoning or inferring. <i>The investigative reporter prided herself on having an intuitive mind and made a habit of following hunches.</i>
171.	indivisible	\ .ində'vizəbəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1153, column 1) not separable into parts. <i>Democritus postulated the existence of the atom, which he thought was an indivisible unit of matter.</i>
172.	integral	\ 'intəgrəl \ [\ 'intēgrəl, in'tegrəl, in'tēgrəl \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1173, column 3) essential to completeness. <i>Running on the treadmill while watching the news has become an integral part of Janice's day.</i>

173.	advocate	\ 'advəkət \ [\ 'advəkāt \]	<p>This word is from Latin.</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 32, column 1)</p> <p>one that argues for, defends, maintains, or recommends a cause or proposal.</p> <p><i>Isabella was sure nobody ought to be—or could be—a greater advocate for matrimony than she.</i></p>
174.	equivalent	\ ə'kwivələnt \ [\ ə'kwivələnt \]	<p>This word is from Latin.</p> <p>adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 769, column 2)</p> <p>corresponding or virtually identical especially in effect or function.</p> <p><i>Butter and margarine are equivalent in most recipes.</i></p>
175.	planetarium	\ ,planə'tarēəm \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>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.</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1730, column 3)</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>The planetarium uses a high-definition video projector with a fish-eye lens to project images on the 30-foot-diameter screen.</i></p>
176.	manuscript	\ 'manyəskrɪpt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word is from Latin.</p> <p>adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1379, column 1)</p> <p>not printed.</p> <p><i>Rob bought an eighteenth-century manuscript map from the bookshop as a gift to his father.</i></p>
177.	accomplishment	\ ə'kæmplɪʃmənt \ [\ ə'kæmplɪʃmənt \]	<p>This word went from French to English.</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 12, column 2)</p> <p>a deed or achievement.</p> <p><i>Brent's greatest accomplishment in the eighth grade was winning his school spelling bee.</i></p>
178.	empirical	\ əm'pɪrəkəl \ [\ əm'pɪrəkəl \]	<p>This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.</p> <p>adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 743, column 2)</p> <p>originating in or relying or based on factual information, observation, or direct sense experience usually as opposed to theoretical knowledge.</p> <p><i>Epidemiologists rely heavily on empirical data in predicting the spread of a contagious disease.</i></p>
179.	fantastically	\ fan'tastəkəl \ [\ fan'tastəkəl \]	<p>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.</p> <p>adverb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 823, column 1)</p> <p>unbelievably : extremely.</p> <p><i>Lillian wore her fantastically expensive diamond necklace to the governor's ball.</i></p>

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.

186. **unwonted** \ ən'wɒntəd \
 [\ ən'wɒntəd, ən'wäntəd \]
- 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*]
being out of the ordinary.
*There was an **unwonted** amount of good cheer in the hospital because of the upcoming holidays.*
187. **impediment** \ ðm'pedəmənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1132, column 3)
a hindrance : a block.
*Clementine's lack of a college degree is an **impediment** to her getting the job that she wants.*
188. **personage** \ 'pɜrsənij \
 [\ 'pɜrsnij \]
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1686, column 3)
an eminent man or woman; especially : one distinguished for presence and personal power.
*Winston Churchill, a **personage** most widely known for his leadership during and after World War II, was also an accomplished artist.*
189. **interrogative** \ ,ıntə'rægədɪv \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1182, column 3)
requiring or seeming to require an answer from the hearer or reader.
*Pamela's tendency to end her remarks with an **interrogative** upward inflection suggests that she lacks confidence in what she is saying.*
190. **preposterous** \ prē'pästərəs \
 [\ prə'pästərəs \]
- This word is from Latin.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1791, column 2)
contrary to nature, reason, or common sense : absurd : nonsensical.
*Film critics had fun criticizing the movie's **preposterous** plot.*
191. **audacious** \ ó'dāshəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 142, column 3)
recklessly venturesome : presumptuously bold.
*Tom's **audacious** birdhouse design won him a blue ribbon at the county fair.*
192. **raucous** \ 'rɒkəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1886, column 3)
disagreeably harsh or strident.
*Randy enjoyed watching football, but preferred not to go to games as he found the crowd too **raucous**.*

200. **derisible** \ də'rizəbəl \ This word is from Latin.
 [\ dē'rizəbəl \] 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.*

As you near the end of this section, compare the number of words that remain with the number of spellers still standing. Begin a new round in this section only if the number of words remaining is greater than the number of spellers still standing. Move to the Additional Words if this criterion is not met.

201. **coalescence** \ kōə'lesənts \ This word is from Latin.
 [\ kōə'lesəns \] 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.
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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'vädō \ This word is from Spanish.
 [\ brə'vädō \] 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.
 [\ hər'bāshəs \] 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'stōpēə \ This word is from Greek.
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] noun (*Webster's Third* page 83a, column 1)
 an imaginary place which is depressingly 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.
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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.*

207. **grandiloquence** \ gran'dilək wən(t)s \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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'vərdə.brāt \
[\ ən'vərdə.brāt \] 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** \ kən.tempə'rānēəs \
[\ kən.tempə'rānēəs \] 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** \ .manijə'bilədē \
[\ .manijə'bilətē \] 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.

