



2015

SCHOOL PRONOUNCER GUIDE

Spelling Only Edition

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Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols

- ə.....banana, collect
 'ə, ɪə.....humdrum
 ɚ.....as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for *bird* (alternative |ə|)
 ə̃.....two-value symbol equivalent to the unstressed variants |ə|, |ɪ|, as in *habit*, *duchess* (|ˈhəbət| = |ˈhəbət, -bit|)
 ˚.....immediately preceding |l|, |n|, |m|, |ŋ|, as in *battle*, *mitten*, and in one pronunciation of *cap* and *bells* |ˈm-|, *lock* and *key* |ˈŋ-|; immediately following |l|, |m|, |r|, as in one pronunciation of French *table*, *prisme*, *titre*
 əɪ.....as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for *bird* (alternative |əɪ|)
 ɔr.....operation; stressed, as in *bird* as pronounced by speakers who do not drop *r*; stressed and with centered period after the |r|, as in one pronunciation of *burry* (alternative |ɔr|) and in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative |əɪr|); stressed and with centered period after |əɪr| as in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative |əɪr|)
 a.....mat, map
 ā.....day, fade, date, aorta
 ä.....bother, cot; most American speakers have the same vowel in *father*, *cart*
 ɑ.....father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with *bother*; *farther* and *cart* as pronounced by *r*-droppers
 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 |aaə|
 ai.....as in some pronunciations of *bag*, *bang*, *pass*
 aɪ.....now, loud, some pronunciations of *talcum*
 b.....baby, rib
 ch.....chin, nature |ˈnāchə(r)| (actually, this sound is |t| + |ʃh|)
 d.....elder, undone
 ɾ.....as in the usual American pronunciation of *latter*, *ladder*
 e.....bet, bed
 'ē, iē.....beat, nosebleed, evenly, sleepy
 ē.....as in one pronunciation of *evenly*, *sleepy*, *envious*, *igneous* (alternative |i|)
 ee.....(in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates a vowel with the quality of *e* in *bet* but long, not the sound of *ee* in *sleep*: *en arrière* |äˈnāryeer|
 eū.....as in one pronunciation of *elk*, *helm*
 f.....fifty, cuff
 g.....go, big
 h.....hat, ahead
 hw.....whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both *whale* and *wail*
 i.....tip, one pronunciation of *banish* (alternative unstressed |ē|), one pronunciation of *habit* (alternative |ə|; see ə)
 ī.....site, side, buy (actually, this sound is |ä| + |i|, or |ā| + |i|)
 iū.....as in one pronunciation of *milk*, *film*
 j.....job, gem, edge, procedure |prəˈsɛjə(r)| (actually, this sound is |d| + |zh|)
 k.....kin, cook, ache
 k̥.....as in one pronunciation of *loch* (alternative |k|), as in German *ich-laut*
 l.....lily, pool
 m.....murmur, dim, nymph
 n.....no, own
 ̃.....indicates that a preceding vowel is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French *un bon vin blanc* |œˈbɔ̃ˈvaˈblɑ̃|
 ŋ.....sing |ˈsiŋ|, singer |ˈsiŋə(r)|, finger |ˈfiŋgə(r)|, ink |ˈiŋk|
 ō.....bone, snow, beau; one pronunciation of *glory*
 ó.....saw, all, saurian; one pronunciation of *horrid*
 œ.....French *bœuf*, German *Höhle*
 œ̃.....French *feu*, German *Höhle*
 òi.....coin, destroy, strawy, sawing
 ̄.....(in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates a vowel with the quality of *o* in *bone* but longer, not the sound of *oo* in *food*: *comte* |kɔ̄t|
 p.....pepper, lip
 r.....rarity, one pronunciation of *tar*
 s.....source, less
 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* |ˈdeths.hed|
 t.....tie, attack; one pronunciation of *latter* (alternative |d|)
 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* |ˈniːt.hud|
 th̄.....then, either (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
 ü.....rule, fool, youth, union |ˈyünyən|, few |ˈfyü|
 ù.....pull, wood, curable |ˈkyürəbəl|
 ŷ.....German *füllen*, *hübsch*
 ŷ̄.....French *rué*, German *föhlen*
 v.....vivid, give
 w.....we, away
 y.....yard, cue |ˈkyü|, union |ˈyünyən|
 ̣.....(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* |dẹ̄n|
 yü.....youth, union, cue, few
 yū.....curable
 z.....zone, raise
 zh.....with nothing between, as in *vision*, *azure* |ˈazhə(r)| (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in *rosehill* |ˈrɔzhil|
 ˈ.....mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: |ˈpenmən.ship|
 ˌ.....mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: |ˌpenmən.ship|
 ().....indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: *factory* |ˈfakt(ə)rɛ|

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 the *2015 School Pronouncer Guide* (available in the log-in section of spellingbee.com).

A. Words 1–225:

- These words were selected from the 2015 School Spelling Bee Study List for students in grades 1–8.
- Words progress in difficulty by groups of 25 words.

B. Words 226–375 (Additional Words):

- These words were **NOT** selected from the 2015 School Spelling Bee Study List for students in grades 1–8. 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* (available in the log-in section of spellingbee.com and in the front section of the *2015 School Pronouncer Guide*).

3. Pronouncers, please note:

- Before the spelling bee gets under way, review the *2015 School Pronouncer Guide* and familiarize yourself with the correct pronunciations of the words.
- One pronunciation is listed alongside each word in the *2015 School Pronouncer Guide*. 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 of the *2015 School Pronouncer Guide*. Vocabulary sections list only the first pronunciation.
- The *2015 School Pronouncer Guide* provides language of origin information. Please refer to the guidelines regarding language of origin on page 3. Consult your dictionary if you desire additional information or clarity regarding a 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 the *2015 School Pronouncer 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 your dictionary 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.
- For spelling words, the *2015 School Pronouncer 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 for Local Spelling Bees*. 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 the *2015 School Pronouncer 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 the *2015 School Pronouncer 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, Inc., is the preferred alternative.

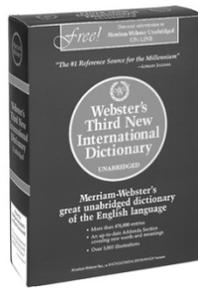


Figure 1

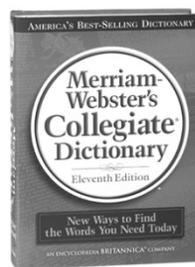


Figure 2

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 2015 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 2015 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, 2015.
- (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, 2015; and the Scripps National Spelling Bee will, at its sole discretion, determine the speller’s eligibility status on or before April 30, 2015.

(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, 2015.

(8) The speller must not eschew 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 25, 2014, and May 16, 2015.

(9) The speller must not have reached his/her 15th birthday on or before August 31, 2014.

(10) The speller must have been declared a champion of a final local spelling bee taking place on or after February 1, 2015, or be a spelling champion of a school whose application for participation in the Scripps National Spelling Bee's school self-sponsorship program has received final approval by the Scripps National Spelling Bee.

(11) Once having been disqualified at any level of a sponsor's spelling bee program between June 2014 and April 2015, the speller remains disqualified for the 2015 Scripps National Spelling Bee and may not seek advancement in the 2015 Scripps National Spelling Bee program through another sponsor and/or enrollment in another school.

(12) The speller, upon qualifying for the 2015 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 2015 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.

(13) The speller must not have any first-, second- or third-degree relatives (i.e. sibling, parent, grandparent, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, half-sibling, first cousin or great grandparent) who are current employees of The E.W. Scripps Company.

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 2015 Scripps National Spelling Bee and April 30, 2016 — 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 2015 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 or answers one vocabulary question in each round — except in the case of a written, multiple choice, or online 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.

In Oral Spelling Rounds:

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 responds to the speller's requests for a definition, sentence, part of speech, language(s) of origin, and alternate pronunciation(s). When presented with requests for alternate pronunciations, the pronouncer or an aide to the pronouncer checks for alternate pronunciations in either *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster or *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, eleventh edition. The pronouncer does not entertain root word questions, requests for alternate definitions, or requests for markedly slower pronunciation.

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 2015 Scripps National Spelling Bee word list.

In Oral Vocabulary Rounds:

Procedure: The pronouncer reads aloud the vocabulary question and both options (A) and (B), but does not indicate which is correct.

Homonyms: If a word has one or more homonyms, the pronouncer indicates which word is in question by spelling the word aloud.

Speller's requests: The pronouncer responds to the speller's requests for the question and/or answer options to be repeated. The pronouncer may also provide the spelling of the word in question.

6. Judges' role: The judges uphold the rules and determine whether or not words are spelled correctly or vocabulary items are answered 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 an 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 error: The judges will disqualify a speller (1) who refuses a request to start spelling or to provide an answer to a vocabulary question; (2) who does not approach the microphone when it is time to receive the word or question; (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; (6) who, in the process of spelling, utters unintelligible or nonsense sounds; or (7) who, in the process of providing an answer in an oral vocabulary round, provides a blend of correct and incorrect information (For example: If in answering the question, "What is porridge made from? A. fur, or B. grain," the speller provides as an answer either "A. grain" or "B. fur.").

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 the capitalization of a word, the presence of a diacritical mark, the presence of a hyphen or other form of punctuation, or spacing between words in an open compound.

