



2012

SCHOOL PRONOUNCER GUIDE

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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 |ɔr|); stressed and with centered period after |ɔr| as in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative |ɔr|)
 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 |ˈnɑtʃə(r)| (actually, this sound is |t| + |ʃh|)
 d.....elder, undone
 ɖ.....as in the usual American pronunciation of *latter*, *ladder*
 e.....bet, bed
 ˘e, ɪe.....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* |äˈnɑryeər|
 eü.....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*
 ɪ.....tip, one pronunciation of *banish* (alternative unstressed |ɛ|), one pronunciation of *habit* (alternative |ə|; see ə)
 ĩ.....site, side, buy (actually, this sound is |ä| + |i|, or |ä| + |i|)
 iũ.....as in one pronunciation of *milk*, *film*
 j.....job, gem, edge, procedure |prəˈsɛjə(r)| (actually, this sound is |d| + |ʒh|)
 k.....kin, cook, ache
 ḳ.....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* |œ̃ˈbɔ̃ˈvaˈblɑ̃|
 ŋ.....sing |ˈsɪŋ|, singer |ˈsɪŋə(r)|, finger |ˈfɪŋgə(r)|, ink |ˈɪŋk|
 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*
 ɔi.....coin, destroy, strawy, sawing
 ɔ̃.....(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* |kɔ̃ˈtɔ̃|
 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* |ˈdeθs.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.hʊd|
 tḥ.....then, either (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
 ü.....rule, fool, youth, union |ˈyünyən|, few |ˈfyü|
 ũ.....pull, wood, curable |ˈkyürəbəl|
 œ.....German *füllen*, *hübsch*
 œ̃.....French *rue*, 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* |ḍɛ̃ˈn|
 yü.....youth, union, cue, few
 yũ.....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* |ˈrɔ̃z.hil|
 ˈ.....mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: |ˈpenmən.ʃɪp|
 ˌ.....mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: |ˌpenmən.ʃɪp|
 ().....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 this guide.

A. Words 1–225:

- These words were selected from the School Spelling Bee Study List. The first words on the list are School Spelling Bee Study List words designated for first graders.
- Words progress in difficulty by groups of 25 words.

B. Words 226–375 (Additional Words):

- These words were NOT selected from the Scripps National Spelling Bee Study Words. Instead, these words were selected from *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster (*Webster's Third*).

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

3. Pronouncers, please note:

- Before the spelling bee gets under way, review the 375 word entries and completely familiarize yourself with the correct pronunciations of the words.
- One pronunciation is listed alongside each word in this guide, and this pronunciation is usually the first given in *Webster's Third*. If the speller requests an alternate pronunciation, consult the additional pronunciation information provided in square brackets. Please refer to the guidelines regarding pronunciation provided on page 3.
- This guide provides language of origin information. Please refer to the guidelines regarding language of origin on page 3. Consult *Webster's Third* if you desire additional information or clarity regarding the word's language of origin.
- Although some words can be more than one part of speech, only one part of speech per word is provided in this guide. The part of speech provided matches that of the definition listed and coincides with the word's use in the illustrative sentence.
- Several words have homonyms or near homonyms. If you think a word is a homonym and yet a homonym is not listed, check *Webster's Third* or skip the word. It is possible that we did not note the fact that the word is a homonym. For the final word in handling homonyms, see the portions of Rules 5, 7, and 11 that refer to homonyms.
- Because during the spelling bee you may be asked to check for additional information in *Webster's Third*, this guide provides the *Webster's Third* page and column location of each word, designated in parentheses after the part of speech as follows: (*Webster's Third* page number, column number).

4. Judges, please note:

- Ensure that you are completely familiar with the rules. Pay particular attention to Rule 6 (Judges' role), Rule 10 (End-of-bee procedure), and Rule 11 (Appeals).
- You may customize the word list in this guide for the circumstances of your spelling bee. You may omit words. You may place words elsewhere on the list. However, if you choose to place words elsewhere on the list, avoid placing a School Spelling Bee Study List word (any word with a number between 1 and 225) in the Additional Words (any word with a number greater than 225) and vice versa.
- Preserve fairness by ensuring that all spellers spelling in the same round receive words from the same section of this guide.
- *Webster's Third* (Figure 1) is the final authority for the spelling of all words that appear on Scripps National Spelling Bee word lists. We suggest that you have at least one copy of *Webster's Third* on hand at your spelling bee. If you cannot locate a copy of *Webster's Third* in time for your spelling bee, *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, eleventh edition (Figure 2), copyright 2003, Merriam-Webster, is the preferred alternative.

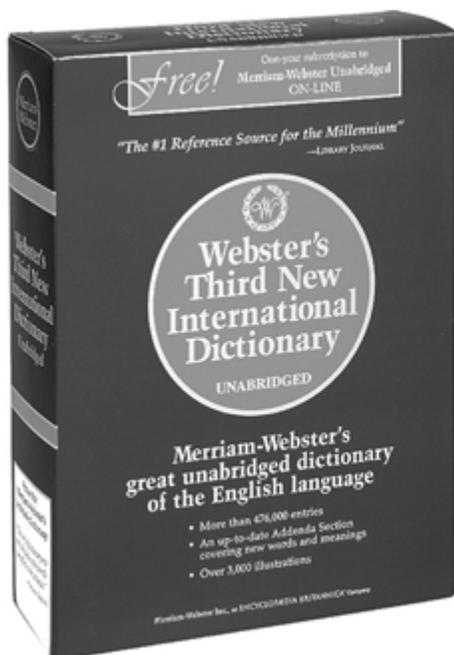


Figure 1

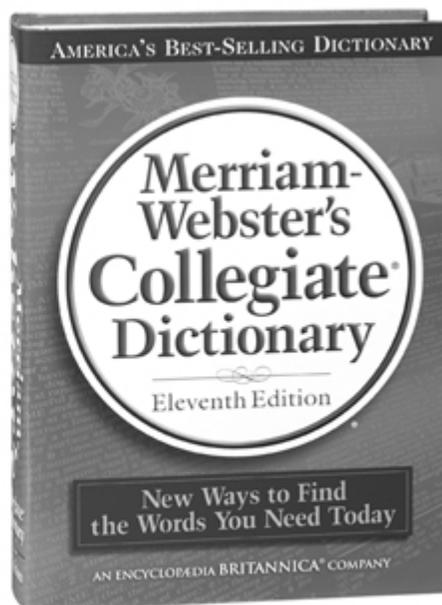


Figure 2

Rules for Local Spelling Bees

Preface

We encourage spellers, parents, teachers, and spelling bee officials to read these rules prior to any spelling bee.

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

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

The Scripps National Spelling Bee has no authority over the conduct of local spelling bees (namely, spelling bees other than the Scripps National Spelling Bee in the Washington, D.C., area). 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 in the Washington, D.C., area. 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 in the Washington, D.C., area operates under a significantly different set of rules called the *Contest Rules of the 2012 Scripps National Spelling Bee*. These rules contain provisions that are specific to unique conditions at the event in the Washington, D.C., area. Their successful implementation at the local level is considered impossible and therefore is not recommended.

Rules

1. Eligibility: A speller qualifying for the 2012 Scripps National Spelling Bee in the Washington, D.C., area must meet these requirements:

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

(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, 2012.

(4) The speller must not have repeated fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth grade for the purpose of extending spelling bee eligibility. If the speller has repeated fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth grade, the speller must notify the Scripps National Spelling Bee of the circumstances of grade repetition by March 23, 2012; and the Scripps National Spelling Bee will, at its sole discretion, determine the speller’s eligibility status on or before April 30, 2012.

(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, 2012.

(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 30, 2011, and May 21, 2012.

(9) The speller must not have reached his/her 15th birthday on or before August 31, 2011.

(10) The speller must have won a final local spelling bee on or after February 1, 2012.

(11) Once having been disqualified at any level of a sponsor's spelling bee program between June 2011 and April 2012, the speller remains disqualified for the 2012 Scripps National Spelling Bee and may not seek advancement in the 2012 Scripps National Spelling Bee program through another sponsor and/or enrollment in another school.

(12) The speller, upon qualifying for the 2012 Scripps National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C., must submit a completed Champion Bio Form, a Certification of Eligibility Form, a signed Appearance Consent and Release Form, and a hard copy of a photo to the Scripps National Spelling Bee no later than March 27, 2012. The speller will notify the Bee—at least 24 hours prior to the first day of competition in the Scripps National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C.—if any of the statements made on the Certification of Eligibility Form are no longer true or require updating. The speller's sponsor will provide access to the necessary forms.

The Scripps National Spelling Bee may disqualify prior to or during competition any speller who is not in compliance with any of its eligibility requirements; and it may—at any time between the conclusion of the 2012 Scripps National Spelling Bee and April 30, 2013—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 2012 Scripps National Spelling Bee.

2. Format: The spelling bee is conducted in rounds. Each speller remaining in the spelling bee at the start of a round spells one word in each round—except in the case of a written, multiple choice, or 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 School Spelling Bee Study List, the current edition of *Spell It!*, as well as some “end-of-bee” words.

All words on Scripps National Spelling Bee word lists are entries in *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster, the official dictionary of the Scripps National Spelling Bee.

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

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

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

Speller's requests: The pronouncer 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 2011 Scripps National Spelling Bee word list or *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster.

6. Judges' role: The judges uphold the rules and determine whether or not words are spelled correctly. They also render final decisions on appeals in accordance with Rule 11. They are in complete control of the competition, and their decision is final on all questions.

Interaction with the speller: Because seeing the speller's lip movements may be critical in detecting misunderstandings or misspellings, the judges

encourage spellers to face them when pronouncing and spelling the word.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Misspelling: Upon incorrectly spelling a word, the speller immediately drops out of the competition, except as provided in Rule 10.