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.

211. **faux** \ 'fō \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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** \ kən'sīnmənt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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** \ 'hōdēnəs \
[\ 'hōtēnəs \] 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	\ stə'nägrəfər \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Both parts of this word are originally Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2236, column 2) one who is employed (as in an office) chiefly to take and transcribe dictation. <i>Sergeant Fitzpatrick called in a stenographer to record the suspect's confession.</i>
215.	subconscious	\ .səb'känchəs \ [\ .səb'kónchəs \]	This word consists of two Latin elements. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>Freud believed that understanding one's dreams was key to understanding one's subconscious.</i>
216.	pompadour	\ 'pämpədōr \ [\ 'pämpədūr \]	This word is from a French name. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1762, column 2) a man's style of hairdressing in which the hair is combed back so as to stand up straight. <i>Chuck spent an hour in front of the mirror preening his pompadour.</i>
217.	cauterize	\ 'kōdə.rīz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 356, column 2) burn or sear with a hot iron, corrosive agent, or other agent so as to destroy abnormal or injured tissue. <i>The eye surgeon explained that she would cauterize the abnormal blood vessels in the retina with a laser.</i>
218.	parliamentary	\ ,pärlə'mentərə \ [\ ,pärlyə'mentərə , pärlē'mentərə \]	This word is from a French word that then became English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1643, column 1) of, relating to, or having the nature of a supreme legislative body of a usually major political unit. <i>Members of the Senate were asked not to delay parliamentary business with lengthy speeches.</i>
219.	beatitude	\ bē'ad.ə.tiüd \ [\ bē'ad.ə.tyüüd \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 193, column 3) happiness going beyond or exceeding usual limits. <i>The tranquility of country life gave Leslie a feeling of beatitude.</i>
220.	apotheosis	\ ə.päthē'ōsəs \ [\ əpə'thēəsəs, (,)ə.päthē'ōsəs, əpəthē'ōsəs \]	This word is from Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 102, column 2) the raising of a person or thing to divine status. <i>The emperor Caligula announced his own apotheosis to his terrified subjects.</i>

221. **galvanize** \ 'galvə.nīz \
[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** \ .ində'fadəgəbəl \
[\ .indē'fadəgəbəl,
.ində'fadēgəbəl \]
- 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** \ .bakə'lɔrēət \
[\ .bakə'lärēət \]
- 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** \ .deləkə'tesən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s);
nonstandard pron(s):
\ .delēkə'tesən \]
- 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** \ .ekwə'nimədē \
[\ .ēkwə'nimədē \]
- 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.

231.	language	\ 'lɑŋgwɪj \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1270, column 1) the words, their pronunciation, and the methods of combining them used and understood by a considerable community and established by long usage. <i>After a time, Mrs. Foster got better at understanding the language of her French niece.</i>
232.	medicate	\ 'medəkāt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1402, column 2) treat with a substance or preparation used in treating disease. <i>Doctors must take additional precautions when they medicate women who are pregnant.</i>
233.	knitwear	\ 'nit.wər \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of two originally English parts. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1250, column 2) clothing that is formed by the interlacing of a yarn or yarns in a series of connected loops by means of hand or machine needles. <i>The department store is having a sale on all knitwear.</i>
234.	revision	\ rə'vɪzhən \ [\ rē'vɪzhən \]	This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1944, column 1) reexamination or careful reading over for correction or improvement. <i>The revision of Ben's article took longer than expected.</i>
235.	galley	\ 'galē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Greek probably to Old Provençal or Old Catalan, then French, then English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 931, column 1) a large low usually one-decked ship propelled by both sails and oars, typically being 100 to 200 feet long, often having 20 oars on each side with many rowers to each oar and used throughout medieval times especially in the Mediterranean. <i>The restored eighteenth-century galley is on display in the harbor.</i>
236.	simulate	\ 'sɪmyələt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2122, column 1) give the appearance or effect of : imitate. <i>On Saturday the emergency response team will simulate a rescue of individuals exposed to anthrax.</i>
237.	percussion	\ pər'kəʃhən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1676, column 2) a vibratory blow. <i>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.</i>

244. **piecemeal** \ 'pē.smēl \
[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** \ 'mōrsəl \
[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** \ 'ɔrfən \
[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** \ 'kɑdər.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** \ 'ɑksədīz \
[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** \ 'levē \
[\ lə'vē, lə'vā \]
This word is from an originally Latin word that then became French.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1300, column 1)
[has homonym: *levy*]
an embankment designed to prevent flooding.
*Residents downstream of the planned **levee** argue that the project will make flooding of their property more likely.*

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.

250. **heckle** \ 'hekəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- 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.*

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.