7. Speller's role: In a spelling round, 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.

In an oral vocabulary round, a speller may answer the question by providing (1) the letter associated with the chosen answer, (2) the chosen answer or (3) both. If the correct answer is identified by (1) associated letter alone *or* (2) by answer alone *or* (3) by both correct letter and correct answer, the speller is correct.

For example: If the speller is offered the question, "What is porridge made from? A. fur, or B. grain," each of the following methods of answering is correct: "B," "grain," or "B. grain."

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. Errors: Upon providing an incorrect spelling of a word or an incorrect answer to a vocabulary question, 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 or answer vocabulary questions incorrectly: If none of the spellers remaining in the spelling bee at the start of a round spells a word correctly or answers a vocabulary question correctly during that round, all remain in the competition and a new spelling 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 or answers a vocabulary question correctly:

If only one speller spells correctly in a round, a new one-word spelling round begins and the speller is given an opportunity to spell a 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 spelling round begins with ALL the spellers who participated 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 for a word in this guide: 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 in a spelling round: 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.

Homonym in an oral vocabulary round: 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 spell the word *and* the speller identified an answer matching the definition of 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 or incorrectly answered 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.

4. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

cute \ 'kyüt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from an originally Latin word.
adjective (*Webster’s Third* page 561, column 1)
[Has homonym: obsolete word *cuit/cute*. Can also be confused with *acute*.]
pretty or attractive.
*The nice little girl is as **cute** as she is sweet.*

5. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

also \ 'ól.sō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
adverb (*Webster’s Third* page 62, column 3)
[Could be confused with geographical location *Oslo*.]
in addition, as well, too.
*Nina plays soccer and basketball but she’s **also** on the academic team.*

6. Say to the speller “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

trust \ 'trəst \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is probably from a word of Scandinavian origin that passed into English.
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 2456, column 3)
[Has near-homonym: *truss*.]
to rely on : depend.
*Lorna decided she could not **trust** the dog to do what it was told.*

7. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

neat \ 'nēt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
adjective (*Webster’s Third* page 1510, column 2)
[Has homonym: *neet*. Has near-homonym: *need*.]
orderly, tidy.
*Tobi likes to keep her desk **neat** and organized.*

8. **iffy** \ 'ifē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
adjective (*Webster’s Third* page 1124, column 3)
uncertain or questionable.
*Logan is reluctant to plan the party outdoors because he thinks the weather in spring is too **iffy**.*

9. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

deer \ 'di(ə)r \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 590, column 2)
[Has homonym: *dear*.]
a wild animal with brown fur, four long thin legs and hooves, and with antlers on the males.
*Gia took several pictures of the **deer** standing in her yard.*

10. **want** \ 'wänt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 2574, column 3)
to desire or wish for something.
“What do you **want** for your birthday?” John asked Sal.

11. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

jump \ 'jəmp \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 1225, column 1)
[Could be confused with *chump*.]
to move upward off the ground by pushing with the legs.
*Tara had to **jump** to reach the book she wanted on the top shelf.*

12. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

sorry \ 'särē \
 [\ 'sörē \
]

This word is originally English.
adjective (*Webster’s Third* page 2175, column 2)
[Has homonym: *sari*.]
feeling sadness or regret.
*Lola told her brother she was **sorry** for borrowing his game without asking.*

13. **buzz** \ 'bəz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is imitative in origin.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 306, column 3)
the low humming sound made by flying insects.
*Owen could hear the **buzz** of the bee as it flew from flower to flower.*

14. **river** \ 'rivər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Originally Latin, this word passed through French before becoming English.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1962, column 1)
a large natural stream of water.
*Eric spent a lazy day rafting on the **river**.*

15. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

green \ 'grēn \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally from English.
adjective (*Webster’s Third* page 996, column 1)
[Could be confused with *glean*.]
being the color of grass or emeralds.
*The bleach Ashley spilled ruined her favorite **green** shirt.*

16. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

fake \ 'fāk \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is of unknown origin.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 817, column 1)
[Could be confused with *flake*.]
something that simulates a genuine object.
*The antiques expert told the unhappy owner that his vase was a **fake**.*

17. **order** \ 'ōrdər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin to French before becoming English.
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 1588, column 1)
to request with authority that something be done : command.
*Mrs. Dawson knew she had to **order** her daughter to clean up the bathroom, because asking nicely didn’t seem to work.*

18. Say to the speller “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

lion \ 'līən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word went from Greek through Latin and French before becoming English.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1318, column 1)
[Has near-homonym: *lying*.]
a large, wild cat with short brownish-yellow fur and, for males, dark brown manes.
*Josie was thrilled when she saw a **lion** while on safari.*

19. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

puppy \ 'pəpē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word went from Latin to French before becoming English.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1844, column 3)
[Could be confused with *puppet*.]
a young dog.
*Dakota loved her new **puppy** even though it chewed up all of her shoes.*

20. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

block \ 'bläk \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

Originally from Dutch, this word passed through French to English.
noun (Webster’s Third page 235, column 3)
[Has homonyms: *bloc*, *bloch*.]
a toy made of wood or plastic that comes in different shapes and is used for building.
*Morgan needed one more **block** to finish building her castle.*

21. **kidnap** \ 'kid.nap \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is probably from a word that is made up of a Scandinavian-derived word plus a word that is probably Scandinavian-derived.
verb (Webster’s Third page 1241, column 3)
to take away or run off with often wrongly.
*Grandpa Joe always teases that he loves Krista’s cat so much he’s going to **kidnap** him when she’s not looking.*

22. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

oats \ 'ōts \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
plural noun (Webster’s Third page 1554, column 2)
[Could be confused with *oaths*.]
the grain of a widely-grown grass that is used as food for humans and animals.
*The granola bar Andy packed for a snack contained **oats**, honey and raisins.*

23. Say to the speller “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

lice \ 'līs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
plural noun (Webster’s Third page 1339, column 3)
[Has near-homonym: *lies*.]
small, wingless, parasitic insects.
*The nurse at school checked every student’s head for **lice**.*

24. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

rooster \ 'rūstər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s);
nonstandard pron(s): \ 'rūstər \]

This word is originally English.
noun (Webster’s Third page 1972, column 2)
[Could be confused with *roaster*.]
a male chicken.
*The **rooster** crowed loudly and woke Pablo.*

25. **spring** \ 'sprɪŋ \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2210, column 1)
the season between winter and summer that typically goes
from March to June.
*Of all the seasons, Sandra loved **spring** the best.*
26. *The following word has two correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.*
- gray or** \ 'grā \ This word is originally English.
grey [no alternate pronunciation(s)] adjective (*Webster's Third* page 993, column 2)
of a color that is made by blending white and black.
*The cloudy, **gray** skies meant it would rain soon.*
27. **verb** \ 'vɜrb \ Originally Latin, this word passed through French before
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] becoming English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2542, column 3)
a word that expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being.
*Latoya's sentence fragment didn't include a **verb**.*
28. **neck** \ 'nek \ This word is originally English.
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] noun (*Webster's Third* page 1511, column 1)
the usually narrow part of an animal that connects its head with
the rest of its body.
*Jo Ellen fastened the collar securely around her dog's **neck**.*
29. **fixed** \ 'fɪkst \ This word is from Latin.
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] verb (*Webster's Third* page 860, column 3)
got (food) ready.
*Starla's dad **fixed** her breakfast while she got ready for school.*
30. **until** \ ,ən'tɪl \ This word is originally English.
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] preposition (*Webster's Third* page 2513, column 1)
up to (a specific time).
*The girls were awake **until** two a.m. talking.*
31. **farmer** \ 'fɑrmər \ This word went from Latin to French before becoming
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 824, column 2)
a person who grows crops such as fruits or vegetables, or raises
livestock such as cows or pigs.
*The **farmer** grew green beans and other vegetables.*

32. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

homes \ 'hōmz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
plural noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1082, column 2)
[Could be confused with proper name: *Holmes*.]
houses.
*Grace went trick-or-treating around the **homes** in her neighborhood.*

33. **wildcat** \ 'wīld.kat \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word consists of two originally English parts.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 2615, column 2)
any of many kinds of small or medium-sized felines.
*The school chose the **wildcat** as their mascot.*

34. **stump** \ 'stʌmp \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 2269, column 3)
the part of a tree or other plant that still stays in the ground after the trunk or stem is cut off.
*The only thing that remained of the giant oak was the **stump**.*

35. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

mower \ 'mōər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word consists of an originally English word plus an English combining form.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1480, column 3)
[Has homonym: *more*.]
a machine for cutting grass.
*As he pushed the **mower** around his lawn, Owen wished for a smaller yard.*

36. **swipe** \ 'swīp \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is probably from an originally English word.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 2313, column 2)
a swinging hit (as with a bat or an animal’s paw).
*The kitten threw **swipe** after swipe at the green dot made by the laser pointer.*

37. Say to the speller “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

draw \ 'drò \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 686, column 2)
[Has near-homonym: *drawl*.]
to make lines with a pen, a pencil, or another tool in order to create a picture.
*Mrs. Fredericks told the class to **draw** a picture of someone else in the room.*

38. Say to the speller “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

gross \ 'grōs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
adjective (*Webster’s Third* page 1002, column 1 and page 93a, column 1)
[Has near homonym: *grows*.]
disgusting.
*Toby thought lima beans were **gross**.*