10. End-of-bee procedure:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appeal protocol

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

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

Reinstatement protocol

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disqualification request: An appeal seeking to dislodge another speller from the spelling bee should be denied.

7. **sweet** \ 'swēt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2309, column 3)
pleasing to the smell : fragrant.
*Kara's mother loves the **sweet** smell of gardenia blossoms.*
8. **bolt** \ 'bōlt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 249, column 1)
a rod or heavy pin designed to fasten two or more objects
together or to hold one or more objects in place, often having a
head at one end and a screw thread cut upon the other end.
*Ever earthquake-conscious, Becky used a large **bolt** to fasten the
heavy bookcase to the wall.*
9. **jazz** \ 'jaz \
[\ 'jaa(ə)z \] This word is of unknown origin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1212, column 2)
American music characterized by improvisation, syncopated
rhythms, and special melodic features peculiar to the individual
interpretation of the player.
*Joe likes all kinds of music, especially **jazz**.*
10. **lots** \ 'läts \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
adverb (*Webster's Third* page 1338, column 3)
to or by a considerable number or amount : much.
*Ginny asserts that reading a book is **lots** more fun for her than
watching television.*
11. **bunch** \ 'bənch \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 296, column 2)
an aggregate or cluster; especially : an aggregate of things of the
same kind existing as a natural group or considered together.
*Jason selected the largest **bunch** of grapes he could find and put
it in his dad's grocery cart.*
12. **harsh** \ 'härsh \
[\ 'härsh \] This word is from a Scandinavian word that came into English.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1036, column 2)
sharply unpleasant or rigorous : stern.
*The attorney's attempt to delay the trial met with a **harsh**
reprimand.*

Has a speller asked you to provide the root of the word? Root word questions can be extremely difficult to answer correctly, and a correct answer may often mislead the speller. For this reason, you should inform the speller that root word questions are entertained only at the national level of competition.

Remember: Roots and origins are separate matters. You may answer questions about a word's origin readily with the word origin information provided for each word's entry.

21.	flock	\ 'fläk \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 872, column 3) a company of domestic mammals (as sheep or goats) herded together. <i>The Christmas card portrayed a shepherd watching over a flock of sheep.</i>
22.	broth	\ bröth \ [\ bräth \]	This word is originally English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 284, column 1) liquid in which meat, fish, cereal grains, or vegetables have been cooked. <i>Mother made two quarts of broth from the leftover chicken.</i>
23.	shamrock	\ 'sham.räk \ [\ 'shamræk \]	This word is from Irish Gaelic. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2086, column 3) any of several trifoliolate plants used as a floral emblem of the Irish. <i>Chloe always wears a shamrock on her clothing on St. Patrick's Day.</i>
24.	bookworm	\ 'bük.wärm \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of two originally English elements. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 253, column 3) one unusually devoted to reading or studying books. <i>Vanessa was a bookworm when she was in elementary school but recently started showing more interest in extracurricular activities.</i>
25.	army	\ 'ärmē \ [\ 'ämē, 'ärmi \]	This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 119, column 3) a great number : a vast multitude. <i>Lance joked that his mom had bought enough snacks to feed an army of guests.</i>
26.	lobby	\ 'läbē \ [\ 'läbi \]	This word came from Germanic to Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1326, column 3) influence or attempt to influence with regard to policy decisions and especially proposals for legislation. <i>Using funds raised by a rock concert, the environmental group will lobby Congress to pass wilderness protection laws.</i>
27.	jumbo	\ 'jəm(ɪ)bō \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is an animal name. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1225, column 1) being a very large specimen of its kind. <i>The jumbo diamonds flashed at the awards ceremony.</i>

28. **steam** \ 'stēm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 2232, column 3)
cook by direct exposure to or in a vessel surrounded by the vapor of liquid heated to the boiling point.
*Some cooks **steam** vegetables in broth rather than in water for added flavor.*
29. **gleeful** \ 'glēfəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 964, column 2)
exuberantly or exultantly joyful.
*The villain turned fiendishly **gleeful** when the hero fell into his trap.*
30. **sparkle** \ 'spärkəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2183, column 3)
a very small glittering body or surface or a transient flash of reflected light.
*The **sparkle** in Dora's eye was as brilliant as the sparkle of the diamond in her ring.*
31. **crabby** \ 'krabē \
[\ 'krabi \] This word is originally English.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 527, column 2)
cross : churlish : ill-natured.
*The **crabby** driver did not allow any talking on the school bus.*
32. **mixer** \ 'miksər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1449, column 1)
a stationary or portable kitchen utensil equipped with one or more beaters for mixing, beating, creaming, or whipping a variety of foods.
*Grace and Harry received a large **mixer** as a wedding present.*
33. **stench** \ 'stench \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2236, column 1)
a malodorous smell.
*Georgette attributed her nausea to the **stench** emanating from the chemical factory.*

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

34. **scent** \ 'sent \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 2028, column 2)
[has homonyms: *cent, sent*]
use the olfactory organ in seeking or tracking prey.
*Frank beagles start howling whenever they **scent** squirrels and rabbits.*

42. **tangy** \ 'tɑŋē \
 [\ 'tɑŋē, 'tɑŋi \]
- The first part of this word is from a Scandinavian word that came into English, and the second part is an English combining form.
- adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2337, column 3)
having a particularly pungent odor.
- The burning pile of old tires will leave the air **tangy** for several days.*
43. **spinal** \ 'spɪnəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
- adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2196, column 1)
of, relating to, or situated near the vertebral column, spinal canal, or spinal cord.
- Marty visited a doctor to be treated for his **spinal** pain.*

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

44. **title** \ 'tɪdəl \
 [\ 'tɪtəl \]
- This word is from Latin.
- noun (*Webster's Third* page 2400, column 2)
[has near homonym: *tidal*]
a descriptive or general heading.
- The **title** of the book had little to do with its contents.*
45. **cricket** \ 'krɪkət \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an imitative French word.
- noun (*Webster's Third* page 536, column 1)
any of certain leaping insects that are also noted for the chirping notes produced by the males.
- The male **cricket** produces sound by rubbing together parts of the fore wings.*
46. **wallet** \ 'wālət \
 [\ 'wɒlət \]
- This word is originally English.
- noun (*Webster's Third* page 2573, column 1)
a pocketbook that contains places for money, cards, photos, and keys.
- A pickpocket at the airport cleverly snatched Gerald's new leather **wallet**.*
47. **blooper** \ 'blüpər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is an imitative word.
- noun (*Webster's Third* page 238, column 2)
an embarrassing public blunder.
- The director shouted "Enough!" when the actor's **blooper** evoked laughter.*
48. **format** \ 'fɔr.mat \
 [\ 'fö(ə).mat \]
- This word is from Latin.
- noun (*Webster's Third* page 893, column 3)
the general makeup or style of a publication.
- The double-column **format** and tiny print of the manual made each page take twice as long to read as normal pages.*

49. **mumps** \ 'mʌmps \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is an imitative word.
plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 1487, column 2)
an acute contagious viral disease marked by fever and swelling
of the parotid gland.
*Russell sympathized with his brother who was suffering with
mumps, but couldn't help but laugh at his swollen face.*
50. **basket** \ 'baskət \
[\ 'baaskət, 'baiskət, 'baskət \] Originally Celtic, this word came through Latin to French before
becoming English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 183, column 1)
a receptacle made of interwoven cane, rushes, or other flexible
material.
*Cindy placed several magazines in a grapevine basket beside the
easy chair in the family room.*
51. **swallow** \ 'swä(,)lɔ \
[\ 'swälə \] This word is originally English.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 2305, column 3)
take through the esophagus into the stomach : receive into the
body through the mouth and throat.
*Joe's dogs swallow large pills with ease, provided that he hides
the pills in a dollop of peanut butter.*
52. **decide** \ də'sīd \
[\ dē'sīd \] This word is from a Latin word that became French and then
English.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 585, column 1)
arrive at a choice or a solution.
*Jeri and Joni usually decide regarding their choice of dessert before
they think about their entrées.*
53. **nugget** \ 'nəgət \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is of unknown origin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1548, column 3)
a solid lump; especially : a native lump of precious metal.
Adrian keeps in his pocket a gold nugget for good luck.
54. **helmet** \ 'helmət \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from an originally Germanic word that became
French before becoming English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1052, column 2)
any of various protective head coverings usually made of a hard
material (as metal, heavy leather, fiber) to resist impact.
It is safer to ride a bicycle while wearing a helmet.
55. **major** \ 'mājər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 1363, column 2)
pursue a subject of academic study as a field of specialization.
*Like many students, Harold has no idea what subject he will
major in.*

56.	hula	\ 'hülə \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a Hawaiian word. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1100, column 1) perform a sinuous mimetic Polynesian dance of traditional form and topical adaptation, usually accompanied by chants and rhythmic drumming. <i>The performers who will hula for the guests at the luau are from Hawaii.</i>
57.	nacho	\ 'näçh(,)õ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Spanish. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 110a, column 1) a tortilla chip topped with cheese and a savory substance (as chili peppers or refried beans) and broiled. <i>Stevie grabbed the last nacho off the platter just as his little brother reached for it.</i>
58.	reflect	\ rə'flekt \ [\ rē'flekt \]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1908, column 2) think quietly and calmly. <i>People who regularly reflect on their life goals often are high achievers.</i>
59.	mimic	\ 'mimik \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then English. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1436, column 1) copy or imitate very closely especially in external characteristics (as voice, gesture, or manner). <i>The twins mimic Grandma so well on the telephone that they can fool the whole family.</i>
60.	target	\ 'tärgə́t \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally Germanic word that became French before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2341, column 1) something (as an airplane or ship, installation, or area) that is or may be fired at as a military objective. <i>The squadron's target was an enemy airfield.</i>
61.	turkey	\ 'tərkē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a geographical name. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2465, column 2) a large American bird with bronzy lustrous plumage, a naked head, and a tail that in the male is spread fanlike in display. <i>Hayden saw a turkey in the woods behind his house.</i>
62.	witness	\ 'wɪtnəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2627, column 3) one that is cognizant of something by direct experience : one who beholds or otherwise has personal knowledge of something. <i>Jean was a witness to the strange events taking place in the town square.</i>