251. **drudgery** \ 'drəjərē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 695, column 2)
[could be confused with *drugery*]
dull, fatiguing, and unrelieved work or expenditure of effort.
*Celia welcomes any new invention that helps take some of the **drudgery** out of housework.*

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.

252. **brazen** \ 'brāz'n \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- 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** \ 'tepəd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- 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** \ 'lauzē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(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** \ ɛ'naməl \
[\ e'naməl \]
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** \ 'sɔlvənt \
[\ 'sɔlvənt \]
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** \ 'mɒbə.līz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
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** \ 'parə.maɪnt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
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** \ 'kən(t)sə.kwɛn(t)s \
[\ 'kən(t)sɛ.kwɛn(t)s,
'kɒn(t)sə.kwɛn(t)s \]
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** \ jʊ'diʃəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
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.*

261.	acquired	\ ə'kwɪrd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 18, column 3) gained by or as a result of effort or experience. <i>Much of Elizabeth's acquired wealth comes from her success in anticipating changes in the stock market.</i>
262.	metronome	\ 'metrənōm \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of two Greek parts. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1424, column 3) an instrument that emits an audible repetitive tap regulated to mark rhythm (as for music, marching, sports, or industrial repetition). <i>Martina used a metronome to hypnotize her cat.</i>
263.	perforate	\ 'pɜrfə.rāt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is of Latin origin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1678, column 1) make a hole through : pierce. <i>The machine will perforate a thousand sheets of postage stamps per hour.</i>
264.	residential	\ .rezə'denchəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin-derived French plus an English combining form. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1931, column 3) used, serving, or designed as a temporary or permanent dwelling place, abode, or habitation to which one intends to return. <i>Fire fighters struggled to keep the brush fires from reaching residential areas.</i>
265.	scrutiny	\ 'skrüt'nē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2043, column 2) close inspection. <i>Laws that give unequal treatment to members of different demographic groups are often subject to increased scrutiny by the judiciary.</i>
266.	approachable	\ ə'prɔchəbəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	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 (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 106, column 2) easy to meet, converse with, or do business with. <i>Most students think that the new guidance counselor is quite approachable.</i>
267.	sporadic	\ spə'radɪk \ [\ spɔ'radɪk, spɔ'radɪk \]	This word is from an originally Greek word that went into Latin before becoming English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2205, column 2) occurring occasionally, singly, or in scattered instances. <i>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.</i>

273. **terrarium** \ tər'erēəm \ This word is from Latin.
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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** \ 'wörəntē \ This word is from a French word that then became English.
 [\ 'wārəntē \] 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** \ 'səstənən(t)s \ This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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** \ 'tərbyələn(t)s \ This word is from Latin.
 [no alternate pronunciation(s); nonstandard pron(s):
 \ 'tərbələn(t)s \] 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** \ ən'försəbəl \ This word is from a French word that then became English.
 [\ ən'försəbəl \] 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** \ 'tendənsē \ This word is from Latin.
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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'tājəs \
 [\ ,advən'tājəs \]
 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 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'pedədər \
 [\ kəm'pedətór \]
 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.*

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.

281. **feudal** \ 'fyüd'f \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*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** \ 'lejəbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*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 \
 [\ rē'sərjənt \]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*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 \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 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.*

285. **facilitate** \ fə'silə.tāt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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.*
286. **bevy** \ 'bevē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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.*
287. **mahogany** \ mə'hägəne \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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**.*
288. **educe** \ ē'dūs \
[\ ē'dyūs, i'dūs \] 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.*
289. **vocable** \ 'vökəbəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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**.*
290. **nonchalant** \ nänshə'länt \
[\ nänshələnt \] 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.

291. **wattled** \ 'wäd'ld \
[\ 'wöd'ld \] 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** \ kī'en \
 [\ kā'en, kī'an \]
 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.

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.

294. **luscious** \ 'lʌshəs \
 [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** \ əˌlekʃhə'niər \
 [\ ɛˌlekʃhə'niər \]
 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** \ ek'sfōlē.āt \
 [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.

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.

297. **keratin** \ 'kerədān \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of Greek elements.
 noun (*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*
 finger nail.
298. **incarceration** \ (.)in.kārsə'rāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 noun (*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** \ thə'rasik \
 [\ thōr'asik, thōr'asik \] 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** \ .fibrə'lāshən \
 [\ .fibrə'lāshən \] 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.

Do only two or three spellers remain? If so, and if your bee does not conclude in two or three rounds, consider skipping ahead 25 words.

301. **electrolysis** \ ə.lek'träləsəs \
 [\ ē.lek'träləsəs, .e.lek'träləsəs \] 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 Rowena's cosmetology class.