39. **kickstand** \ 'kik.stand \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is made up of two originally English parts.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1241, column 2)
a metal bar attached to a bicycle or motorcycle that swings down to hold it up when not in use.
*Tyra hopped off her bike and put down the **kickstand**.*

40. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

owed \ 'ōd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 1612, column 2)
[Has homonym: *ode*.]
needed to pay or repay someone for something received.
*David **owed** Rohan five bucks for buying his lunch yesterday.*

41. **haven** \ 'hāvən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1040, column 1)
a place of safety or shelter.
*Rick enjoyed the library as a quiet **haven** away from the noise of the classroom.*

42. **torch** \ 'tɔrch \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Originally Latin, this word passed through French before becoming English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2412, column 1)
a burning flame on a stick used to provide light and meant to be carried.
Indiana Jones lit the torch and ventured into the dark cave.
43. *Say to the speller "This word could be confused with a similar word." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.*
- planet** \ 'planɛt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Originally Greek, this word passed through Latin and French before becoming English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1730, column 3)
[Could be confused with the phrase "plan it."]
a large, round object in space that revolves around the sun.
Mercury is the planet closest to the sun.
44. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.*
- queen** \ 'kwɛn \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1862, column 2)
[Has variant with different definition: *quean/queen*.]
the female ruler of a country.
The wicked queen wanted to be the fairest in the land.
45. **ladybug** \ 'lādē.bəg \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a religious name and is made up of two originally English parts.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1263, column 3)
a small, round beetle with a usually bright red or orange back that has small black dots.
Mia watched the ladybug as it crawled up the back of her sister's shirt.
46. *Say to the speller "This word could be confused with a similar word." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.*
- dragon** \ 'drægən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 684, column 3)
[Could be confused with slang *draggin*.]
an imaginary animal that looks like a giant lizard with wings and claws.
The brave knight was determined to slay the dragon and rescue the princess.

47. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

beach \ 'bēch \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is of unknown origin.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 189, column 3)
[Has homonym: *beech*.]
the shore of an ocean, sea, lake or river that does not have many plants and is covered with sand or small rocks.
*The sand castle Missy built on the **beach** won her second place in the contest.*

48. The following word has two correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.

**mantel or
mantle** \ 'mantl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from Latin-derived French.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1377, column 3)
the shelf above a fireplace.
*Luca dusted the clock that sat on the **mantel**.*

49. **friend** \ 'frend \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 911, column 2)
a person who you like, trust and enjoy being with : buddy, pal.
*Scott hoped he made at least one new **friend** at his new school.*

50. **crayon** \ 'krā.än \
 [\ 'krāən, 'kran \]

This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 531, column 3)
a stick made of wax that comes in many different colors and is used for drawing or coloring.
*Charlotte selected a light blue **crayon** to color the sky in her drawing.*

51. **parlor** \ 'pärlər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from a French word that then became English.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1643, column 1)
[Has common British variant, *parlour*, not found in W3.]
a store or business that sells a stated service or item.
*JoAnn went to the beauty **parlor** to get a massage and a manicure.*

52. The speller should not be disqualified based upon noting or failing to note punctuation or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based upon uttering the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.

well-to-do \ 'weltü.dü \
 [\ 'weltə.dü \]

This word is made up of originally English elements.
adjective (*Webster’s Third* page 2596, column 1)
having or making a lot of money.
*Jay’s neighbors are **well-to-do** and take many vacations.*

53. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

blink \ 'blɪŋk \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 234, column 3)
[Could be confused with *plink*.]
to quickly open and shut the eyes.
*Jonas had to **blink** rapidly to clear the smoke from his eyes as he walked away from the campfire.*

54. Say to the speller “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

snide \ 'snīd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is of unknown origin.
adjective (*Webster’s Third* page 2156, column 3)
[Has near-homonyms: *snithe*, proper name *Smythe*.]
insulting or mocking in an indirect way.
*Ricardo told Ollie that if he had time to make **snide** remarks, he definitely had time to help with the project.*

55. **tantrum** \ 'tæn.trəm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is of unknown origin.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 2338, column 3)
a fit of bad temper.
*The spoiled child threw a **tantrum** when he didn’t get his way.*

56. **value** \ 'væl.jü \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

Originally Latin, this word passed through French before becoming English.
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 2530, column 3)
to think someone or something is important.
*Of all his trophies, it was the one for spelling that Andy seemed to **value** most.*

57. **inhale** \ ɪn'hāl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

The first part of this word is an English combining form and the second part went from Latin to English.
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 1163, column 1)
to breathe in.
*Natasha held her breath so she wouldn’t **inhale** the smell of skunk.*

58. **bogus** \ 'bɒgəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from the name of a machine.
adjective (*Webster’s Third* page 247, column 2)
fake or false.
*It turned out that the report Tanya handed in was full of **bogus** information she found online.*

59. **paddle** \ 'padl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1619, column 1)
 a pole with a wide, flat part at one or both ends that is used to propel and steer canoes or other small boats.
*When her kayak tipped, Laurie went one way and her **paddle** went another.*
60. Say to the speller "This word could be confused with a similar word." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.
- window** \ 'windō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word went from Old Norse to English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2620, column 2)
 [Could be confused with *widow*.]
 an opening in a wall or door that usually contains a sheet of glass and that allows light and air in and permits people to see out.
*Avery stared out the **window** at the pouring rain and sighed.*
61. **zipper** \ 'zipər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word originated as a trademark.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2659, column 2)
 a device that is used to close bags, clothing, etc., and that is made of two rows of teeth that can be forced together or apart by a third sliding piece.
*Before the invention of the **zipper**, pants were closed with buttons.*
62. **growl** \ 'graʊl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is probably imitative in origin.
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 1005, column 1)
 make a low, throaty threatening sound.
*The dog crouched over its toy and began to **growl** at the cat.*
63. **judge** \ 'jɛj \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1223, column 1)
 a person who has the power to decide cases in a court of law.
*A Supreme Court **judge** has a lifetime appointment and can serve until he or she decides to retire.*
64. **power** \ 'paʊ(ə)r \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s);
 nonstandard pron(s): \ 'paʊwər \] Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1778, column 1)
 electricity.
*The thunderstorm knocked the **power** out for hours.*

70. **famous** \ 'fāməs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 821, column 2)
known about or recognized by many people.
*Dahlia's dream was to be a **famous** astronaut.*
71. *Say to the speller "This word has a near-homonym." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.*
- middle** \ 'midl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1429, column 3)
[Has near-homonym: *mittle*.]
the part halfway between two points.
*Charity divided the dessert down the **middle** and let her brother choose which half he wanted.*
72. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.*
- high** \ 'hī \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1067, column 1)
[Has homonym: *hi*.]
being far above the ground.
*The kitchen cabinets were too **high** for Ellie to reach without a step stool.*
73. **gemstone** \ 'jem.stōn \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word went from Latin to French to English and the second part is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 944, column 2)
a mineral that can be used in jewelry when cut and polished.
*Topaz is Lina's favorite **gemstone**.*
74. **island** \ 'īlənd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1198, column 1)
an area of solid earth smaller than a continent and surrounded on all sides by water.
*If Diego were trapped on a desert **island** and could only bring one thing, it would be his cell phone.*

75. **hedge** \ 'hej \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1048, column 2)
a row of small trees or shrubs planted close together to make a boundary or fence.
*Every spring, Lisa's dad went out to trim the **hedge** that surrounded their yard.*
76. **tulip** \ 'tüləp \
 [\ 'tyüləp \]
- This word is from an originally Turkish word that was Latinized.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2461, column 2)
a large flower that is shaped like a cup, is brightly colored and grows in spring.
*In the language of flowers, a **tulip** means "perfect love."*
77. **betray** \ bə'trā \
 [\ bē'trā \]
- This word consists of an English combining form plus a part that went from Latin to French before becoming English.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 209, column 2)
to show or reveal (as a secret) without wanting or trying to.
*Coraline made Sameer promise not to **betray** her secret.*
78. **hubcap** \ 'həb.kap \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word is probably from a word of unknown origin and the second part is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1098, column 3)
a round, removable metal or plastic piece that is used to cover the middle of a tire on a car or truck.
*Noam was dismayed to realize his car was missing a **hubcap**.*
79. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.*
- burden** \ 'bɜrdən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 298, column 1)
[Has homonym *bourdon* which is also a synonym for a different meaning of *burden*.]
something that causes worry or is difficult to stand emotionally.
*Sander's guilt was a **burden** he could not get rid of.*
80. **patio** \ 'pædē.ō \
 [\ 'pädē.ō, 'patē.ō \]
- This word went from perhaps Latin to probably Old Provençal to Spanish.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1655, column 3)
a usually paved outdoor area that is next to a building and is used for dining and relaxing.
*Rachel's birthday party was held on the sunny **patio**.*