63.	freckle	\ 'frekəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a Scandinavian word that came into English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 904, column 3) a small brownish spot in the skin usually due to precipitation of pigment on exposure to sunlight—called also “ephelis.” <i>Roald's sister noticed a new freckle on his nose after their day at the park.</i>
64.	compact	\ kəm'pakt \ [\ 'käm.pakt \]	This word is from a word that went from Latin to English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 461, column 1) suggesting firmness, soundness, and a degree of strength. <i>The bulldog's compact frame contrasts sharply with the greyhound's lanky build.</i>
65.	explore	\ ik'splō(ə)r \ [\ ek'splō(ə)r, ik'splō(ə)r \]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 802, column 1) search through or into. <i>Students explore problems using a variety of creative approaches in Mrs. Craven's enrichment class.</i>
66.	crisis	\ 'krīsəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a word that went from Greek to Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 537, column 3) a psychological or social condition characterized by unusual instability caused by excessive stress and either endangering or felt to endanger the continuity of the individual or his or her group. <i>As the unofficial leader of the castaways, Jake knew that the group would be thrown into crisis as their meager food supply dwindled.</i>
67.	blissful	\ 'blisfəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 234, column 3) marked by a state of complete or ecstatic happiness. <i>The blissful bride and groom hurried off on their honeymoon.</i>
68.	channel	\ 'chanəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 374, column 3) a band of frequencies of sufficient width for a single radio or television communication. <i>David likes to watch the local television news channel every night before going to bed.</i>
69.	broadcast	\ 'brōd.kast \ [\ 'brōd.kaa(ə)st \]	The first part of this word is originally English, and the second part went from Old Norse to English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 280, column 2) a single radio or television program. <i>Dad always stops whatever he is doing in order to listen to the news broadcast.</i>

70. **wingspan** \ 'wiŋ.spən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
The first part of this word is from a Scandinavian word that came into English, and the second part is an English combining form.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2622, column 1)
the length of an airplane wing measured between outermost tips.
*The plane's **wingspan** was too great for it to fit in the hangar.*
71. **carefree** \ 'ke(ə)r.frē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word consists of two originally English elements.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 338, column 3)
having no worries : happy.
*Grandpa reminisced about the days of his youth, when he was playful and **carefree**.*
72. **closet** \ 'klāzət \
[\ 'klōzət \]
This word is from a French word that then became English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 428, column 1)
a cabinet or recess for china, household utensils, or clothing.
*Paul's mom installed new racks and shelves in her walk-in clothes **closet**.*
73. **shuffle** \ 'shəfəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 2108, column 2)
to move (as the feet) by sliding along or back and forth without lifting.
*Participants in the dance marathon who merely **shuffle** their feet instead of dancing will be disqualified.*
74. **quote** \ 'kwōt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 1868, column 3)
set off by quotation marks.
*Writers often **quote** short passages but indent lengthier ones.*

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

75. **praise** \ 'prāz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 1781, column 3)
[has homonyms: *prase, prays, preys*]
express commendation of : extol : applaud.
*Teachers who **praise** students for good work often have higher achievers.*

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

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

76. **mustard** \ 'məstərd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1492, column 1)
[has homonym: *mustered*]
a pungent yellow condiment either dry or made into a paste (as with water and vinegar).
*Frank couldn't bear to make a ham sandwich when he discovered that the bottle of **mustard** was empty.*
77. **gossip** \ 'gäsəp \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 981, column 2)
rumor, report, tattle, or behind-the-scenes information especially of an intimate or personal nature.
*"Turn a deaf ear to **gossip**," advised Mrs. Dunbar.*
78. **faithful** \ 'fäthfəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 817, column 1)
adherents of a system of religious belief.
*The pope spoke to the **faithful** from his balcony, asking them to pray for the future of the world.*
79. **upright** \ 'əp.rɪt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2518, column 2)
marked by strong moral rectitude : morally correct.
*Mrs. Case works hard to maintain an **upright** reputation.*
80. **dreadful** \ 'dredfəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 688, column 1)
arousing feelings of disapproval or dissatisfaction.
*"Turn off that **dreadful** song," Cynthia's mom demanded.*
81. **commute** \ kə'myüt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 461, column 1)
travel back and forth regularly or frequently.
*For their work, Horace and his wife **commute** daily between Philadelphia and New York.*
82. **giggle** \ 'gɪgəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is an imitative word.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 957, column 1)
laugh in an affected or silly manner.
*Even when her children **giggle** loudly during a game of hide and seek in the house, Mrs. Welch pretends that she simply cannot find them.*

83.	shawl	\ 'shól \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Persian. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2089, column 2) a usually square or oblong piece of fabric used especially as a covering for the head or shoulders. <i>Alexandra threw a shawl over her head and ran down the path to the windmill.</i>
84.	dryness	\ 'drínàs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 697, column 1) impassivity : matter-of-factness. <i>John's habitual dryness masks a deeply felt emotional life.</i>
85.	consider	\ kən'sidər \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 483, column 3) think about with a degree of care or caution. <i>People who consider the consequences of their behavior often decide to act differently.</i>
86.	twinkly	\ 'twɪŋk(ə)lē \ [\ 'twɪŋk(ə)li \]	This word is originally English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2473, column 1) beaming with lively feeling. <i>Beth was quite fond of her twinkly grandpa, who was always ready with a good joke.</i>
87.	easily	\ 'ēzəlē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. adverb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 715, column 3) without difficulty, discomfort, or reluctance : readily. <i>Thomas easily solved the first set of math problems, but the second set required great effort.</i>
88.	reason	\ 'rēzən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a French word that then became English. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1891, column 3) use the power of thinking so as to arrive at conclusions. <i>George is one of those people who reason brilliantly, and many of his friends are encouraging him to pursue a career in law.</i>
89.	droll	\ 'drōl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a Dutch word that went into French. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 693, column 1) having a whimsical, humorous, or odd character. <i>Steve says things so droll his parents can't respond except by laughing.</i>
90.	rugged	\ 'rəgəd \ [\ 'rügəd \]	This word is from a Scandinavian word that came into English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1986, column 1) harsh : ungentle. <i>The welder's rugged demeanor belied his warm heart.</i>

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

- 91. **fronds** \'frändz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from Latin.
 plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 913, column 3)
 [has near homonym: *frons*]
 fern leaves.
*The goldfish seem to prefer staying away from the waving **fronds** in the pond.*
- 92. **ponder** \'pändər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 1763, column 1)
 weigh in the mind.
*Orson will **ponder** the pros and cons and announce his decision tomorrow.*
- 93. **glimpse** \'glimps \
 [\'glims \
 \]

This word is originally English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 965, column 1)
 a brief fleeting look : a momentary or incomplete view.
*From the taxi the passengers caught a **glimpse** of the Jefferson Memorial.*
- 94. **blessing** \'blesɪŋ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 233, column 3)
 the act or words of one who issues approval or praise.
*Nate and Irene sought the **blessing** of their priest before they married.*
- 95. **jitterbug** \'jɪdə(r).bæg \
 [\'jɪtə(r).bæg \
 \]

This word consists of two parts, and the origin of each part is unknown.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1217, column 1)
 a dance in which couples two-step, balance, and twirl in standardized patterns or with vigorous acrobatics.
*Movies set during World War II often show people dancing the **jitterbug**.*
- 96. **sourly** \'säuərlē \
 [\'saurlē \
 \]

This word is originally English.
 adverb (*Webster's Third* page 2178, column 1)
 in an unpleasant distasteful manner.
*Lee **sourly** puckered up his mouth and walked away.*
- 97. **perky** \'pərkē \
 [\'pərki \
 \]

Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1683, column 1)
 briskly self-assured.
***Perky** staffers were on hand to greet the visitors to the theme park.*

98.	brainstorm	\ 'brān.stórm \ [\ 'brān.stóərm \]	This word consists of two originally English elements. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 266, column 3) find a solution for a specific problem by amassing spontaneously occurring ideas. <i>Henley's group will brainstorm in the morning session and evaluate the produced ideas in the afternoon session.</i>
99.	vital	\ 'vīd·l \ [\ no alternate pronunciation(s) \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2558, column 3) concerned with or necessary to the maintenance of life. <i>Despite losing a significant amount of blood and other vital fluids, Tuia is recovering well from her bicycle crash.</i>
100.	screenplay	\ 'skrēn.plā \ [\ no alternate pronunciation(s) \]	This word is from a word that went from Dutch to French to English plus an English word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2040, column 3) the written form of a story prepared for motion-picture production including description of characters, details of scenes and settings, dialogue, and stage directions. <i>The director, with screenplay in hand, was ready for the day's filming.</i>
101.	compass	\ 'kæmpəs \ [\ 'kämpəs \]	This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 462, column 3) a device for determining directions on Earth's surface by means of a magnetic needle turning freely on a pivot and pointing to the magnetic north. <i>A compass is a necessary piece of equipment for the serious hiker.</i>
102.	heroic	\ hē'rōik \ [\ he'rōik, hē'rōik \]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1060, column 2) arising from, exhibiting, or suggestive of boldness, spirit, or daring. <i>The mountain climbers made a heroic effort to reach the peak.</i>
103.	thermos	\ 'thərməs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a Greek-derived trademark. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2374, column 1) a cylindrical container having a usually glass liner made on the principle of the Dewar flask for keeping liquids either hot or cold for several hours. <i>The coffee Gretchen put in her thermos early in the morning was still piping hot at lunchtime.</i>
104.	sinus	\ 'sīnəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2126, column 2) a cavity in the substance of a bone of the skull that usually communicates with the nostrils and contains air. <i>Because Pauline does not have a frontal sinus, she never gets bad sinus headaches.</i>