302.	transmogrify	\ tran(t)'smägrə.fī \ [\ tranz'mägrə.fī \]	This word is of unknown origin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2429, column 3) change or alter in form, appearance, or structure often with grotesque or humorous effect. <i>Some characters in the sci-fi novel transmogrify into zombies.</i>
303.	halitosis	\ .halə'tōsəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1023, column 1) a condition of having bad breath. <i>The new mouthwash is advertised as a 12-hour cure for halitosis.</i>
304.	oncologist	\ ən'käləjəst \ [\ än'käləjəst \]	Both parts of this word are originally Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1575, column 2) a specialist in the study of tumors. <i>Eli's father, an oncologist, is optimistic about medical advances in treating cancer patients.</i>
305.	crocodilian	\ .kräkə'dilēən \ [\ .kräkə'dilyən \]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin plus an English combining form. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 539, column 2) false : insincere. <i>Claire's crocodilian grief over the death of her brother's pet snake did not fool anyone.</i>
306.	effervesce	\ .efər'ves \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 725, column 1) exhibit (as in speech or action) almost unrestrainable enthusiasm or happy emotion : bubble over. <i>When Mother opens Alexander's report card, she will probably effervesce with relief and delight.</i>
307.	hibiscus	\ hī'biskəs \ [\ hə'biskəs \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1065, column 2) 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. <i>Darla planted a hibiscus outside her bedroom window.</i>
308.	futilitarian	\ (.)fyü.tilə'terēən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word was formed by combining two English words, each of which came into English from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 925, column 3) exhibiting or based on an attitude of ineffectiveness. <i>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.</i>

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.

309. **irreconcilable** \ ɪˌrɛkənˈsɪləbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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** \ brādəˈkɑrdɪə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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** \ ekˈstrānēəs \
 [\ ɪkˈstrānēəs \] 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** \ marɪəˈnet \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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** \ ˈsɒlvɪjəbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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** \ əˈtɛnyəwət \
 [\ əˈtɛnyə.wāt, əˈtɛnyəwət \] 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** \ ləˈjɛrədɪ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] 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	\ 'brakēō.sōr \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 264, column 3) a dinosaur of a genus of huge dinosaurs of the Upper Jurassic having longer forelegs than hind legs. <i>The 110-million-year-old fossil is believed to be part of a rib of a gigantic herbivorous brachiosaur.</i>
317.	rheumatism	\ 'rūm.ə.tizəm \ [\ 'rūm.ə.tizəm \]	This word is from Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1947, column 1) any of numerous conditions characterized by inflammation or pain in muscles, joints, or fibrous tissue. <i>Vera's grandfather complains of rheumatism whenever the weather is cold and damp.</i>
318.	fossorial	\ fə'sōrēəl \ [\ fə'sōrēəl \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 897, column 1) adapted to digging. <i>Gophers are fossorial rodents, having strong claws on their forelimbs.</i>
319.	dormition	\ dɔr'mishən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 675, column 3) death resembling falling asleep. <i>The museum exhibited a painting depicting the dormition and assumption of the mother of Jesus.</i>
320.	thyroidectomy	\ .thī.rɔi'dektəmē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of Greek elements. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>Because of its overactive thyroid, Heather's cat had to have an thyroidectomy.</i>
321.	notabilia	\ .nɔdə'bilēə \ [\ .nɔdə'bēlyə \]	This word is from Latin. plural noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1543, column 1) things worthy of attention. <i>A People's Choice contest determined the city's notabilia in a variety of categories.</i>
322.	niveous	\ 'nivēəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1531, column 3) of, relating to, or resembling snow. <i>The niveous landscape looked most inviting to the cross-country skiers.</i>
323.	iliad	\ 'ilēəd \ [\ 'ilē.ad \]	This word is from a Greek name. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1125, column 3) a long narrative; especially : an epic in the Homeric tradition. <i>Gabe told the iliad of his job search only to his mother and his best friend.</i>

324.	celerity	\ sə'lerədē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 359, column 2) rapidity of motion or action. <i>When Greg spotted the black bear, he began to back down the trail with great celerity.</i>
325.	usurious	\ yū'zhūrēəs \ [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 (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2525, column 1) [could be confused with <i>usurous</i>] taking illegal or exorbitant interest for the use of money. <i>The officers of the bank were charged with usurious practices.</i>
326.	metastasize	\ mə'tastə.sīz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Greek. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>The oncologist pointed on the drawing to where he believes the cancer cells will metastasize next.</i>
327.	nucleophilic	\ .nūklēə'fīlik \ [\ .nyūklēə'fīlik \]	The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is from an originally Greek word. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1548, column 1) having an affinity for the positively charged central portion of an atom that comprises nearly all of the atomic mass. <i>A chemical reagent that supplies an electron pair is called "nucleophilic."</i>
328.	thermotropism	\ (t)hər'mātrə.pīzəm \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of Greek elements. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>A common example of thermotropism is the curling of rhododendron leaves in response to cold temperatures.</i>
329.	oscilloscope	\ ə'silə.skōp \ [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 (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>The technician used an oscilloscope to help him pinpoint the problem.</i>