86. **valley** \ 'valē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from French.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2530, column 2)
a low-lying area of land that is usually located between hills or mountains.
*The little house was located in the **valley** between two mountains and was next to a small stream.*
87. **groundhog** \ 'graund.hög \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] The first part of this word is originally English and the second part came to English from perhaps Celtic.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1003, column 1)
a short-legged rodent that has reddish-brown fur, small ears and a bushy tail and that lives in burrows and hibernates during the winter.
*Gustavo watched as his dog first chased and then began to dig after a **groundhog**.*
88. **fractions** \ 'frakshənz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 900, column 3)
numbers that indicate that one number is being divided by another.
*In class, Hannah is learning how to multiply **fractions**.*
89. **kiln** \ 'kiln \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1242, column 3)
an oven used to harden, dry or burn something, such as ceramics.
*The glaze Yosef painted on his bowl changed color once it was fired in the **kiln**.*
90. **salsa** \ 'sòlsə \
[\ 'sälsə \] This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 126a, column 3)
a spicy sauce of tomatoes, onions and hot peppers.
*The server brought Noel an order of chips and **salsa** as an appetizer.*
91. **chickens** \ 'chikənz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 387, column 1)
small birds that are raised by people for their eggs and meat.
*Faye kept **chickens** and sold their eggs.*
92. **trumpet** \ 'trəmpət \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a French word that then became English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2455, column 2)
a brass instrument with a flared bell and three buttons pressed to make different notes.
*The bell of the **trumpet** was dented when Erica accidentally dropped it down the stairs.*

93. **minnow** \ 'mi.nō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s);
 nonstandard pron(s): \ 'minə \]
- This word is originally English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1439, column 3)
 a very small fish that can grow up to three inches long and that is common in streams.
*If not eaten by other fish or caught for bait, the tiny **minnow** can live up to three years.*
94. *Say to the speller "This word could be confused with a similar word." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.*
- ballad** \ 'baləd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Originally Latin, this word passed through Old Provençal and French before becoming English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 167, column 1)
 [Could be confuse with *ballade*, which is a differently pronounced variant of one of the meanings of *ballad*.]
 a slow, usually romantic popular song.
*John held Sue close as they danced to the romantic **ballad**.*
95. **hayloft** \ 'hā.lóft \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word is originally English, and the second part went from Old Norse to English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1041, column 1)
 a part of a barn that is high up and used for storing dried grass that is used for feeding animals.
*Uncle Albert told the children they were not allowed to play in the **hayloft**.*
96. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.*
- waddle** \ 'wädəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally English word.
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 2568, column 2)
 [Has homonym: *wattle*.]
 to take short steps while swaying the body from side to side.
*Frightened, the fat little goose began to **waddle** away as quickly as it could.*
97. **Romeo** \ 'rōmē.ō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Shakespearean name.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1970, column 3)
 a person who is devoted to love and romance.
*"Stop planning your wedding, **Romeo**," John warned Seth, "you haven't even asked her out yet."*

104. **parameters** \ pə'ramədərz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is made up of originally Greek elements.
 plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 1638, column 1 and page 116a, column 1)
 limits, boundaries.
*The students had to choose a topic to write about from within the given **parameters**.*
105. **sitcom** \ 'sit.käm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is a blend of a word from Latin and an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 129a, column 3)
 a television series in which the same cast of characters are involved in different funny circumstances which are meant to make people laugh.
*The popular **sitcom** focused on the lives of six friends living in the same apartment building.*
106. **emporium** \ əm'pɔrēəm \
 [\ əm'pɔrēəm, əm'pɔrēəm \]
- This word went from Greek to Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 744, column 1)
 a large business or store.
*Deon went to the pet **emporium** to buy food and some toys for his cats.*
107. *Say to the speller "This word could be confused with a similar word." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.*
- jostle** \ 'jɔsəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a word that went from French to English.
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 1221, column 2)
 [Has differently pronounced variant: *justle*.]
 push and shove against.
*Ava refused to go out and **jostle** with the other women who were trying to catch the bouquet.*
108. **earnestly** \ 'ɜrnəstlē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
 adverb (*Webster's Third* page 714, column 2)
 in a serious and focused way.
*Gerald performed his job so **earnestly** that his boss gave him a raise for hard work.*

109. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

bounce \ 'baʊn(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is probably imitative in origin.
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 260, column 2)
[Could be confused with *pounce*.]
to spring back off of a surface after hitting it (as a ball).
*Delaney decided to see how many times the ball would **bounce** when dropped from a height of ten feet.*

110. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

neigh \ 'nā \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 1514, column 2)
[Has homonyms: *nay, nae*.]
to make a long, loud high-pitched sound like that of a horse.
*Katie could hear the horses **neigh** even though she was across the field from the barn.*

111. **forecaster** \ 'fōr.kastər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 888, column 3)
a person who predicts the weather professionally.
*When the **forecaster** predicted freezing rain, the highway department loaded up its trucks with sand and salt.*

112. **ritziness** \ 'ritsēnəs \
 [\ 'ritsinəs \]
- The first part of this word is from the name of a hotel and the rest are English combining forms.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1962, column 1)
the quality of being very luxurious, elegant or expensive in a showy way.
*The **ritziness** of the country club made Nicole feel out of place.*

113. **assure** \ ə'shūr \
 [\ ə'shūr, a'shūr \]
- This word passed through Latin and French before becoming English.
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 133, column 3)
to give confidence to : encourage.
Gordy’s mother tried to assure him that he would do well on his big test.

114. **gainsay** \ 'gān.sā \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 928, column 3)
to deny, disagree or contradict (something).
*Everyone expects that the hot-tempered coach will **gainsay** the ruling of the umpire at least once during each game.*

115. **hobnob** \ 'hɒb.nəb \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 1076, column 1)
to spend time with someone in a familiar, informal way.
*When she won the contest, Zari was excited for the chance to **hobnob** with her favorite artists.*
116. **university** \ ,yüinə'vɜrsədē \
 [\ ,yüinə'vɜrsətē \]
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2502, column 1)
a school that is authorized to grant higher degrees (such as bachelor's and master's) and that provides both teaching and research facilities.
*The **university** offered Stephanie a very generous scholarship package.*
117. **celebrate** \ 'selə.brāt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 359, column 1)
to do something special or enjoyable in honor of something (as a birthday or event).
*About 100 friends and relatives will **celebrate** Becky's mom's 60th birthday this year.*
118. **boomerang** \ 'bümə.rɑŋ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a native Australian name.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 254, column 1)
a curved, flat wooden throwing tool that can be thrown so as to return near the starting point.
*Rajendra climbed over the neighbor's fence to retrieve his **boomerang**.*
119. **coupon** \ 'kü.pän \
 [\ 'kyü.pän \]
- This word is from French.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 522, column 1)
a certificate that allows a person to get a discount on an item or service or to get it for free.
*Imogene got a **coupon** in the mail for a free box of candy.*
120. **amulet** \ 'amyələt \
 [\ 'amyələt \]
- This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 74, column 3)
a small object that is worn to protect or help the wearer.
*The archaeologist discovered an **amulet** in the tomb of an ancient Egyptian ruler.*

121. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

121.	knead	\ 'nēd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. verb (<i>Webster’s Third</i> page 1248, column 3) [Has homonyms: <i>need, kneed.</i>] to mix (something) by moving and pressing it using the hands. <i>Kayla wouldn’t help her mom knead the dough but she certainly offered to help her eat the bread.</i>
122.	limelight	\ 'līm.līt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of two originally English elements. noun (<i>Webster’s Third</i> page 1312, column 1) the center of public attention. <i>The young actor enjoyed being in the limelight and having millions of fans.</i>
123.	novelist	\ 'nävələst \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster’s Third</i> page 1546, column 2) a person who writes long, complex stories usually about fictional people and events. <i>Ansun’s favorite novelist is John Green.</i>
124.	butterscotch	\ 'bədə.r.skäch \ [\ 'bətər.skäch \]	This word is originally English. noun (<i>Webster’s Third</i> page 305, column 2) the flavor of brown sugar and churned cream cooked together. <i>Even though his sister loves it, Taya hates the taste of butterscotch.</i>
125.	molecule	\ 'mälə.kyül \ [\ 'mälē.kyül \]	This word went from Latin to French. noun (<i>Webster’s Third</i> page 1445, column 1) the smallest possible part of an element or compound that retains its particular chemical properties. <i>The scientist developed a technique to isolate a single water molecule.</i>
126.	curator	\ 'kyü.rādər \ [\ kyə'rādər, 'kyürədər, 'kyü.rādər \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster’s Third</i> page 555, column 2) a person in charge of the exhibits, research activities, and staff of a museum, zoo, art collection, etc. <i>The curator was happy to answer visitor questions about the exhibit.</i>

139. **surrogate** \ 'sərəgət \
[\ 'sərəgāt \] This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2302, column 1)
something that replaces or substitutes for another.
*Tiana's elderly neighbor, Mr. Sanchez, acted as a **surrogate** grandfather for her when her own passed away.*
140. **agenda** \ ə'jendə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 40, column 3)
a list or outline of things to be done, subjects to be discussed,
or business to be transacted.
*Nancy handed out the **agenda** for the day's meeting.*
141. **celestial** \ sə'leschəl \
[\ sə'leshchəl, sə'lestēəl \] This word is from Latin.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 359, column 2)
of or relating to the sky.
*The meteor shower was one of the more exciting **celestial** events this year.*
142. **visual** \ 'vizhəwəl \
[\ 'vizhəl \] This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2558, column 2)
attained or maintained by sight.
*Tamira is a **visual** learner who prefers to get her information from graphs and images.*
143. *The following word has two correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.*
- bandanna or bandana** \ ban'danə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word went from Sanskrit to Hindi to English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 170, column 2)
a large, colorful square of cloth with simple, geometric designs and that is often worn around the neck or to cover the head.
*The puppy had a festive red **bandanna** tied around his neck.*
144. **recluse** \ 're.klūs \
[\ rē'klūs, rə'klüz \] This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1896, column 2)
a person who lives alone and avoids other people.
*No one in the apartment building could remember ever meeting the **recluse** who lived on the third floor.*
145. *The following word has two correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.*
- meager or meagre** \ 'mēgər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word went from Latin to French to English.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1398, column 1)
too small in amount or poor in quality.
*Mr. Li was unhappy with what he viewed as a **meager** salary.*