105. **fashion** \ 'fashən \
[\ 'faashən, 'faishən \]
Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 825, column 3)
the prevailing or accepted style or group of styles in dress or personal decoration established or adopted during a particular time or season.
*Cindy maintained her chic image by heeding the latest trends in **fashion**.*
106. **reckon** \ 'rekən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 1896, column 1)
arrive at or estimate by calculation.
*Interpreters working in the museum's gift shop use an abacus when they **reckon** the total cost of items being purchased.*
107. **episode** \ 'epəsōd \
[\ 'epē.sōd, 'epi.sōd, 'epə.zōd \]
This word is from Greek.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 765, column 1)
the part of a radio, television, or motion-picture serial presented at one performance.
*The ending of each episode of the soap opera left one wanting to see the next **episode**.*

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

108. **racial** \ 'rāshəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a word that went from Italian to French plus an English combining form.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1870, column 3)
[could be confused with proper name "Rachel"]
existing or occurring between divisions of humankind possessing traits that are transmissible by descent and sufficient to characterize them as distinct human types.
*The superintendent stated that his goal was to promote **racial** harmony within the school system.*
109. **weasel** \ 'wēzəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2590, column 1)
any of various small slender-bodied carnivorous mammals that are very active and bold, and have a mostly reddish brown coat and a black-tipped tail.
*The farmer suspected that a **weasel** was responsible for the death of many of his chickens.*
110. **murmur** \ 'mərmər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 1488, column 3)
utter or give forth in low or indistinct sounds or words.
*Each night Nick and Ellen **murmur** their prayers before going to bed.*

111. **ugliness** \ 'əglɪnəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word is from an originally Old Norse word that then passed into English, and the second part is an English combining form.
- noun (*Webster's Third* page 2478, column 2)
 the quality or state of being repulsive, vile, or base.
*Charlie was nonchalant about the **ugliness** of his habits.*

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

112. **axle** \ 'aksəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- noun (*Webster's Third* page 153, column 3)
 [Could be confused with *axial*. Also, has homonyms: *axal*, *axel*, *axil*.]
 the pin, bar, or shaft on which or with which a wheel or pair of wheels revolves.
*Mike called a tow truck after the rear **axle** on his car was damaged in a collision.*
113. **munchkin** \ 'mənʃkɪn \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is a name in literature by an author from the United States.
- noun (*Webster's Third* page 110a, column 1)
 one that is small and charming or weak.
*Sam refers to his little brother as "the family **munchkin**."*
114. **bristle** \ 'brɪsəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- noun (*Webster's Third* page 279, column 2)
 a short stiff coarse hair.
*Each **bristle** on a nettle leaf has a tip so sharp that it can penetrate human skin.*
115. **intruder** \ ən'trüdər \
 [\ in'trüdər \]
- The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
- noun (*Webster's Third* page 1187, column 2)
 one who comes or goes in without invitation, permission, or welcome.
*Unexpectedly as she had appeared, not one of them felt that she was an **intruder** at all.*
116. **flannel** \ 'flanl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came from Welsh to English.
- noun (*Webster's Third* page 864, column 2)
 a napped cotton fabric of soft yarns.
*The sleeves of Tom's plaid shirt made of **flannel** were rolled back to the elbow.*
117. **prism** \ 'prɪzəm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
- noun (*Webster's Third* page 1804, column 2)
 a transparent body that is bounded in part by two nonparallel plane faces and is used to deviate or disperse a beam of light.
*The **prism** cast an array of colors on the tablecloth.*

123. **lightning** \ 'lɪtnɪŋ \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1309, column 1)
the flashing of light produced by a discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth; also : the discharge itself.
*The meteorologist said that each bolt of **lightning** carries about one million volts of electricity.*
124. **marshmallow** \ 'mārsh.melō \
[\ 'mārsh.malō \] This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1385, column 3)
a confection made from corn syrup, sugar, albumen, and gelatin; beaten to a light creamy consistency; and usually rolled in powdered sugar when partly dry.
*Burt toasted a **marshmallow** and put it between layers of graham crackers and chocolate squares.*
125. **echoed** \ 'e(ɪ)kōd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from an originally Greek word.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 719, column 2)
resounded with repetitions of sounds caused by reflections of sound waves.
*Reanna's words **echoed** loudly in the cave.*
126. **airborne** \ 'ar.börn \
[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 element.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 45, column 3)
employing forces (as paratroops) that are transported by aviation.
*The military is ready to conduct an **airborne** assault anywhere in the world.*
127. **blatant** \ 'blāt'nt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] The first part of this word is perhaps from a Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 231, column 3)
completely or crassly obvious; especially : brazen.
*Mr. Nall suspended Ed for **blatant** disobedience during the fire drill.*
128. **acrobat** \ 'akrə.bat \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into French before becoming English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 19, column 2)
one who performs (as on a trapeze or bars) gymnastic feats or exercises.
*Paul is developing the skills of a first-rate **acrobat**.*

148. **microphone** \ 'mīkrəfōn \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] Both parts of this word are originally Greek.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1428, column 2)
 an instrument whereby sound waves are caused to generate or modulate an electric current usually for the purpose of transmitting or recording sound (as speech or music).
*Each of the principal singers has a cordless **microphone** attached to his or her costume.*
149. **damageable** \ 'damɪjəbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] The first part of this word was originally Latin and went through French before becoming English, and the second and third parts are French combining forms.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 571, column 3)
 capable of being injured : exposed or subject to harm.
*The museum's **damageable** items were displayed in Plexiglas® cases.*
150. **vegetarian** \ ,vejə'terēən \
 [\ ,vejə'ta(a)rēən, ,vejə'tārēən \] The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that then became English, and the second part is an English combining form.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2537, column 3)
 consisting wholly of edible plants.
*After spending two years in Japan, Annabelle followed a **vegetarian** diet.*
151. **fajitas** \ fə'hētəz \
 [\ fə'hēdəz \] This word is from Spanish.
 plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 86a, column 2)
 marinated strips of beef or chicken or sometimes shrimp grilled or broiled and served usually with a flour tortilla and various savory fillings (as sautéed peppers, guacamole, and sour cream).
*Joshua made a special dinner of chicken **fajitas** for his Spanish tutor.*
152. **animation** \ ,anə'māshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 86, column 1)
 a series of drawings each of which shows a successive position of a figure or other object, the drawings being on film so the projection of the film produces a picture in which the objects drawn seem to move in a lifelike and realistic manner.
*The history class viewed an **animation** depicting how the pyramids were probably constructed.*
153. **impel** \ əm'pel \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 1132, column 3)
 urge or drive by force or constraint.
*Various aspects of Claire's personality **impel** her to study hard.*

154.	remorseful	\ rə'mɔːrsfəl \ [\ rɛ'mɔːrsfəl \]	<p>The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that went through French before becoming English, and the second part is an English combining form.</p> <p>adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1921, column 1)</p> <p>springing from or characterized by a gnawing distress arising from a sense of guilt for past wrongs (as injuries done to others). <i>Kent was remorseful about how he had treated his little brother during their childhood.</i></p>
155.	punctual	\ 'pʌŋ(k)tʃəwəl \ [\ 'pʌŋ(k)ʃəwəl \]	<p>This word is from Latin.</p> <p>adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1843, column 1)</p> <p>marked by exact adherence to an appointed time. <i>Common sense told Lance that he should be punctual for his job interview.</i></p>
156.	schooner	\ 'skünər \ [\ 'skünər \]	<p>This word is of unknown origin.</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2031, column 3)</p> <p>a fore-and-aft-rigged boat having at least two masts with a smaller sail on the foremast and sometimes carrying square topsails on one or both masts and adapted to sailing close to the wind. <i>Andrew won the Miami-to-Nassau yacht race with his 80-foot schooner.</i></p>
157.	telepathic	\ telə'pæθɪk \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>Both parts of this word are originally Greek.</p> <p>adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2350, column 2)</p> <p>of or relating to apparent communication from one mind to another other than through the channels of sense. <i>The twins seemed to have some sort of telepathic mode of communication.</i></p>
158.	nocturnal	\ nɔːk'tɜːnəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word is from an originally Latin word that then became French.</p> <p>adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1533, column 1)</p> <p>active at night—used of animals and sometimes plants that perform most of their functions (as feeding, breeding, or blooming) at night. <i>Some zoos have special habitats for nocturnal animals.</i></p>
159.	lullaby	\ 'lʌləbi \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word is originally English.</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1345, column 1)</p> <p>a soothing refrain; specifically : a song to quiet children or cause them to sleep or rest peacefully. <i>The baby was asleep before Carly finished singing the lullaby.</i></p>
160.	embryo	\ 'embrē,ō \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then English.</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 740, column 3)</p> <p>an animal organism in the early stages of growth and differentiation. <i>Photos of the chick embryo fascinated Carla.</i></p>