330.	angioplasty	\ 'anjēō,plastē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of two Greek elements. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>Angioplasty is less invasive and less traumatic than coronary artery bypass surgery.</i>
331.	subsultory	\ səb'səltərē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin elements plus an English combining form. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2280, column 3) involving irregularity of movement or advance : leaping. <i>The winning players expressed their triumph in exuberant, subsultory dances.</i>
332.	incorrigible	\ in'kōrəjəbəl \ [in'kārəjəbəl; nonstandard pron(s): \ inkə'rijəbəl \ \ inkə'rijəbəl \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1145, column 3) bad beyond the possibility of correction or rehabilitation : utterly bad or depraved. <i>The jury sentenced the incorrigible offender to life imprisonment.</i>
333.	sinusitis	\ .sīnə'sidəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>The allergist explained to Alice that sinusitis is the cause of her headaches and sneezing.</i>
334.	hallucination	\ hə'lūs'n'āshən \ [\ həl.yūs'n'āshən \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1023, column 2) perception of objects with no reality. <i>Maynard is adamant that the ghost he saw was not a product of hallucination.</i>
335.	gelid	\ 'jeləd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 943, column 3) extremely cold : icy. <i>When Frank was in Finland, he took a memorable swim in gelid water.</i>
336.	tortellini	\ .tōrd'ɪ'ēnē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word came from Italian, which formed it from a Latin word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2413, column 3) noodle dough cut in rounds, filled with savory fillings, and boiled. <i>Vic's favorite Italian meal is tortellini stuffed with meat and cheese.</i>

337.	impeccable	\ im'pekəbəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1132, column 2) free from fault or blame : flawless. <i>A background investigation affirmed the candidate's impeccable character.</i>
338.	proscenium	\ prə'sēnēəm \ [rō'sēnēəm \]	This word is from Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1820, column 2) the wall that separates the stage from the auditorium in a modern theater. <i>An apron stage juts out from the proscenium.</i>
339.	seismograph	\ 'sīzməgraf \ [\ 'sīsməgraf \]	Both parts of this word are originally Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2057, column 2) an apparatus of varying type and structure designed to measure and record vibrations within the earth and of the ground. <i>The seismograph frantically scribbled out the record of the earthquake.</i>
340.	resinogenous	\ rez'n'äjənəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a Greek-derived Latin element plus a Greek-derived element plus an English combining form. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>While hiking through the woods, Samantha enjoyed the fragrance of resinogenous trees.</i>
341.	dermatitis	\ ,dərmə'tīd-ēs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 608, column 2) inflammation of the skin typically marked by reddening, swelling, crusting, or scaling. <i>Bonnie treated her dermatitis with aloe vera.</i>
342.	panacea	\ ,panə'sēə \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1628, column 2) a remedy for all ills or difficulties : a cure-all. <i>The senator stated that federal aid would not be a panacea for the state's economic problems.</i>
343.	calliope	\ kə'liə(,)pē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s); nonstandard pron(s): \ 'kalē,ōp \]	This word is from a Greek name that passed into Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>Passengers gathered on the upper deck of the "Mississippi Queen" to listen to the calliope.</i>

344.	Coolidgean	\ kü'lijēən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a proper name plus an English combining form. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 501, column 1) of, relating to, or reminiscent of Calvin Coolidge or his times or policies. <i>The pressures of the media allow few modern politicians to practice a Coolidgean restraint.</i>
345.	stalactite	\ stə'lak.tīt \ [\ 'stalək.tīt \]	This word is from Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2221, column 1) a deposit of crystalline calcium carbonate resembling an icicle hanging from the roof or sides of a cavern. <i>It takes hundreds of years for even a small stalactite to form.</i>
346.	epilation	\ epə'lāshən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a French word made up of Latin-derived elements. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 763, column 3) the loss or removal of hair from any cause or for any reason. <i>Chemotherapy resulted in the temporary epilation of most of the patient's hair.</i>
347.	quintessence	\ kwɪn'tes'ns \ [\ kwɪn'tes'nts \ ; nonstandard pron(s):\ 'kwɪntəsəns \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1867, column 1) the most typical example or representative : the consummate instance (as of a quality or class). <i>To be steadfast in the face of mortal danger is the quintessence of courage.</i>
348.	deluginous	\ del'yūjənəs \ [\ de'lūjənəs \]	This word consists of a part that went from Latin to French to English plus English combining forms. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 598, column 2) like a drenching rain. <i>The car was hit by a deluginous spray from the sprinklers on the median.</i>
349.	fascistic	\ fa'shistik \ [\ fə'sistik \]	This word is from a word that went from Latin to Italian. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>The fascistic premier instituted many reforms regardless of whether or not the people wanted them.</i>
350.	helicoidal	\ helə'kōid'ɪ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a Greek word plus an English combining form. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1050, column 3) forming or arranged in a spiral. <i>Kate has several helicoidal sea shells in her collection.</i>