151. **sesame** \ 'sesəmē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s);
 nonstandard pron(s): \ 'sezəmē \]
- This word is a French-influenced alteration of a Semitic-derived Greek word that went through Latin to English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2076, column 2)
 the small flattish seeds of an herb that are used in cooking and as a source for oil.
*Hoi likes to eat her hamburgers on **sesame** buns.*
152. **portrait** \ 'pōr.trət \
 [\ 'pōr.trət \]
- The word is from French.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1769, column 1)
 a painting, drawing, or other pictorial representation of a person usually showing the face.
*President Theodore Roosevelt hated his first official **portrait** so much that he hid it in the darkest corner of the White House.*
153. **veteran** \ 'vedərən \
 [\ 'vetrən \]
- This word is from Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2548, column 1)
 a former member of armed forces who qualifies for benefits or privileges provided by law for ex-members of the armed forces.
*The army **veteran** shared his experience during the Gulf War.*
154. **skirmish** \ 'skərmish \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a French word that then became English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2135, column 1)
 combat between detached and small bodies of troops.
*Both countries hoped that the border **skirmish** would not trigger a war.*
155. **phonics** \ 'fäniks \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word went from Greek to Latin, and the second part is an English combining form.
 plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 1700, column 2)
 a method of teaching beginners to read and pronounce words by learning the speech sounds of letters and letter groups.
*Mr. Levi used **phonics** to help his students connect letters with sounds.*
156. **edification** \ .edəfə'kāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 723, column 1)
 a building up of the mind, character, or faith : intellectual, moral or spiritual improvement.
*For her own **edification**, Tara read books on a wide range of topics, not just those she was studying in school.*

163. **crucial** \ 'krüshəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 The first part of this word is originally Latin and went through French, and the second part is a French combining form.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 545, column 2)
 extremely important or essential.
*Mr. Jeter emphasized that having a plan before you begin a large project is **crucial**.*
164. Say to the speller "This word could be confused with a similar word." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.
- paunch** \ 'pönch \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word went from Latin to French to English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1657, column 1)
 [Could be confused with *haunch*.]
 an enlarged, swollen, or protruding belly or stomach.
*Uncle John joked that he was going to get a **paunch** from eating all that dessert.*
165. **debilitate** \ də'bilətāt \
 [\ də'bilətāt \
 This word is from Latin.
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 582, column 2)
 to impair the strength of : weaken.
*Jacob's disease will **debilitate** him for a while.*
166. **cinnamon** \ 'sɪnəmən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word went from Greek to Latin to French to English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 407, column 3)
 an aromatic spice made from the bark of certain tropical trees and used in cooking.
*Quinn puts extra **cinnamon** in her hot apple cider.*
167. **jocularity** \ ,jäkyə'larədē \
 [\ ,jäkyə'larətē \
 This word is from Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1217, column 3)
 the quality or state of being given to saying amusing things.
*Monique's **jocularity** was inappropriate given the seriousness of the situation.*
168. **havoc** \ 'havək \
 [\ 'havɪk \
 Perhaps originally Germanic, this word became French before entering English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1040, column 2)
 wide and general damage or destruction.
*The powerful hurricane wreaked **havoc** all along the coast.*
169. **outrageous** \ .aüt'rājəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from a French word.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1603, column 2)
 not conventional : extravagant : fantastic.
*The sophomores created an **outrageous** float for the homecoming parade.*

170. **nostalgia** \ nă'staljə \
 [\ nă'staljəə, nō'staljə,
 nə'staljə \]
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1542, column 3)
homesickness.
*Theo was overcome with **nostalgia** at the sight of a McDonald's in Istanbul.*
171. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.
- thyme** \ 'tīm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed through Latin and French into English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2388, column 2)
[Has homonym: *time*. Has near-homonym: *tine*.]
a common garden herb used in seasoning and formerly in medicine.
*The chicken recipe called for a teaspoon of dried **thyme**.*
172. **impugn** \ əm'pyün \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 1138, column 2)
call into question : attack as false.
*Though many disapprove of his tactics, no one can **impugn** his motives.*
173. **lozenge** \ 'ləzʰnj \
 [\ 'ləzənj, 'ləsʰnj \]
- This word came to English from a French word.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1342, column 3)
a small medicated candy that comes in many flavors.
*Rick popped a cherry-flavored **lozenge** in his mouth to soothe his sore throat.*
174. **churros** \ 'chürōs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Spanish.
plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 71a, column 3)
Spanish and Mexican pastries made from deep-fried unsweetened dough and usually sprinkled with sugar.
*Donald bought several **churros** at the street fair.*
175. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.
- tempura** \ 'tempərə \
 [\ tem'pürə \]
- This word is from Japanese.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2354, column 1)
[First pronunciation has homonym: *tempera/tempora*.]
deep fried fritters of seafood and vegetables.
*The waiter brought a small dish of vegetable **tempura** as an appetizer.*

176. **savvy** \ 'savē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2020, column 3)
 characterized by shrewdness and practical grasp.
*Rosario is a **savvy** shopper who never pays full price for anything.*
177. **dinero** \ dā'ne(,)rō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Spanish, which formed it from Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 635, column 2)
 money.
*Luisa asked her friend if she could borrow some **dinero** to pay for the movie ticket.*
178. **hydroponic** \ .hīdrə'pänik \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Greek elements.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1109, column 3)
 of or relating to the growing of plants in nutrient solutions in water with or without sand, gravel, or other inert medium to provide mechanical support.
*Ahmed has a small **hydroponic** garden where he grows herbs and strawberries.*
179. **dementia** \ dā'menchə \
 [\ dā'menchəə \] This word is from Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 599, column 1)
 a condition of deteriorated mentality characterized by marked decline from the individual's former intellectual level and often by emotional apathy.
*Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of **dementia**.*
180. **hirsute** \ 'hər.süt \
 [\ 'hɪr.süt \] This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1072, column 2)
 hairy, shaggy.
*Lena told Tom to shave because he was looking a little **hirsute**.*
181. **palliative** \ 'palē.ādiv \
 [\ 'palē.ādiv, 'palyədɪv \] This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1626, column 1)
 serving to cause to lessen or abate.
*The nurses at the hospital provided **palliative** care to help lessen the pain of Maggie's symptoms while she was being treated.*

182. **spoonerism** \ 'spünə.rizəm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from an English name.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2205, column 1)
a transposition of usually initial sounds of two or more words that generally creates a comic effect.
The whole class laughed at Mrs. Lyell's spoonerism, saying "Beeping Sleauty" instead of "Sleeping Beauty."
183. **exoneration** \ ig.zänə'rāshən \
[\ eg.zänə'rāshən \] This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 797, column 3)
the act of discharging, or freeing morally or legally (as from a charge, duty, obligation, or responsibility).
The district attorney's thorough investigation of the charges against Gary led to his complete exoneration.
184. **wherewithal** \ 'werwə.thól \
[\ 'hwerwə.thól, 'werwə.thól \] This word consists of three originally English elements.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2603, column 1)
means or resources for purchasing or doing something.
Everyone was surprised that Jake had the wherewithal to buy a sailboat.
185. *Say to the speller "This word could be confused with a similar word." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.*
- aardvark** \ 'ärd.värk \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Afrikaans.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1, column 2)
[Has uncommon similarly pronounced variant: *erdvark*.]
a burrowing nocturnal African mammal that feeds on ants and termites, and has a long snout, a snakelike tongue, large ears and a heavy tapering tail.
Aardvark burrows can be quite large and have many openings.
186. **catalyst** \ 'kad.ləst \
[\ 'kat.ləst \] This word is from Greek.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 350, column 3)
an agent that provokes or precipitates an action or reaction between two or more persons or forces.
Many teachers use brainstorming as a catalyst for class discussion.
187. **anathema** \ ə'nathəmə \
[\ .ənə.thēmə \] This word is from Greek.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 78, column 3)
one or something that is intensely disliked or loathed.
Studying is anathema to Kai during the summer.