161.	hydrogen	\ 'hīdrəjən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into French before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1108, column 3) a nonmetallic element that is the simplest and lightest of the elements and which is normally a colorless, odorless, and highly flammable diatomic gas. Hydrogen and oxygen are the components of water.
162.	conjure	\ 'känjər \ [\ 'kənjər, kən'jür \]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 480, column 3) invent : contrive. <i>Tony and Jason will conjure up a reason for both of them to leave class early.</i>
163.	fascinating	\ 'fas ^ə n.əd.iŋ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a probably Thracian or Illyrian element that probably passed through Greek before being borrowed by Latin, but English took it from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 825, column 2) extremely interesting or charming. <i>It is Holly's opinion that Thomas Jefferson is the most fascinating of our country's Founding Fathers.</i>
164.	municipal	\ myü'nisəpəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s); nonstandard pron(s): \ mə'nisəpəl, .myü'nə'sipəl \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1487, column 3) of or relating to a primarily urban political unit (as a town or city) having corporate status and usually powers of self-government. <i>Real property taxes in most U.S. states are set by municipal governments.</i>
165.	stratosphere	\ 'strad.əs.fīr \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is from an originally Greek word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2257, column 1) an upper portion of the atmosphere above seven miles more or less depending on latitude, season, and weather in which temperature changes but little with altitude and clouds of water are rare. <i>Scientists regularly measure the amount of ozone at various altitudes in the stratosphere.</i>
166.	livelihood	\ 'līvlē.hūd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1324, column 1) means of support or subsistence. <i>Because of the prolonged drought, many farmers lost their livelihood.</i>
167.	pristine	\ 'prīstēn \ [\ 'prīstən, 'prīstīn \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1804, column 3) belonging to the earliest period or state : original : primitive. <i>Ammonia, a toxic and flammable compound, was the refrigerant often used in pristine refrigeration systems.</i>

168.	barracks	\ 'barəks \ [\ 'bariks \]	This word is originally from Catalan and went through French before becoming English. plural noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 178, column 3) an often permanent building or set of buildings used especially for lodging soldiers stationed at a military post. <i>Each new recruit was assigned a bunk in the barracks.</i>
169.	adequate	\ 'adəkwət \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 25, column 3) equal to, proportionate to, or fully sufficient for a specified or implied requirement; often : narrowly or barely sufficient : no more than satisfactory. <i>Michael was surprised when his supervisor told him that his job performance was merely adequate.</i>
170.	competently	\ 'kæmpətəntlē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	The first part of this word was originally Latin and then became French, and the second part is an English combining form. adverb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 464, column 1) in a manner characterized by marked or sufficient aptitude, skill, strength, or knowledge. <i>Although no virtuoso, Nate performed competently as a last-minute replacement for the ailing cellist.</i>
171.	intercept	\ ,intər'sept \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1176, column 3) stop or interrupt the progress or course of. <i>Fighter planes will intercept airplanes not authorized to enter U.S. airspace.</i>
172.	onslaught	\ 'än.slət \ [\ 'ön.slət \]	This word is from a Dutch word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1577, column 2) an especially fierce attack. <i>The Brythons were unable to withstand the onslaught of the Saxons.</i>
173.	parasite	\ 'parəsīt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally Greek word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1639, column 2) an organism living in or on another living organism, obtaining from it part or all of its organic nutriment, and commonly exhibiting some degree of adaptive structural modification. <i>Sachio likened his brother-in-law's self-indulgent behavior to that of a parasite.</i>

180.	manifestation	\ .manəfə'stāshən \ [\ .manə.fe'stāshən \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1375, column 3) something that constitutes an expression of something else : a perceptible, outward, or visible expression. <i>Trish said her good grades are merely a manifestation of her work ethic.</i>
181.	harmonious	\ här'mōnēəs \ [\ här'mōnyəs \]	The first part of this word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French, and the second part is a French-derived combining form. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1035, column 1) marked by accord in sentiment or action : compatible. <i>The cousins, though several years apart in age, enjoyed a harmonious relationship because of their common interest in model trains.</i>
182.	chromosome	\ 'krōmə.sōm \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a word that went from Greek to German. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 402, column 1) one of the rodlike chromatin-containing bodies constituting the genome which are regarded as the seat of the genes. <i>A gene consists of a length of DNA on a chromosome.</i>
183.	irritability	\ .irədə'bilədē \ [\ .irətə'bilədē, .irədə'bilətē \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1196, column 3) quick excitability to annoyance, impatience, or anger. <i>On the second day of Josh's diet, his irritability was apparent to everyone around him.</i>
184.	syringe	\ sə'rinj \ [\ 'sirənj, 'si.rinj \]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2322, column 1) a device used to inject fluids into or withdraw them from the body or its cavities. <i>Cameron let the toddler use an old ear syringe as a bathtub toy.</i>
185.	insulation	\ in(t)sə'lāshən \ [\ in(t)syə'lāshən, .inshə'lāshən \]	The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1173, column 1) material that retards the passage of heat, electricity, or sound. <i>Because the Joneses' lake house has so little insulation, they always leave before the cold weather arrives.</i>
186.	malevolent	\ mə'levələnt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1367, column 1) filled with or marked by deep-seated spite or rancor or hatred. <i>The congressman's malevolent lie about his opponent hurt his reelection campaign more than it helped it.</i>

187. **Camelot** \ 'kamələlät \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from an English musical theater name.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 68a, column 2)
a time, place, or atmosphere of idyllic happiness.
The assassination of President Kennedy is sometimes referred to as "the end of Camelot."
188. **militant** \ 'milədənt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1433, column 2)
aggressively active in a cause.
Management warned the union steward against engaging in any militant activities.
189. **thoroughbred** \ 'thərəbred \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2380, column 3)
a horse of an English breed of light speedy horses kept chiefly for racing.
Alex's thoroughbred comes from a line of Kentucky Derby winners.
190. **reimbursable** \ rēəm'bərsəbəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1914, column 3)
subject to repayment.
Agatha's medical insurance company did not consider a face-lift a reimbursable expense.
191. **referendum** \ .refə'rendəm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1908, column 1)
the principle or practice of submitting to popular vote a measure passed upon or proposed by a legislative body or by popular initiative.
By referendum Clay County raised the minimum age for purchasing alcohol to 21 years before the state law took effect.

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

192. **parody** \ 'parədē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Greek.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1643, column 3)
[has homonym: *parity*]
a writing in which the language and style of an author or work is closely imitated for comic effect or in ridicule.
"The Battle of the Frogs and the Mice" is a Hellenistic parody of the "Iliad."

193. **romaine** \ rō'mān \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from an originally Latin word that then became French.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1969, column 3)
 a variety of lettuce having long spoon-shaped leaves with large midribs and columnar heads.
*Megan usually uses chopped **romaine** in her salads.*

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

194. **adolescence** \ ,ad'l'es'n(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 28, column 3)
 [has homonym: plural noun *adolescents*]
 the period of life from puberty to maturity terminating legally at the age of majority.
*Ms. Monroe wonders if her nerves will survive her daughter's **adolescence**.*
195. **panickiness** \ 'panəkēnəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Greek.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1630, column 3)
 the quality or state characterized by or resulting from sudden overpowering fright.
*In her **panickiness** in calling for an ambulance, Gretchen forgot to give the street address.*

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

196. **amphibian** \ am'fībēən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Greek.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 72, column 3)
 [has homonym: *amphibion*]
 an animal or plant accustomed or adapted to life both on land and in the water.
*The frog is perhaps the best-known **amphibian**.*
197. **luxurious** \ ,ləg'zhūrēəs \
 [\ ,lək'shūrēəs \]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1349, column 2)
 characterized by wealth, lavishness, or rich abundance.
*The price of the car with the **luxurious** interior astounded even wealthy customers.*

198. **genesis** \ 'jenəsəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a word that went from Greek to Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 946, column 1)
the origin or coming into being of anything : development into being especially by growth or evolution.
*Doppler radar followed the path of the hurricane from the point of its **genesis**.*
199. **systematic** \ ,sistə'madik \
[\ ,sistə'matik \] This word is from Greek.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2322, column 3)
marked by or manifesting method or orderly procedure.
*Maria's **systematic** approach to drawing stunts her creativity.*
200. **choreographer** \ ,kōrē'agrəfər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into French before becoming English.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 399, column 1)
one engaging in the composing and often the teaching of stage dancing.
*Martha Graham was a celebrated **choreographer** of modern dance.*

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

201. **laconic** \ lə'känik \
[\ 'lə'känēk \] This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1261, column 3)
spoken, written, or expressed briefly or tersely : pithy.
*Mrs. Fitzpatrick's **laconic** speaking style was quite popular with her students.*
202. **niche** \ 'nich \
[\ 'nish, 'nēsh \] This word is from an originally Latin word that then became French.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1525, column 2)
a place, condition of life or employment, or position suitable for the capabilities or merits of a person or qualities of a thing.
*Wendy felt she had found her **niche** at school in the student government association.*
203. **simulcast** \ 'sīməl.kast \
[\ 'sīməl.kaa(ə)st, 'sīməl.kaist, 'sīməl.kāst \] This word is from a part that is from Latin and a part that came from Old Norse to English.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 2122, column 2)
broadcast by radio and television simultaneously.
*Years ago, radio and television stations would sometimes **simulcast** operatic performances to provide listeners with quality stereophonic sound.*

204.	perseverance	\ ,pərsə'virənts \ [\ ,pərsə'virəns \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1685, column 3) continued or steadfast pursuit or prosecution of an undertaking or aim. <i>After much perseverance, Frank induced the most upright female mind in creation to stoop in charity to a secret engagement.</i>
205.	harassment	\ hə'rasmənt \ [\ 'harəsmənt, ha'rasmənt \]	The first part of this word is from a Germanic word that became French, and the second part is an English combining form. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1031, column 2) the act or an instance of vexing, troubling, or annoying continually or chronically. <i>The employee sued the company for harassment that occurred over a period of two years.</i>
206.	annotate	\ 'anə.tāt \ [\ 'anō.tāt \]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 87, column 3) make or furnish especially critical or explanatory notes usually on a literary work or subject. <i>At the request of the department head, Professor Elliott will annotate the prize-winning novel.</i>
207.	linguistically	\ liŋ'gwistək(ə)lē \ [\ liŋ'gwistək(ə)lē \]	The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part contains English combining forms. adverb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1316, column 3) in respect to language. <i>Most of Latin America is linguistically related to Spain.</i>
208.	extrapolate	\ ik'strapə.lāt \ [\ ek'strapə.lāt \]	This word consists of a Latin part plus a part that went from Latin to English. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 807, column 2) infer from a trend within an already observed interval. <i>From the data they have collected so far, the entomologists will extrapolate a preliminary conclusion about the insect population of the state.</i>
209.	dramaturgy	\ 'dramə.tərjē \ [\ 'drämə.tərjē \]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 686, column 1) the technical devices that are used in writing plays and that tend to distinguish the play from other literary forms. <i>Shakespeare was skilled at both poetry and dramaturgy.</i>
210.	expressionism	\ ik'spresʰə.nizəm \ [\ ek'spresʰə.nizəm \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 803, column 2) a theory or practice of presenting the subjective or subconscious thoughts and emotions of characters, the struggle of abstract forces, or the inner realities of life by techniques that include abstraction, distortion, and symbolism. <i>Dramatic lighting and distorted images exemplified expressionism in early black-and-white movies.</i>