351.	pirouette	\ ˌpɪrəˈwet \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a French word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1723, column 2) a full turn on the toe or ball of one foot in ballet. <i>The pirouette is one of the most striking movements in a dancer's repertoire.</i>
352.	tuberculosis	\ tə.bərkyəˈlɒsəs \ [\ tü.bərkyəˈlɒsəs, tyü.bərkyəˈlɒsəs \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2459, column 3) a communicable disease caused by the tubercle bacillus and characterized by toxic symptoms or allergic manifestations which in humans primarily affect the lungs. <i>The antibiotic drug streptomycin has been successfully used to treat tuberculosis.</i>
353.	Montessorian	\ ˌmäntəˈsɔːrɛən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an Italian name. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>The Montessorian learning environment contains materials for all levels of children's readiness.</i>
354.	melamine	\ ˈmelə.mēn \ [\ ˈmeləmən \]	This word is from German. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>Galina placed the hot casserole on a trivet made of melamine.</i>
355.	geosynchronous	\ ˌjɛəˈsɪŋkrənəs \ [\ ˌjɛəˈsɪŋkrənəs \]	This word consists of three Greek elements. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>Satellites that handle telephone calls and television signals have geosynchronous orbits.</i>
356.	dicotyledon	\ ˌdɪ.kədˈlɛdˌn \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of Greek elements. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 627, column 1) a plant having two first leaves developed by the embryo in seed plants and in ferns and related plants. <i>Flowers of a dicotyledon are arranged in whorls consisting usually of five parts.</i>

357.	grivation	\ grə'vāshən \ [\ grɪ'vāshən \]	This word is from an English word combined with a Latin-derived English word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1001, column 1) the angle between north as indicated by a grid on a map and magnetic north at any point. <i>The grivation will be 180 degrees at any point on a line between geographic north and magnetic north.</i>
358.	synoptophore	\ sə'näptə.fōr \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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. <i>The ophthalmologist prescribed eye exercises to correct the muscular imbalance detected by the synoptophore.</i>
359.	heterostrophy	\ .hedə'rāstrəfē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of two Greek elements. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1063, column 3) the quality or state of being coiled in a direction opposite to the usual one. <i>Jordana instantly spotted the one shell in the marine biology exhibit that exhibited heterostrophy.</i>
360.	percutaneous	\ .pərkyü'tānēəs \ [\ .pərkyü'tānēəs \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1676, column 2) effected or performed through the skin. <i>Medicated patches function by percutaneous absorption of the substance.</i>
361.	janiform	\ 'janə.fōrm \ [\ 'jānə.fōrm \]	This word consists of two Latin elements. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1209, column 2) having a face on each of two sides. <i>While in Rome, Stacey bought a replica of an ancient coin with a janiform figure on the obverse side.</i>
362.	wentletrap	\ 'wentl.trəp \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Dutch. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> 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.” <i>The pride of Marguerite's shell collection is a large wentletrap her father found on the beach.</i>
363.	ichthyosaur	\ 'ikthēō.sōr \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Both parts of this word are originally Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1121, column 1) any of an order of marine reptiles of the Mesozoic era adapted for catching fish. <i>Its streamlined body and paddle-like limbs enabled the ichthyosaur to move swiftly through the water.</i>

364. **formaldehyde** \ förm'aldə.hīd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
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** \ ,pantə'säkrəsē \
[\ ,pan.tī'säkrəsē \]
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** \ ,espən'yōl \
[\ ,es.pan'yōl \]
This word is from a French word.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 776, column 2)
[has near homonym: Spanish word *Español*]
a foundation sauce made of stock thickened with flour browned in fat with added seasonings to taste.
*David's steak came with a tarragon-flavored **espagnole**.*
367. **phlebitis** \ flə'bīdās \
[\ flē'bīdās, fle'bīdās \]
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** \ 'shlāk.mīstər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
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** \ bə'thimətrē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
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** \ 'brämzēən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 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.*

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.

371. **marguerite** \ .mārgə'rēt \
 [\ .mārgyə'rēt \]
 This word went from probably Sanskrit to Greek to Latin to French and then to English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1381, column 3)
 [could be confused with *margarita*]
 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** \ əbz'trepərəs \
 [\ äbz'trepərəs, əb'strepərəs \]
 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** \ .ində'fēzəbəl \
 [\ .indē'fēzəbəl \]
 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** \ 'megə.tənij \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 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** \ .filə'dendrən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 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.
 ace – 24.
 acquired – 261.
 advantageous – 279.
 advocate – 173.
 after – 48.
 amass – 103.
 ambitious – 150.
 amigo – 116.
 angioplasty – 330.
 apothecosis – 220.
 approachable – 266.
 archaic – 185.
 ardent – 162.
 arrest – 76.
 attenuate – 314.
 audacious – 191.
 away – 1.