203. **technocrat** \ 'teknə.krat \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word consists of a Greek part plus a French part.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2348, column 2)
 an expert in a specialized field that exercises managerial authority.
*The economist is a **technocrat** who has sat on the boards of several major banks.*
204. **ignominious** \ ,ignə'minēəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1125, column 1)
 marked by, full of, or characterized by disgrace or shame.
*After the scandal broke, the official suffered an **ignominious** defeat.*
205. **whippoorwill** \ 'wipər.wil \
 [\ 'hwipər.wil, 'wi(,)pür.wil \]
 This word is imitative in origin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2605, column 1)
 a nocturnal bird of the eastern United States and Canada that is seldom seen although its call is often heard at nightfall or just before dawn.
*The **whippoorwill** was hard to spot because its feathers blended perfectly with the tree bark.*
206. **quintessential** \ ,kwintə'sençəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1867, column 1)
 purest of its kind.
*Aristotle regarded "Oedipus Rex" as the **quintessential** Greek tragedy.*
207. **mellifluous** \ me'lifləwəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1407, column 2)
 sweetly flowing : smooth : honeyed.
*Bella's **mellifluous** voice landed her a job narrating children's books.*
208. **heuristic** \ hyü'ristik \
 [\ yü'ristik, hyü'ristik \]
 This word is from a word that went from Greek to Latin to German.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1064, column 1)
 of or relating to exploratory problem-solving techniques that utilize self-educating strategies (as the evaluation of feedback) to improve performance.
*The computer that beat Gary Kasparov in the chess tournament was programmed to use **heuristic** methods.*

209. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

cygnet \ 'signət \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

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.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 565, column 1)
[Has homonym: *signet*.]
a young swan.
*Natalie took many pictures of the beautiful black swan sitting on the grass next to a little gray **cygnet**.*

210. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

wahine \ wā'hēnā \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from Maori and Hawaiian.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 2569, column 3)
[Could be confused with the Tahitian word *vahine*.]
a girl surfer.
*The **wahine** had be surfing for years and had won several competitions.*

211. **synecdoche** \ sə'nekdəkē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 2320, column 1)
a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole or vice versa.
*When Sawyer calls his car his “wheels,” he’s using **synecdoche**.*

212. **kraken** \ 'kräkən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from Norwegian.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1255, column 3)
a fabulous Scandinavian sea monster perhaps imagined on the basis of chance sightings of giant squids.
*Granddad has an engraving that depicts a **kraken** attacking a ship.*

213. **doubloons** \ .də'blūnz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.
plural noun (*Webster’s Third* page 679, column 3)
old gold coins of Spain and Spanish America worth 16 pieces of eight.
*The divers found chests of **doubloons** in the sunken galleon.*

214. **neophyte** \ 'nē.əfit \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Greek.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1516, column 3)
 a young or inexperienced practitioner or student : a beginner.
*Even though Fatima had been dancing classically for years, when it came to hip-hop, she was a **neophyte**.*
215. **Rorschach** \ 'rör.shäk \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a Swiss name.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1974, column 1)
 a psychological test of personality and intelligence using inkblot designs.
*Keesha was surprised at how different her responses to the **Rorschach** were from those of her twin sister.*
216. *The speller should not be disqualified based upon noting or failing to note punctuation or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based upon uttering the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.*
- carte blanche** \ 'kärt'blä"sh \
 [\ 'kärt'blänch \] This word is from French.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 344, column 1)
 full discretionary power : unlimited delegated authority.
*The principal gave the student council **carte blanche** in planning the spring dance.*
217. **nihilism** \ 'nī.ə.lizəm \
 [\ 'nē.ə.lizəm, 'nīh.ə.lizəm, 'nēh.ə.lizəm \] This word was formed in German from Latin elements.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1528, column 1)
 a viewpoint that all traditional values and beliefs are unfounded and that all existence is consequently senseless and useless.
*Even though she enjoyed the sound of the song, Katja found the **nihilism** in the lyrics to be unappealing.*
218. **apocryphal** \ ə'päk.rə.fəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Greek.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 100, column 3)
 of doubtful authenticity : fictitious.
*Campfire stories of the man who had a hook for a hand are widely dismissed as **apocryphal**.*
219. **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.
*When the diner was asked to leave because the restaurant was closing, he became **obstreperous** and had to be escorted out.*

225. **souchong**

\ sū'chòŋ \

[\ sū'shòŋ, sū'jòŋ \]

This word is from Chinese.

noun (*Webster's Third* page 2175, column 3)

any of several Chinese black teas made from large leaves.

Lapsang souchong is a variety of black tea famous for its smoky flavor.

250. **rapture** \ 'rapchər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1883, column 1)
the state of being carried out of oneself : spiritual or emotional
ecstasy.
*The toddler appeared to be experiencing **rapture** for the first
time during the elaborate fireworks display.*
251. **hatchery** \ 'hachərē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1037, column 3)
a place for incubating eggs (as of poultry or fish).
*The farmer explained to the class that the fish are transferred
from the **hatchery** to a fish farm to grow to harvest size.*
252. **janitor** \ 'janədər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1209, column 2)
one that keeps the premises of an apartment, office, or other
building clean and free of trash, tends the heating system, and
makes minor repairs.
*Morris took a part-time job as a **janitor** at an apartment
complex in exchange for free rent.*
253. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and
definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.*
- absence** \ 'absən(t)s \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin
word.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 6, column 2)
[Has homonym: verb *absents*.]
failure to be present (as in an accustomed place) or where one
is needed, wanted, or normally expected.
*Susan was asked to explain her **absence** from gym class.*
254. **rosemary** \ 'rōz.mərē \
[\ 'rōzmərē \] This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1975, column 1)
a fragrant shrubby mint that has a warm pungent bitterish taste
and is used as a culinary herb and in perfumery.
*Monique's mother made her a cup of tea flavored with
rosemary.*
255. **torpedo** \ tōr'pē(,)dō \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2412, column 3)
a steerable self-propelling submarine projectile filled with an
explosive charge and projected from a ship.
*The battleship sank rapidly once the third **torpedo** struck its
hull.*

262. **zodiac** \ 'zōdē.ak \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2659, column 3)
 a figure representing the signs and the symbols of 12 constellations that combine to form an imaginary belt in the heavens.
*Of all the symbols of the **zodiac**, the one for Aquarius is Ginger's favorite.*
263. **anxiously** \ 'aŋkshəslē \
 [\ 'aŋshəslē \]
 This word is from Latin.
 adverb (*Webster's Third* page 97, column 3)
 in an apprehensive, worried manner.
*Tamara **anxiously** twisted her hair during the geometry test.*
264. **offensive** \ ə'fen(t)siv \
 [\ 'ō.fensiv, 'ä.fensiv \]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1566, column 2)
 making attack : relating to or characterized by attack.
*The **offensive** team is the one in possession of the ball.*
265. **hesitant** \ 'hezədənt \
 [\ 'hezətənt \]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1061, column 1)
 tending to hold back (as from fear, indecision, or disinclination).
*The toddler took **hesitant** steps toward the large dog.*
266. **motivate** \ 'mōdə.vāt \
 [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.
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 1475, column 2)
 provide with a stimulus to action : incite.
*Mrs. Brown is scouring educational journals for innovative teaching methods that will **motivate** the underachievers in her classes.*
267. **furniture** \ 'fərnəchər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s);
 nonstandard pron: \ 'fərnə.chūr \]
 This word is from an originally Germanic word that became French before becoming English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 924, column 1)
 articles of convenience or decoration (as tables and chairs) for use in living quarters, offices, and public and private buildings.
*Edith sold most of her **furniture** before she moved to Florida.*

268. **marmalade** \ 'märmə.lād \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then Portuguese before becoming English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1384, column 1)
 a soft clear translucent jelly with pieces or slices of fruit and fruit rind.
Mom's homemade marmalade on toast is always a treat for breakfast.
269. **surviving** \ sər'vīvɪŋ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2303, column 1)
 remaining alive or in existence.
Uncle Leonard is the oldest surviving graduate of Milburn College.
270. **obedient** \ ɒ'bēdēənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1555, column 1)
 submissive to the restraint, control, or command of authority.
The puppy was not very obedient and even seemed to enjoy being naughty.
271. **disentangle** \ .disən'taŋgəl \
 [\ .disen'taŋgəl \]
 This word is from a Latin part plus an English part.
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 648, column 3)
 straighten out : unravel.
The detectives will disentangle the truth from the various versions of the incident.
272. **comparable** \ 'kämpərəbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s);
 nonstandard pron(s): \ kəm'parəbəl \]
 This word is from a Latin word that went through French to English.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 461, column 3)
 having characteristics in common : very much alike.
In appearance the twins are extremely comparable, but in disposition they differ greatly.
273. **amenity** \ ə'menədē \
 [\ ə'mēnədē, ə'menətē \]
 This word is from Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 68, column 1)
 something that conduces to physical or material comfort or convenience or to a pleasant and agreeable life.
Whenever the timeshare resort adds a new amenity, an increase in the maintenance fee soon follows.

274. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

quartz \ 'kwɔːrts \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from a perhaps Slavic word that went to German.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1861, column 2)
[Has homonym: *quarts*.]
a mineral consisting of a silicon dioxide that occurs in crystals and that next to feldspar is the most common mineral.
Because it is so abundant, quartz is one of the first minerals many children learn to identify.

275. **habitat** \ 'hæbətət \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1017, column 3)
the place where a plant or animal species naturally lives and grows.
The government appropriated money to preserve the natural habitat of the endangered species.

276. **parachute** \ 'parəʃi:t \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from a French word.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 1635, column 2)
a folding umbrella-shaped device made of light fabric and used for making a safe descent from an airplane, dropping equipment or supplies from an airplane, or slowing down an airplane upon landing.
Nick learned how to fold and pack a parachute before making his first jump.

277. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

terrace \ 'terəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from a word that went from Latin to Old Provençal to French.
noun (*Webster’s Third* page 2360, column 1)
[Could be confused with plural noun *taras*.]
a flat roof or open platform : a balcony : a deck.
Joel proposed to Joanna as they dined on the terrace of a fine restaurant overlooking San Antonio’s famed River Walk.

278. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

corral \ kəˈræl \
 [\ kóˈræl \]

This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.
verb (*Webster’s Third* page 511, column 1)
[Has homonym: *chorale*.]
round up (as cattle) and drive into a pen or enclosure for confining or capturing livestock.
With the help of his dog, Jerry will corral the herd.