217.	pugilist	\ 'pyüjələst \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1838, column 3) a professional boxer. <i>Leo's many years as a pugilist took their toll on his coordination.</i>
218.	literati	\ ,lidə'rädē \ [\ ,litə'rädē, ,lidə'rā.ti \]	This word is from Latin and Italian. plural noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1321, column 2) the educated class : a class of persons given to study, reflection, and speculation especially concerning large, profound, or abstract issues. <i>The New York literati gathered at the book-signing party.</i>
219.	cornea	\ 'körnēə \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 507, column 3) the transparent part of the coat of the eyeball which covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior. <i>Laser surgery was used to reshape Janet's cornea so that she would not have to wear glasses to correct her vision.</i>
220.	reminiscent	\ .remə'nis'nt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1920, column 3) that reminds one of something previously seen or known : suggestive. <i>The perfume's fragrance is reminiscent of fresh lilacs.</i>
221.	hexameter	\ hek'saməd-ə(r) \ [\ hek'samətər \]	This word is from Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1064, column 2) a line of six metrical feet. <i>Gil read the difficult hexameter without pause or problem, to the astonishment of Professor Winterbottom.</i>
222.	immaculate	\ ə'makyələt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a word that went from Latin to English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1129, column 2) having no spot, soil, or smirch : spotlessly clean. <i>Told that her room must be immaculate before she could go to the mall with friends, Tollie started cleaning feverishly.</i>
223.	polyglot	\ 'pälē,glät \ [\ 'pälə,glät \]	This word is from Greek. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1758, column 2) containing matter in several languages; especially : composed of correlative text in several languages often arranged in parallel columns. <i>Products sold in electronics stores often have polyglot instructions.</i>

224. **astrophysicist** \ ,astrə'fizəsəst \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Greek.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 136, column 1)
a specialist in the branch of astronomy dealing principally with
the physical and chemical natures of the heavenly bodies and
their origin and evolution.
*Martha plans to be an **astrophysicist** and work for NASA.*
225. **clemency** \ 'klemənsē \
[\ 'klemənsi \] This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 421, column 2)
[The definition provided is not the one most commonly
associated with this word.]
disposition to be mild and compassionate and to moderate
possible severity of judgment and punishment.
*Julius Caesar was famous for his **clemency** toward defeated
Roman enemies.*

237.	luggage	\ 'lʌgɪj \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word came from a part that probably went from Scandinavian to English plus an English combining form. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1344, column 3) suitcases, traveling bags, and other articles containing a traveler's belongings : baggage. <i>Mrs. Wilson works as part of the airport's security team that checks luggage.</i>
238.	tiniest	\ 'tɪnɪəst \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2397, column 1) most small or diminutive. <i>Mrs. Yost said, "Whatever we learn has a purpose and whatever we do affects everything and everyone else, if even in the tiniest way."</i>
239.	lizard	\ 'lɪzə(r)d \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1325, column 1) any relatively long-bodied reptile with legs and tapering tail. <i>Because a lizard cannot adjust its own body temperature, it cannot live in extreme cold or heat.</i>
240.	annoy	\ ə'noɪ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 87, column 3) irritate with a nettling or exasperating effect especially by being a continuous or repeatedly renewed source of vexation. <i>People who are always late annoy Larry.</i>
241.	burglar	\ 'bɜːglər \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word came through Germanic to Latin to Anglo-French to English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 298, column 3) one who breaks into a building illegally especially with intent to steal. <i>The burglar must have entered the house through an unlocked window.</i>
242.	appetite	\ 'apə'tɪt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 104, column 1) one of the instinctive desires necessary to keep up organic life; especially : the immediate desire to eat when food is present. <i>George approached the dinner table with a hearty appetite.</i>
243.	twelfth	\ 'twɛlf(t)θ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2471, column 2) being number 12 in a countable series. <i>David's hotel room is on the twelfth floor.</i>

244.	seldom	\ 'seldəm \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. adverb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2058, column 1) in a few instances : infrequently. <i>The math teacher is very patient, seldom displaying any signs of frustration.</i>
245.	trembling	\ 'trembliŋ \ [\ 'trembəlɪŋ \]	Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2437, column 3) quaking with or as if with fear or other emotion. <i>She found him trembling from fright in a corner with a gun in each hand.</i>
246.	applaud	\ ə'plɒd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 104, column 2) express approval especially by clapping the hands repeatedly and usually loudly. <i>Mr. Bourne will not applaud for more than a few seconds because doing so for longer exacerbates his arthritis.</i>
247.	cheddar	\ 'chedə(r) \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an English geographical name. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 382, column 2) a hard pressed cheese of smooth texture widely made especially in America as standard factory cheese. <i>Melinda put a slice of cheddar on her roast beef sandwich.</i>
248.	delicate	\ 'deləkət \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 596, column 3) pleasing to the sense of taste or smell especially without being heady, obtrusive, or intense. <i>Spring leeks add a delicate flavor to vegetable soup.</i>
249.	tongue	\ 'təŋ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2407, column 3) a process of the floor of the mouths of most vertebrates that serves especially for taking and swallowing food and as the principal seat of the sense of taste. <i>Believing that his tongue would not stick to metal if weather conditions were cold enough, Tommy tested his hypothesis.</i>
250.	drowsiness	\ 'draʊzənəs \ [\ 'draʊzɪnəs \]	This word is from an English word plus an English combining form. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 695, column 1) the state of being sleepy. <i>Some allergy medications can cause drowsiness.</i>

257.	imaginary	\ ə'majə.nerē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1128, column 1) having no real existence : existing only in a creation of the mind or in fancy. <i>Not all of the characters in the novelist's bestseller were imaginary.</i>
258.	scissors	\ 'sizərz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. plural noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2033, column 3) a cutting instrument consisting of two bevel-edged cutting blades that are connected to handles and that are movable past one another on a pivot by which they are held together. <i>Caroline needed scissors and tape in order to wrap the present.</i>
259.	fidgeting	\ 'fijətɪŋ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is perhaps originally English. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 845, column 2) moving uneasily one way and the other. <i>The teacher told Caleb to either stop his fidgeting or go do his work at a desk outside the classroom door.</i>
260.	tragedy	\ 'trædʒədə \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2423, column 2) a disastrous often fatal event or series of events : a calamity. <i>Contributions poured in from all over the world to aid the victims of the enormous tragedy.</i>
261.	vinegar	\ 'vɪnɪgər \ [\ 'vɪnɛgər \]	Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2553, column 2) a sour liquid used as a condiment or a preservative that is obtained by acetic fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids (as fermented cider, malt beer, or wine) and is often seasoned especially with herbs. <i>Pete used an aged balsamic vinegar in the salad dressing.</i>
262.	admittance	\ əd'mɪtᵻns \ [\ əd'mɪtᵻns \]	The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 28, column 2) permission to enter (a place). <i>Admittance to the school's football games is free to students with school IDs.</i>
263.	temporary	\ 'tempərərerē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2353, column 3) lasting for a time only : existing or continuing for a limited time. <i>The doctor assured the patient that the paralysis in his arm was only temporary.</i>

264.	genuine	\ 'jenyəwɒn \ [no alternate pronunciation(s); nonstandard pron(s): \ 'jenyəwɪn \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 948, column 1) sincerely and honestly felt or experienced : not forced but arising naturally. <i>Mrs. Stovall has a genuine liking for children and thoroughly enjoys working with them.</i>
265.	doubtful	\ 'daʊtfəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that went through French before becoming English, and the second part is an English combining form. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 679, column 3) open to question : not obvious, clear, or certain. <i>It is doubtful that there will be any rainfall within the next seven days.</i>
266.	contingency	\ kən'tɪnjənsē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 493, column 1) a possible future event or condition or an unforeseen occurrence that may necessitate special measures. <i>Planning for the contingency of a summer rainstorm, the bride's parents rented a large tent for the garden wedding.</i>
267.	associate	\ ə'sɔʃhē.āt \ [\ ə'sɔsē.āt \]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 132, column 3) join often in a loose relationship as a partner, fellow worker, colleague, friend, companion, or ally. <i>Candice and Larry often associate with their neighbors over barbecue during long summer evenings.</i>
268.	veterinarian	\ ,vedərə'nerēən \ [\ ,vetərə'nerēən \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2548, column 1) one qualified and duly authorized to treat diseases of animals. <i>The veterinarian removed a large splinter from Misty's paw.</i>
269.	austere	\ ó'stiər \ [\ ósstir \]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 145, column 2) plainly simple and unadorned : unembellished. <i>Martin's office was comfortable but austere, with Danish modern furniture and only one picture on the wall.</i>
270.	rhythmic	\ 'rɪθmɪk \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Greek. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1950, column 2) marked by or moving in an ordered recurrent alternation of strong and weak elements in the flow of sound and silence. <i>When the game ended, the star basketball player left the court to the fans' rhythmic chant, "Player of the Year!"</i>