B

babies – 65.
 baccalaureate – 223.
 ball – 15.
 barefoot – 71.
 bathymetry – 369.
 beatitude – 219.
 best-case – 75.
 between – 64.
 bevy – 286.
 brachiosaur – 316.
 bradycardia – 310.
 Brahmsian – 370.
 bravado – 203.
 brazen – 252.
 breakfast – 226.
 bridge – 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.
 clever – 28.
 climate – 80.

cloth – 38.
 cloudy – 26.
 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.
 crocodilian – 305.
 cucumber – 82.
 cultivation – 142.
 culture – 94.
 curiosity – 120.

D

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

E

edge – 44.
 educe – 288.
 effervesce – 306.
 elaborative – 158.
 electioneer – 295.
 electrolysis – 301.
 emotional – 122.
 empirical – 178.

emulate – 194.
 enact – 117.
 enamel – 255.
 end – 14.
 enforceable – 277.
 environment – 154.
 epilation – 346.
 equanimity – 225.
 equivalent – 174.
 eruption – 102.
 espagnole – 366.
 evaluate – 135.
 every – 66.
 exception – 138.
 exfoliate – 296.
 explanation – 144.
 extant – 182.
 extraneous – 311.

F

facilitate – 285.
 factoid – 100.
 fallibility – 183.
 falter – 98.
 family – 62.
 fantastically – 179.
 far – 13.
 fascistic – 349.
 faulty – 108.
 faux – 211.
 ferocious – 147.
 feudal – 281.
 fibrillation – 300.
 flaming – 34.
 flirtatious – 164.
 floor – 9.
 flora – 118.
 flute – 4.
 formaldehyde – 364.
 formula – 119.
 fossorial – 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.
 haughtiness – 213.
 hawkeye – 239.
 heckle – 250.
 helicoidal – 350.
 herbaceous – 204.
 heterostrophy – 359.
 hibiscus – 307.
 hokum – 292.
 horizon – 126.
 humility – 101.

I

ichthyosaur – 363.
 idyll or idyl – 206.
 iliad – 323.
 impeccable – 337.
 impediment – 187.
 implicit – 165.
 incarceration – 298.
 incoherently – 160.
 incorrigible – 332.
 incredible – 140.
 indefatigable – 222.
 infeasible – 373.
 indivisible – 171.
 innovator – 161.
 insurrection – 197.
 integral – 172.
 interrogative – 189.
 intricate – 149.
 intuitive – 170.
 invertebrate – 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.
 manageability – 210.
 mandate – 112.
 manual – 59.
 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.
 niveous – 322.
 nonchalant – 290.
 notabilia – 321.
 nucleophilic – 327.

O

obstreperous – 372.
 occupancy – 163.
 off – 7.
 oncologist – 304.

opulent – 167.
 orphan – 246.
 oscilloscope – 329.
 other – 6.
 oxidize – 248.

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.
 pirouette – 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.
 prove – 31.
 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.
 report – 29.
 residential – 264.
 resinogenous – 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.
 spin – 20.
 sporadic – 267.
 squalid – 109.
 stable – 35.
 stalactite – 345.
 statistician – 193.
 steep – 19.
 stenographer – 214.
 subconscious – 215.
 subsequent – 181.
 subsultory – 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.
 tinkerer – 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.
 withdrawal – 241.
 worthwhile – 96.
 wrap – 39.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. away | 51. smudge | 101. humility | 151. magnificent |
| 2. paper | 52. totally | 102. eruption | 152. vaporize |
| 3. theme | 53. control | 103. amass | 153. reactionary |
| 4. flute | 54. invest | 104. positive | 154. environment |
| 5. some | 55. dire | 105. calendar | 155. succumb |
| 6. other | 56. nitpick | 106. conclude | 156. monumental |
| 7. off | 57. product | 107. condone | 157. caravan |
| 8. she | 58. superstar | 108. faulty | 158. elaborative |
| 9. floor | 59. manual | 109. squalid | 159. provincial |
| 10. trick | 60. clutter | 110. transfixed | 160. incoherently |
| 11. tell | 61. caption | 111. radical | 161. innovator |
| 12. lips | 62. family | 112. mandate | 162. ardent |
| 13. far | 63. camera | 113. default | 163. occupancy |
| 14. end | 64. between | 114. preserve | 164. flirtatious |
| 15. ball | 65. babies | 115. contrary | 165. implicit |
| 16. just | 66. every | 116. amigo | 166. demonstrable |
| 17. went | 67. summer | 117. enact | 167. opulent |
| 18. left | 68. bridge | 118. flora | 168. consistency |
| 19. steep | 69. playground | 119. formula | 169. prominent |
| 20. spin | 70. happiest | 120. curiosity | 170. intuitive |
| 21. glad | 71. barefoot | 121. snarky | 171. indivisible |
| 22. drum | 72. useful | 122. emotional | 172. integral |
| 23. under | 73. could | 123. quirky | 173. advocate |
| 24. ace | 74. understand | 124. provoke | 174. equivalent |
| 25. wasp | 75. best-case | 125. primitive | 175. planetarium |
| 26. cloudy | 76. arrest | 126. horizon | 176. manuscript |
| 27. duty | 77. slight | 127. isolation | 177. accomplishment |
| 28. clever | 78. undertow | 128. complexity | 178. empirical |
| 29. report | 79. canteen | 129. particular | 179. fantastically |
| 30. dashing | 80. climate | 130. purification | 180. recyclable |
| 31. prove | 81. reveal | 131. satire | 181. subsequent |
| 32. landmark | 82. cucumber | 132. proposition | 182. extant |
| 33. hare | 83. harness | 133. renewal | 183. fallibility |
| 34. flaming | 84. rustic | 134. receptacle | 184. comportment |
| 35. stable | 85. describe | 135. evaluate | 185. archaic |
| 36. spare | 86. pineapple | 136. reign | 186. unwonted |
| 37. running | 87. weakness | 137. recipient | 187. impediment |
| 38. cloth | 88. whiskery | 138. exception | 188. personage |
| 39. wrap | 89. moonlight | 139. garment | 189. interrogative |
| 40. join | 90. upbringing | 140. incredible | 190. preposterous |
| 41. main | 91. patient | 141. diverge | 191. audacious |
| 42. catch | 92. Martian | 142. cultivation | 192. raucous |
| 43. quick | 93. tinkerer | 143. covetous | 193. statistician |
| 44. edge | 94. culture | 144. explanation | 194. emulate |
| 45. handle | 95. presume | 145. satisfactory | 195. disingenuous |
| 46. funny | 96. worthwhile | 146. suspicion | 196. salinity |
| 47. party | 97. conflict | 147. ferocious | 197. insurrection |
| 48. after | 98. falter | 148. convention | 198. palate |
| 49. itself | 99. pleasant | 149. intricate | 199. caricature |
| 50. pair | 100. factoid | 150. ambitious | 200. derisible |