279. **aquarium** \ ə'kwærēəm \
 [\ ə'kwērēəm, ə'kwārēəm \]
 This word is from Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 108, column 2)
 a glass bowl or globe, a tank usually having glass sides, or an artificial pond in which living water-dwelling animals or plants are kept.
*Mrs. Temple assigned a different student to tend to the classroom **aquarium** each week.*
280. **globular** \ 'gläbyələr \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 966, column 1)
 round like a ball : spherical.
*A **globular** lamp hung from the center of the ceiling in Gretchen's dining room.*
281. **equine** \ 'ē.kwīn \
 [\ 'ē.kwīn \]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 768, column 1)
 resembling a horse.
*Ben laughed at his own jokes with an annoying **equine** chortle.*
282. **communication** \ kə.myünə'kāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 460, column 2)
 a letter, note, or other instance of written information.
*After he received the spy's **communication**, the general changed his strategy drastically.*
283. **deceive** \ də'sēv \
 [\ də'sēv \]
 This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 584, column 2)
 cause to believe the false : delude.
*Cara's forgery of her mother's signature will not **deceive** the principal.*
284. **permeate** \ 'pərmē.āt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Greek.
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 1683, column 2)
 spread or diffuse through.
*In the movie scene Igor wipes up the formaldehyde spill immediately so that its odor will not **permeate** the room.*

290. **accountable** \ ə'kauntəbəl \
[\ a'kauntəbəl \]
- 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 13, column 1)
- subject to giving a statement or explanation of one's activities or conduct : answerable.
- The students know that they are **accountable** for their actions at the football game.*
291. **nativistic** \ .nādə'vistik \
[\ .nātə'vistik \]
- This word consists of a part that went from Latin to French to English plus English combining forms.
- adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1506, column 2)
- related to a movement advocating the perpetuation of native cultural traits and a removal of foreign culture elements.
- The group's **nativistic** efforts included the renunciation of the use of electricity and fossil fuels.*
292. **hitherto** \ 'hiθər.tü \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- adverb (*Webster's Third* page 1074, column 3)
- up to this time : until now.
- Frieda has discovered an opening to a **hitherto** unknown cave.*
293. **misfortune** \ mis'förchən \
[\ mis'fö(,)chün \]
- The first part of this word is an English combining form, and the second part is from a Latin word that became French and then English.
- noun (*Webster's Third* page 1443, column 3)
- an instance of bad luck.
- Ryan had the **misfortune** of hitting every single red light on his drive home from work.*
294. **sheathing** \ 'shēθɪŋ \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- noun (*Webster's Third* page 2090, column 2)
- the first covering of boards or of waterproof material on the outside wall of a frame house or on a timber roof.
- The storm ripped the siding off Kelvin's house, exposing the bare **sheathing**.*
295. **collards** \ 'kälərdz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 444, column 1)
- stalked smooth-leaved kale.
- Collards** are Betty's favorite greens.*

302. **paralegal** \ ,parə'lēgəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
The first part of this word is originally Greek, and the second part is originally Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 115a, column 3)
a trained aide who assists a lawyer.
*Mindy worked her way through graduate school as a **paralegal** at her mother's law firm.*
303. **monarch** \ 'mānərk \
[\ 'mä.närk \]
This word is from Greek.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1457, column 1)
a person who reigns over a major territorial unit (as a kingdom or empire) usually for life and by hereditary succession.
*Lady Jane Grey was England's shortest-reigning **monarch**, ruling for only nine days.*
304. **asthma** \ 'azmə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s);
nonstandard pron: \ 'asmə \]
This word is from Greek.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 134, column 3)
labored breathing either continuous or paroxysmal accompanied by wheezing, a sense of constriction in the chest, and often by attacks of coughing or gasping.
*Research has shown that living in a home in which parents smoke is a large risk factor in the development of childhood **asthma**.*
305. **hybridize** \ 'hībrə.dīz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 1106, column 2)
cause to produce offspring that are a cross between breeds : interbreed.
*Dave and his wife **hybridize** roses as a shared hobby.*
306. *Say to the speller "This word has a near-homonym." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.*
- gibbon** \ 'gībən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a French word.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 956, column 1)
[Has near homonym: *gibbing*.]
an ape of southeastern Asia and the East Indies that is the smallest of the arboreal anthropoid apes and has very long arms and no cheek pouches or tail.
*Its powerful upper limbs enable the **gibbon** to swing from tree to tree through the forest canopy.*
307. **umbilical** \ ,əm'bīləkəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s);
nonstandard pron(s): \ ,əmbə'likəl \]
This word is from Latin.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2480, column 3)
attached by or as if by a cord arising at the navel that connects a fetus with the placenta.
*Important medical research is being done with stem cells obtained from **umbilical** cords.*

308. **indocile** \ in'dāsəl \
 [\ in'dā.sil, ən'dāsəl, in'dā.sil \]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1153, column 1)
 unwilling or indisposed to be taught, trained, or disciplined :
 not easily instructed or controlled.
*The persistent troublemaker was judged to be **indocile** and was
 consequently expelled from the school.*
309. **juniper** \ 'jünəpər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1226, column 3)
 an evergreen shrub or tree that has small flat-lying leaves,
 minute solitary terminal flowers, and small cones resembling
 berries.
*Grandma gathers berries from her **juniper** to use in making
 Hungarian pot roast, one of her specialties.*
310. **granulation** \ ,granyə'lāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 989, column 2)
 the act or process of forming or crystallizing into grains or
 small masses.
*The **granulation** of sugar is an important development in the
 history of food.*
311. **aggressive** \ ə'gresiv \
 [\ ə'gresiv \]
 The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and
 the second part is an English combining form.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 41, column 3)
 marked by combative readiness or bold determination.
*Tired of being tailgated by the **aggressive** driver, Mindy pulled
 over to let him pass.*
312. **quellable** \ 'kweləbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is originally English.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1863, column 1)
 capable of being quieted or allayed.
*The restless crowd proved **quellable** at the sight of the
 entertainer they had come to see.*
313. **megaphone** \ 'megəfōn \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is made up of two originally Greek parts.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1404, column 3)
 a cone-shaped device used to intensify or direct the voice.
*The cheerleader grabbed the **megaphone** and started chanting
 "defense" at the top of her lungs.*
314. **felicity** \ fə'lisədē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 835, column 3)
 the quality or state of being happy.
*Liberty from British rule became more and more necessary for
 the **felicity** of the American colonists.*

320. **haphazard** \ hap'hazərd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 The first part of this word went from Old Norse to English and the second part of this word went from Arabic to French to English.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1030, column 2)
 aimless : random.
*The apartment's **haphazard** furniture arrangement made it look untidy.*
321. **bilateral** \ bī'lādərəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from a Latin-derived English combining form plus a Latin word.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 215, column 1)
 of or relating to the right and left sides of a central area, organ, or plane—used in biology.
*Gabe was able to observe the **bilateral** symmetry of the luna moth for several minutes before it flew away.*
322. **scientific** \ ,sīən'tifik \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2032, column 3)
 concerned with or treating of a branch or department of systematized knowledge that is or can be made a specific object of study.
*Alain's **scientific** training landed him a job at a major chemical company.*
323. **persevered** \ ,pərsə'vi(ə)rd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 1685, column 3)
 persisted in spite of counter influences, opposition, or discouragement.
*Winston thought he'd never finish writing his book report, but he **persevered**.*
324. **brocade** \ brō'kād \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 Originally from Latin, this word went through Italian to Catalan to Spanish before becoming English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 281, column 1)
 a rich oriental fabric with raised patterns embroidered in gold and silver threads.
*Tina discovered a gorgeous **brocade** in the remnant bin at the fabric store.*
325. **constellation** \ ,känztə'lāshən \
 [\ ,känstə'lāshən, ,känstə'lāshən \]
 This word is from Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 486, column 1)
 any one of 88 arbitrary configurations of stars or an area of the celestial sphere covering one of these configurations.
*Rani found it difficult to see a scale in the **constellation** Libra.*

326. **Madagascar** \ ,madə'gaskər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from an African geographical name.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1356, column 2)
of or from Madagascar, an island in the Indian Ocean.
*Lemurs, cute large-eyed furry monkey-like animals, are the best known **Madagascar** fauna.*
327. **synthesis** \ 'sin(t)thəsəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Greek.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2321, column 2)
composition or combination of parts or elements so as to form a whole.
*Language arts is a **synthesis** of reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills.*
328. **diamantine** \ ,dīə'man.tīn \
[\ ,dīə'man.tēn, ,dīə'mant'n \] This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 623, column 3)
consisting of or resembling diamond.
*The **diamantine** brilliance of the goblets captivated Mrs. Stratton's grandchildren.*
329. *Say to the speller "This word could be confused with a similar word." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.*
- hypertension** \ ,hīpər'tenchən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] The first part of this word is originally Greek, and the second part is originally Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1113, column 3)
[Could be confused with *hypertensin*.]
abnormally high arterial blood pressure.
*Doctors recommend reducing salt intake for patients with **hypertension**.*
330. **balderdash** \ 'böldər.dash \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is of unknown origin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 166, column 1)
nonsense : empty talk or discourse.
*The diners, realizing that the people at the next table were eavesdropping, launched into **balderdash**.*
331. **sorcerer** \ 'sɔrsərər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2174, column 2)
a magician.
*Traveling alone in the dark, the **sorcerer** saw no harm in conjuring up a lamp for his convenience.*