283.	disciples	\ dǝ'sīpəlz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. plural noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 644, column 3) those who receive instruction from another : those who accept the doctrines of another and assist in spreading or implementing them. <i>Katrina was among Mr. Crane's musical disciples who assembled for instruction one evening a week.</i>
284.	caramel	\ 'kərəməl \ [\ 'kerəməl, 'kärməl \]	This word came from Latin to Portuguese to Spanish to French. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 335, column 1) a firm chewy candy often containing fruits and nuts and typically cut into small blocks. <i>Ida's mother warned her not to eat a caramel before she went to the orthodontist.</i>
285.	architect	\ 'ärkə.tekt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 113, column 1) one whose occupation is to form plans and designs of and to draw up specifications for buildings and to superintend their execution. <i>Visitors praised the architect of the Lincoln Memorial.</i>
286.	chisel	\ 'chizəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a French word that is probably from an alteration of a Latin word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 393, column 1) a tool consisting of a metal bar with a sharpened edge at one end used for working on the surface of various materials by chipping, carving, or other cutting action and often driven by a mallet. <i>With chisel and mallet, Fred started shaping the block of wood into a model.</i>
287.	whiffle	\ 'hwifəl \ [\ 'wifəl \]	This word is an imitative word. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2603, column 3) emit or produce a light whistling or puffing sound. <i>In the movie entitled "The Princess Bride," the duelists' swords whiffle loudly as they slice through the air.</i>
288.	motley	\ 'mätlē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1475, column 3) composed of a haphazard and incongruous mixture of heterogeneous elements. <i>Each guest drew a gift from the motley assortment in the grab bag.</i>
289.	reconcile	\ 'rekən.sil \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1897, column 2) restore to friendship, compatibility, or harmony. <i>The siblings have many spats but usually reconcile within minutes.</i>

290.	cologne	\ kə'lon \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word came from a German geographical name through French to English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 446, column 3) a perfumed liquid composed of alcohol and certain aromatic oils chiefly derived from the citrus family. <i>The taxi driver sprayed expensive cologne in his cab every evening.</i>
291.	perpetual	\ pər'pechəwəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1684, column 3) everlasting : eternal. <i>Tonia tried in vain to produce a perpetual motion machine.</i>
292.	caravan	\ 'karə,van \ [\ 'karə,vaa(ə)n, 'kerə,van, 'karəvən \]	This word is from a word that went from Persian to Italian. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 335, column 2) a group of vehicles proceeding or traveling together in a file. <i>The group left Los Angeles in a cross-country caravan to Washington, where they will rally for better treatment of immigrant workers.</i>
293.	applicant	\ 'apləkənt \ [\ 'apləkənt \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 105, column 1) one who makes a usually formal request especially for something of benefit to himself or herself. <i>The job applicant took extra copies of her résumé to the interview.</i>
294.	crystal	\ 'kristəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 548, column 3) a body formed by the solidification under favorable conditions of a chemical element, a compound, or an isomorphous mixture and having a regularly repeating internal arrangement of its atoms. <i>Alec marveled at the large cubic crystal of fool's gold in the mining museum.</i>
295.	cinnamon	\ 'sɪnəmən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word came from Greek to Latin to French to English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 407, column 3) a culinary spice prepared from the highly aromatic bark of certain tropical trees. <i>Akbar likes cinnamon in his hot chocolate.</i>
296.	irrigate	\ 'ɪrəgāt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1196, column 3) supply (as land or crops) with water by artificial means (as by diverting streams, digging canals, flooding, or spraying). <i>Gardeners in arid regions sometimes irrigate their plants with collected rainwater.</i>

309.	fictional	\ fik'tishəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 844, column 2) of, relating to, suggestive of, or being an intentional fabrication. <i>The writer explicitly states that the novel's characters are fictional.</i>
310.	mosaic	\ mō'zāik \ [\ mə'zāik \]	This word went from Latin through Italian and French to English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1473, column 1) of or relating to a surface decoration made by inlaying small pieces of variously colored material (as tile, marble, or glass) to form patterns or pictures. <i>Bryan snapped a photo of the gorgeous mosaic floor in the hotel lobby.</i>
311.	erroneous	\ ə'rōnēəs \ [\ e'rōnēəs, ə'rōnyəs \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 772, column 2) being or containing something that is not true : inaccurate. <i>The judge ordered a new trial for the defendant because of the lower court's erroneous interpretation of the evidence presented.</i>
312.	alibi	\ 'aləbī \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 53, column 1) the plea of having been elsewhere at the time an act was committed. <i>To support his alibi, Jake showed a video he made during his trip to Hawaii.</i>
313.	malice	\ 'maləs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1367, column 1) revengeful or unfriendly feelings : ill will or enmity. <i>In spite of all he has had to put up with from his classmates, Joel bears them no malice.</i>
314.	repercussion	\ .rēpər'kəshən \ [\ .repər'kəshən \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1924, column 3) an impact, action, or effect given or exerted in return : a reciprocal action or effect. <i>Danny voted without fear of repercussion to kick Raul out of the club.</i>
315.	counterfeit	\ 'kaüntər.fīt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 519, column 2) made fraudulently in imitation of a government issue. <i>The police warned local stores to be on the lookout for counterfeit \$20 bills.</i>

316. **rhomboid** \ 'räm.bóid \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1949, column 2)
a parallelogram in which the angles are oblique and adjacent sides are unequal.
One of our geometry problems was to find the area of a rhomboid.
317. **ceremonious** \ .serə'mōnēəs \
[\ ,serə'mōnyəs \]
This word is from French.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 366, column 2)
marked by full, elaborate, and often showy observance of prescribed forms.
The ceremonious aspects of the club meeting irritated Donald.
318. **prematurely** \ ,prēmə'túərlē \
[\ ,prēmə'tyúərlē, ,prēmə'chúrlē \]
The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
adverb (*Webster's Third* page 1789, column 1)
before the proper time : too soon.
Not wanting to tire prematurely, the rowing crew began the race by pulling easily.
319. **orthodontist** \ ,óρθə'dántəst \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word consists of two Greek parts plus an English combining form.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1594, column 2)
a specialist in a branch of dentistry that deals with irregularities of the teeth and abnormalities of their relations with surrounding parts and with the correction of these especially by means of braces and mechanical aids.
Gloria was very happy when the orthodontist decided to remove her braces.
320. **trachea** \ 'trākēə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2420, column 2)
the main trunk of the system of tubes by which air passes to and from the lungs in vertebrates that forms in fully grown humans a tube about four inches long and somewhat less than an inch in diameter extending down the front of the neck from the larynx.
The doctor put a scope down Brad's nose so that she could examine his trachea.
321. **ascertain** \ ,asər'tān \
[\ ,aasər'tān \]
This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
verb (*Webster's Third* page 126, column 3)
find out or learn beyond doubt (as by examination or investigation) : discover.
Auditors will ascertain the value of all of the assets of the late governor.

322.	Florentine	\ 'flórən.tēn \ [\ 'flärən.tēn, 'flórən.tin \]	This word is from a Latin geographical name. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 874, column 2) served or dressed with spinach—usually used postpositively. <i>Jill made a chicken Florentine for the potluck supper.</i>
323.	convalesce	\ .känvə'les \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 497, column 2) recover health and strength gradually after sickness or weakness. <i>After her knee-replacement surgery, Mrs. Davis will convalesce at her son's house.</i>
324.	antecedent	\ .antə'sēd'nt \ [\ .aantə'sēd'nt \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 91, column 1) a substantive word, phrase, or clause referred to by a pronoun, typically by a following pronoun. <i>In the sentence "I saw John and spoke to him," the word "John" is the antecedent of the word "him."</i>
325.	exonerate	\ ig'zänə.rāt \ [\ eg'zänə.rāt \]	This word is from Latin. verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 797, column 3) clear from accusation or blame. <i>If relevant DNA evidence is present, its analysis will either exonerate suspects or place them at the scene of the crime.</i>
326.	acolyte	\ 'akə.līt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 18, column 1) one who attends or assists : a follower. <i>Not one acolyte remained after the cult leader was discredited.</i>
327.	epithet	\ 'epə.thət \ [\ 'epē.thət, 'epi.thət \]	This word is from Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 765, column 3) a disparaging or abusive word or phrase. <i>Donnie apologized for shouting an epithet at Mr. Garibaldi.</i>
328.	battalion	\ bə'talyən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a Latin word that became Italian and then French. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 186, column 2) a considerable body of troops organized to act together : an army. <i>The commander advanced the battalion confidently when he saw the pitifully few defenders remaining at the castle walls.</i>
329.	virulent	\ 'viryələnt \ [\ 'virələnt \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2556, column 2) characterized by rapid course, severity, and malignancy—used especially of a disease or infection. <i>The virulent strain of flu spread rapidly through the community.</i>

330.	commodore	\ 'kämədōr \ [\ 'kämədōer, 'kämədōr \]	This word is from a French word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 458, column 1) a naval officer usually ranking next above a captain and below a rear admiral. <i>The arrival of Commodore Matthew Perry in Japan in 1854 was a historic meeting of East and West.</i>
331.	diurnal	\ dī'ərnəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 662, column 1) chiefly active during the daytime. <i>Few cats are naturally diurnal, which can be a problem for light-sleeping owners.</i>
332.	inveterate	\ ən'vedərət \ [\ ən'vetərət \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1190, column 1) continuous : recurrent : chronic. <i>The inveterate lateness of Linda's mail delivery caused her concern.</i>
333.	perquisite	\ 'pərkwəzət \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1685, column 2) a privilege, gain, or profit incidental to an employment in addition to regular salary or wages. <i>A perquisite attractive to many business executives is unlimited use of a state-of-the-art personal communications device.</i>
334.	abysmal	\ ə'bɪzməl \ [\ ə'bɪzməl \]	Originally Greek, this word went into Latin before becoming English. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 8, column 3) having the characteristics of any vastly or immeasurably deep gulf or great space. <i>Ahmet jumped his motorcycle over the abysmal gorge.</i>
335.	chenille	\ shə'nēl \ [\ shə'nēəl \]	This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 384, column 3) a pile-face fabric made with a filling of wool, cotton, silk, or rayon yarn and commonly used for bedspreads and rugs. <i>Mother purchased a bedspread made of chenille when she redecorated her bedroom.</i>
336.	gratis	\ 'grādəs \ [\ 'grādəs, 'gratəs \]	This word is from Latin. adverb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 992, column 1) without charge or recompense : free. <i>Some restaurants no longer provide water gratis.</i>