201. coalescence	251. drudgery	301. electrolysis	351. pirouette
202. cerebellum	252. brazen	302. transmogrify	352. tuberculosis
203. bravado	253. tepid	303. halitosis	353. Montessorian
204. herbaceous	254. lousy	304. oncologist	354. melamine
205. dystopia	255. enamel	305. crocodilian	355. geosynchronous
206. idyll <i>or</i> idyl	256. solvent	306. effervesce	356. dicotyledon
207. grandiloquence	257. mobilize	307. hibiscus	357. grivation
208. invertebrate	258. paramount	308. futilitarian	358. synoptophore
209. contemporaneous	259. consequence	309. irreconcilable	359. heterostrophy
210. manageability	260. judicial	310. bradycardia	360. percutaneous
211. faux	261. acquired	311. extraneous	361. janiform
212. consignment	262. metronome	312. marionette	362. wentletrap
213. haughtiness	263. perforate	313. salvageable	363. ichthyosaur
214. stenographer	264. residential	314. attenuate	364. formaldehyde
215. subconscious	265. scrutiny	315. legerity	365. pantisocracy
216. pompadour	266. approachable	316. brachiosaur	366. espagnole
217. cauterize	267. sporadic	317. rheumatism	367. phlebitis
218. parliamentary	268. pizzeria	318. fossorial	368. schlockmeister
219. beatitude	269. syndrome	319. dormition	369. bathymetry
220. apotheosis	270. glossary	320. thyroidectomy	370. Brahmsian
221. galvanize	271. Sasquatch	321. notabilia	371. marguerite
222. indefatigable	272. gargoyle	322. niveous	372. obstreperous
223. baccalaureate	273. terrarium	323. iliad	373. indefeasible
224. delicatessen	274. warranty	324. celerity	374. megatonnage
225. equanimity	275. sustenance	325. usurious	375. philodendron
226. breakfast	276. turbulence	326. metastasize	
227. policy	277. enforceable	327. nucleophilic	
228. lettuce	278. tendency	328. thermotropism	
229. saucer	279. advantageous	329. oscilloscope	
230. poultry	280. competitor	330. angioplasty	
231. language	281. feudal	331. subsultory	
232. medicate	282. legible	332. incorrigible	
233. knitwear	283. resurgent	333. sinusitis	
234. revision	284. tentacle	334. hallucination	
235. galley	285. facilitate	335. gelid	
236. simulate	286. bevy	336. tortellini	
237. percussion	287. mahogany	337. impeccable	
238. replenish	288. educate	338. proscenium	
239. hawkeye	289. vocable	339. seismograph	
240. panelist	290. nonchalant	340. resinogenous	
241. withdrawal	291. wattled	341. dermatitis	
242. miserable	292. hokum	342. panacea	
243. turban	293. cayenne	343. calliope	
244. piecemeal	294. luscious	344. Coolidgean	
245. morsel	295. electioneer	345. stalactite	
246. orphan	296. exfoliate	346. epilation	
247. caterpillar	297. keratin	347. quintessence	
248. oxidize	298. incarceration	348. deluginous	
249. levee	299. thoracic	349. fascistic	
250. heckle	300. fibrillation	350. helicoidal	