332. **festinate** \ 'festə.nāt \
 [\ 'festənət \]
- This word is from Latin.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 841, column 2)
hasty.
*Jeremy had a hard time keeping up with Noah's **festinate** stride as the two boys neared the movie theater.*
333. **nebula** \ 'nebyələ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1510, column 3)
any of many immense bodies of highly rarified gas or dust in interstellar space.
*The astronomer identified the Horsehead **Nebula** on the chart.*
334. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.*
- parodic** \ pə'rädik \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is made up of originally Greek parts and went through Latin to English.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1643, column 3)
[Has homonym: parotic.]
having the character of a writing in which the language and style of an author or work is closely imitated for comic effect or in ridicule.
*Mary considers "Weird Al" Yankovic to be the world's greatest **parodic** artist.*
335. **honorarium** \ ˌänə'rerēəm \
 [\ ˌänə'rārēəm \]
- This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1087, column 2)
a payment or reward usually given as compensation for services on which law, custom or propriety forbids any fixed business price to be set.
*Dr. Ferraro donated to a local animal shelter the **honorarium** she received for her speech at the Rotary Club.*
336. **salamander** \ 'salə.mandər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2002, column 3)
a metal disk or plate heated and held over a food (as pastry or pudding) to brown the top of it.
*A **salamander** is often used to caramelize the top of desserts like crème brûlée.*

337. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------|--|--|
| 337. | monocle | \ 'mānəkəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | This word is from Latin.
noun (<i>Webster’s Third</i> page 1461, column 3)
[Has homonyms: <i>monacal</i> , <i>monachal</i> .]
an eyeglass for one eye.
<i>The villain wore a tuxedo, a top hat, and a monocle.</i> |
| 338. | emphatically | \ əm'fadəkəlē \
[\ em'fadəkəlē \] | This word is from Greek.
adverb (<i>Webster’s Third</i> page 743, column 1)
in an insistent manner.
<i>At the school board meeting Jonah spoke emphatically in favor of requiring students to wear uniforms.</i> |
| 339. | Norwegian | \ nór'wējən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | This word is from a Latin geographical name.
adjective (<i>Webster’s Third</i> page 1542, column 1)
of, relating to, or characteristic of Norway.
<i>Paul bought a pound of Norwegian smoked salmon.</i> |
| 340. | unmitigable | \ ən'midəgəbəl \
[\ ən'mitəgəbəl \] | The first part of this word is an English combining form, and the second part is from an originally Latin word.
adjective (<i>Webster’s Third</i> page 2504, column 2)
not causing to make less severe, violent, cruel, intense, or painful.
<i>The traffic jam caused unmitigable anger and frustration in Mr. Nelson.</i> |
| 342. | gyrate | \ 'jī.rāt \
[\ 'jī.rət \] | This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
verb (<i>Webster’s Third</i> page 1016, column 1)
turn or swing back and forth often rapidly with or as if with a circular or spiral motion.
<i>In the opening act of the play, dancers on the stage gyrate as a song begins.</i> |
| 343. | Ionic | \ 'ī.ənɪk \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | This word went from Greek to Latin to French to English.
adjective (<i>Webster’s Third</i> page 1192, column 2)
belonging to or resembling the order of architecture that is lighter and more graceful than Doric and is characterized especially by the spiral volutes of its capital.
<i>Karl pointed out the Ionic columns at the building’s entrance.</i> |

344. **diabolical** \ .dīə'bäləkəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 621, column 3)
of or relating to the devil or devils.
*Stories about the phantom pirate caused some of the crew to have nightmares about this **diabolical** character.*
345. **napoleon** \ nə'pōlyən \
[\ nə'pōlēən \]
This word is from a French name.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1502, column 3)
a rich pastry consisting of several oblong layers of puff pastry with a filling of cream, custard or jelly.
*The chef prepared an elaborate orange and dark chocolate **napoleon** for dessert.*
346. **exhilarated** \ ig'zilə.rādəd \
[\ eg'zilə.rādəd \]
This word is from Latin.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 796, column 2)
made cheerful : enlivened.
*The sailor felt **exhilarated** as his boat headed into the wind.*
347. **congelative** \ 'känjə.lādɪv \
[\ kən'jelədɪv \]
This word is from a French word.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 478, column 1)
tending to curdle or coagulate.
*Irene pondered the nature of the **congelative** dessert that was being served in the cafeteria.*
348. **paralytic** \ .parə'lidɪk \
[\ .parə'litik \]
This word is from Greek.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1637, column 3)
affected with or accompanied by loss of the ability to move.
*Mr. Phelps recovered completely from his **paralytic** stroke.*
349. **osculate** \ 'äskyə.lāt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 1596, column 1)
touch or press with the lips.
*Gourami that **osculate** each other are actually showing a form of ritualized aggression.*
350. **danio** \ 'dānē.ō \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a Latinized Bengali name.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 573, column 3)
any of several small brightly colored fishes of southeastern Asia often kept in tropical aquariums.
*Bena bought a new **danio** to add to her aquarium along with some fresh flake food.*

351. **primwort** \ 'prim,wɔrt \
[\ 'prim,wɔrt \]
The first part of this word is of unknown origin and the second part is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1802, column 2)
an ornamental Eurasian and northern African shrub that is used extensively for hedges and has half-evergreen leaves and small white flowers.
*Oliver planted **primwort** along the edge of his front yard.*
352. **truncheoned** \ 'trʌnʃənd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2456, column 1)
having a nightstick.
*The **truncheoned** officer saw no need to carry a handgun while walking his beat.*
353. Say to the speller "This word could be confused with a similar word." Next, say the word. Next, provide the word's part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller's questions, if any, about the word.
- kimono** \ kə'mō(,)nō \
[\ kə'mōnə \]
This word is from Japanese.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1243, column 1)
[Has variant *kimona* pronounced identically to the alternate pronunciation.]
a loose wraparound robe with wide sleeves and a broad sash traditionally worn by Japanese men and women.
*Malia purchased a beautiful hand-painted **kimono** as a souvenir of her trip to Tokyo.*
354. **flagellatory** \ 'flæjələ,tōrē \
[\ flə'jelə,tōrē \]
This word is from Latin.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 862, column 3)
relating to the act of flogging or beating.
*The sailors were warned that disruptive behavior would result in **flagellatory** punishment.*
355. **cryonics** \ kri'äniks \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Greek.
plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 77a, column 1)
the practice of freezing a dead diseased human being in hopes of restoring life at some future time when a cure for the disease has been developed.
*The premise of Rudolph's movie script involved an experiment in **cryonics** gone awry.*
356. **apocalypse** \ ə'pækə,lɪps \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Greek.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 100, column 2)
something viewed as a revelation : a disclosure.
*The press hailed the senator's diary as an **apocalypse**.*

363. **transcutaneous** \ ,tranzkyü'tänēəs \
 [\ ,tran(t)skyü'tänēəs \]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2426, column 3)
 passing or entering through the skin.
Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation was used to relieve Kim's chronic back pain.
364. **camelopard** \ kə'melə,pärd \
 [\ 'kamə(,)lə,pärd \]
 This word is from Greek-derived Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 321, column 3)
 a giraffe.
*When drinking from a lake, the **camelopard** assumes a position that looks awkward to humans.*
365. **polska** \ 'pɔlzkə \
 [\ 'pɔlskə \]
 This word is from a word that went from Polish to Swedish.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1756, column 3)
 a Swedish folk dance derived from a Polish peasant dance.
*The **polska** is usually danced to music in a minor key.*
366. **rosacea** \ rō'zāshēə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1974, column 1)
 acne involving the skin of the nose, forehead, and cheeks.
*The dermatologist prescribed an antibiotic cream to treat Pat's **rosacea**.*
367. **bricolage** \ ,brēkō'lāzh \
 [\ ,brikō'lāzh \]
 This word is perhaps of originally Germanic origin and went through Latin and French before becoming English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 66a, column 3)
 construction (as of a sculpture or a structure of ideas) achieved by using whatever comes to hand; also : something constructed in this way.
*The curriculum for Mr. Jackson's course in international affairs is a **bricolage** of topics culled from several news periodicals, the BBC, and CNN.*
368. **lycanthrope** \ 'likən.thrōp \
 [\ lī'kan(t)thrəp, lī'kan.thrōp \]
 This word is from Greek.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1349, column 3)
 a person transformed temporarily or permanently into a wolf or capable of assuming a wolf's form.
*The zoologist contends that the myth of the **lycanthrope** is one of the reasons wolves are so maligned.*

373. **patisserie** \ pə'tisərē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1655, column 3)
 a shop that sells French pastry.
*Gail operates an online **patisserie** and has sent gift baskets overnight to locations in more than 50 countries.*
374. **tholobate** \ 'thälə.bāt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of two Greek parts.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2379, column 2)
 the base of a dome.
*As soon as the **tholobate** had been constructed, workers began erecting the main body of the dome.*
375. **cannelloni** \ ,kan'l'ōnē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came from Italian, which formed it from a Latin word.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 327, column 2)
 tubes especially of pasta filled with a savory stuffing (as of meat).
*The specialty of the house at Alberto's is **cannelloni** with wild mushroom sauce.*

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