337.	dromedary	\ 'drāmədə.rē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 693, column 2) a camel of unusual speed, bred and trained especially for riding and having a single large hump on the back. <i>Camel rides at the zoo featured a dromedary.</i>
338.	amethyst	\ 'aməθɪst \ [\ 'aməθəst \]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 69, column 2) a clear purple or bluish violet variety of crystallized quartz much used as a jeweler's stone. <i>Ray loves to gaze into the purple depths of the amethyst in his mother's ring.</i>
339.	exteroceptor	\ ɛkstərō'septə(r) \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of two Latin elements. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 806, column 1) a sense organ excited by stimuli arising outside the body (as those of touch, temperature, smell, vision, or hearing). <i>The ear is an exteroceptor that both provides hearing and assists with balance.</i>
340.	incandescence	\ ɪn(ɪ)kən'des'n(t)s \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1140, column 3) the glowing of a body due to its high temperature. <i>The first light bulbs were illuminated via the phenomenon of incandescence.</i>
341.	auxiliary	\ ɔg'zɪlyərə \ [\ əg'zɪlyərə, ɔk'sɪlyərə \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 149, column 3) offering or providing help, assistance, or support especially by interaction. <i>Roland volunteers as an auxiliary guide for the local Youth Mountaineers Club.</i>
342.	inimical	\ ə'nɪməkəl \ [\ ə'nɪmēkəl \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1163, column 3) viewing with disfavor: hostile. <i>Nila is inimical to any proposal involving an increase in city taxes.</i>
343.	parquetry	\ 'pärkə.trē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a French word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1644, column 2) joinery or cabinetwork consisting of an inlay of geometric or other patterns usually of different colors and used especially for furniture and floors. <i>When Latifa pulled up the old carpet in her living room, she found walnut parquetry underneath.</i>

344. **ornithoid** \ 'örnə.thóid \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Greek.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1593, column 1)
birdlike.
*The **ornithoid** statue in Walcott Park is always covered with pigeons.*
345. **numismatics** \ .nüməz'mad:iks \
[\ 'nyüməz'mad:iks \] This word came through Greek to French to Latin.
plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 1551, column 1)
the study of coins, tokens, medals, paper money, and objects
closely resembling them in form or purpose.
*An individual well known in the field of **numismatics** gave a lecture on wampum to the class in American Indian history.*
346. **isosceles** \ 'īsəsə.lēz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1200, column 3)
having two equal sides—used of a triangle.
*In an **isosceles** triangle the angles opposite the two equal sides are equal.*
347. **vicinage** \ 'vis'nij \
[\ 'visnij \] This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2549, column 3)
an adjacent, neighboring, or surrounding district : a limited nearby area.
*Most of the church's congregation are from outside its immediate **vicinage**.*
348. **otiose** \ 'ōshē.ōs \
[\ 'ōdē.ōs \] This word is from Latin.
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1599, column 1)
being at leisure or at ease : idle : unemployed.
*The **otiose** travelers slept until nearly noon.*

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

349. **eupepsia** \ yü'pəpshə \
[\ yü'pəpsēə \] Both parts of this word are originally Greek.
noun (*Webster's Third* page 784, column 2)
[could be confused with differently pronounced variant *eupepsy*]
good digestion.
*Contestants on the reality show "Survivor" must often be gifted with **eupepsia** to avoid elimination.*

356.	eurytherm	\ 'yūrəθərm \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Both parts of this word are originally Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 785, column 3) an organism that tolerates a wide range of temperature. <i>Whereas some animals hibernate during the winter, a eurytherm is active throughout the cold months.</i>
357.	asphyxiant	\ a'sfiksēənt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	The first part of this word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin, and the second part is from an English combining form. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 129, column 3) an agent (as a gas) capable of causing a deficiency of oxygen and an excess of carbon dioxide in the body. <i>When carbon monoxide is detected in a house, the windows should be opened to vent the asphyxiant.</i>
358.	nyctalopia	\ .niktə'lōpēə \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1553, column 1) a defect of vision characterized by reduced visual capacity in faint light or at night—called also “night blindness.” <i>Nyctalopia can often be corrected by vitamin therapy.</i>
359.	omniphibious	\ .ämnə'fībēəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	The first part of this word is originally Greek, and the second part is an English combining form. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1574, column 2) able to land on any surface—used of an airplane. <i>The Air Force was eager to begin development of an omniphibious aircraft.</i>
360.	dichromatism	\ dī'krōmətizəm \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of two Greek parts plus an English combining form. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 626, column 3) partial color blindness in which only two of the fundamental colors or two colors and their combinations are perceptible. <i>The most common type of dichromatism is the inability to distinguish between red and green.</i>
361.	fulguration	\ .fəlgə'rāshən \ [\ .fəlgyə'rāshən \]	This word is from Latin. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 918, column 3) the act or process of flashing like lightning : a lightning flash. <i>Maureen enjoyed watching each fulguration of the storm.</i>
362.	glossolalia	\ .gläsō'lālēə \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Both parts of this word are originally Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 967, column 2) ecstatic speech that is usually unintelligible to hearers and is uttered in worship services of various contemporary religious groups laying great stress on religious excitation and emotional fervor. <i>Both glossolalia and healing by the laying on of hands were commonplace at the tent revival.</i>

363. **supererogation** \ .süp.ə.rerə'gāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2293, column 2)
 the act or process or an instance of performing more than
 necessary to complete an undertaking.
*The teacher asked for a three-page essay on insects, but in a
 burst of **supererogation**, Duane wrote six pages.*
364. **halcyon** \ 'halsēən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] Originally Greek, this word went into Latin before becoming
 English.
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1021, column 2)
 pleasingly or idyllically calm or peaceful : serene.
*Aaron spent the **halcyon** afternoon in his hammock.*
365. **systole** \ 'sistə(,)lē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Greek.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2323, column 2)
 the contraction of the heart by which the blood is forced onward
 and the circulation kept up.
*The arterial blood pressure is highest during **systole**.*
366. **catechumen** \ .kadə'kyümən \
 [\ .katə'kyümən \] This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into
 Latin and then French.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 352, column 3)
 one receiving rudimentary instruction in the doctrines of
 Christianity.
*A child who attends a Sunday School program could be
 considered a **catechumen**.*
367. **ennui** \ ən'wē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a French word.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 754, column 3)
 a period of feeling weary and dissatisfied : a spell of tedium or
 boredom.
*Laura's **ennui** finally ended after several sessions of counseling.*

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

368. **malfeasance** \ mal'fēz'n(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of two parts that both went from Latin to
 French.
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1367, column 1)
 [Could be confused with differently pronounced variant
malfeasance. Also, has homonym: plural noun *malfeasants*.]
 an act or instance of wrongdoing especially by a public officer
 under the guise of authority of the office.
*Several instances of **malfeasance** by the city manager resulted in
 his forced resignation.*

369.	altricial	\ al'trishəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 64, column 1) having the young hatched in a very immature and helpless condition so as to require care for some time. <i>Parrots are altricial birds and must be fed by hand for several months before being weaned.</i>
370.	precibal	\ prē'sībəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1784, column 1) occurring before meals. <i>At the reception a harpist played a precibal medley to entertain the guests before dinner.</i>
371.	jejune	\ jə'jün \ [\ jē'jün \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1213, column 1) immature : juvenile. <i>The literary magazine's editor considered Holly's poems too jejune for inclusion in the publication.</i>
372.	bruxism	\ brək.sizəm \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Greek. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 287, column 1) the habit of unconsciously gritting or grinding the teeth especially in situations of stress or during sleep. <i>Ellie's bruxism is so pronounced that her dentist is making a bite guard for her to wear at night.</i>
373.	hircine	\ 'hər.sīn \ [\ 'hərs'n \]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1072, column 1) of, relating to, or suggestive of a goat; especially : resembling a goat in smell. <i>After the week-long camping trip, the Barnett family was relieved to get out of their hircine clothes and into the shower.</i>
374.	mucilaginous	\ .myüsə'lajənəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1481, column 2) slimily sticky. <i>Okra exudes a mucilaginous juice that is a good thickening agent in soups, stews, and gumbo.</i>
375.	plissé	\ plē'sā \ [\ plə'sā \]	This word is from a French word. noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1741, column 3) a fabric usually of cotton, rayon, or nylon that has been given a permanently puckered finish by treating the cloth with a caustic soda solution which shrinks the treated sections and so causes the untreated parts to crinkle. <i>The star surprised fans by wearing a simple sundress of plissé to the premiere of her new film.</i>

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225. clemency	273. plaid	321. ascertain	369. altricial
226. awful	274. agility	322. Florentine	370. precibal
227. gallon	275. sphinx	323. convalesce	371. jejune
228. coward	276. colossal	324. antecedent	372. bruxism
229. palace	277. diminutive	325. exonerate	373. hircine
230. waitress	278. recurrence	326. acolyte	374. mucilaginous
231. fury	279. census	327. epithet	375. plissé
232. scheme	280. isthmus	328. battalion	
233. captain	281. heritage	329. virulent	
234. boredom	282. vicious	330. commodore	
235. surplus	283. disciples	331. diurnal	
236. naughty	284. caramel	332. inveterate	
237. luggage	285. architect	333. perquisite	
238. tiniest	286. chisel	334. abysmal	
239. lizard	287. whiffle	335. chenille	
240. annoy	288. motley	336. gratis	