



2023 School Competition List

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Official Dictionary
of the
Scripps National
Spelling Bee
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Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols

- ə** banana, collect
- ʻə, ə** humdrum
- ɚ** as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for *bird* (alternative \əɪ\)
- ə̃** two-value symbol equivalent to the unstressed variants \ə, ɪ/, as in *habit*, *duchess* (\ˈhəbət\ = \ˈhəbət, -bɪt\)
- °** immediately preceding \l, ɫ, ʌ, ɹ, ɻ, ʁ/, as in *battle*, *mitten*, and in one pronunciation of *cap* and *bells* \-ˈm-, lock and key \-ˈŋ-; immediately following \l, ɫ, ʌ, ɹ, ʁ/, as in one pronunciation of *French table*, *prisme*, *titre*
- ə̃** as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for *bird* (alternative \əɪ\)
- ɚ** 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 \ɚr/) and in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative \ə-r/); stressed and with centered period after \ər\ as in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative \ər-)
- a** mat, map
- ā** day, fade, date, aorta
- ä** bother, cot; most American speakers have the same vowel in *father*, *cart*
- â** father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with *bother*; *farther* and *cart* as pronounced by *r*-droppers
- aa** bad, bag, fan as often pronounced in an area having New York City and Washington, D.C., on its perimeter; in an emphatic syllable, as before a pause, often \aaə\
- ai** as in some pronunciations of *bag*, *bang*, *pass*
- aɪ** now, loud, some pronunciations of *talcum*
- b** baby, rib
- ch** chin, nature \ˈnāchə(r)\ (actually, this sound is \t\ + \ʃ\)
- d** elder, undone
- ɖ** as in the usual American pronunciation of *latter*, *ladder*
- e** bet, bed
- ᵻ, ē** beat, nosebleed, evenly, sleepy
- ē** as in one pronunciation of *evenly*, *sleepy*, *envious*, *igneous* (alternative \i\)
- ee** (in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates a vowel with the quality of *e* in *bet* but long, not the sound of *ee* in *sleep*: *en arrière* \äˈnāryeer\
- eū** as in one pronunciation of *elk*, *helm*
- f** fifty, cuff
- g** go, big
- h** hat, ahead
- hw** whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both *whale* and *wail*
- i** tip, one pronunciation of *banish* (alternative unstressed \ə/), one pronunciation of *habit* (alternative \ə/; see ə)
- ī** site, side, buy (actually, this sound is \ä\ + \i\, or \ä\ + \i\)
- iū** as in one pronunciation of *milk*, *film*
- j** job, gem, edge, procedure \prəˈsējə(r)\ (actually, this sound is \d\ + \zh)
- k** kin, cook, ache
- ḵ** as in one pronunciation of *loch* (alternative \k/), as in German *ich-laut*
- l** lily, pool
- m** murmur, dim, nymph
- n** no, own
- ⁿ** indicates that a preceding vowel is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French *un bon vin blanc* \œˈbɔ̃ˈvaˈblɑ̃\
- 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 *Hölle*
- œ̃** French *feu*, German *Höhle*
- ói** coin, destroy, strawy, sawing
- oõ** (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* \koõˈt\
- 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* \ˈdets.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* \ˈnit.hud\
- th̃** then, either (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
- ü** rule, fool, youth, union \ˈyünyən/, few \ˈfyü\
- ù** pull, wood, curable \ˈkyurəbəl\
- ue** German *füllen*, *hübsch*
- ü̃** French *rue*, German *fühlen*
- v** vivid, give
- w** we, away
- y** yard, cue \ˈkyü/, union \ˈyünyən/
- ʸ** (in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates that during articulation of the sound represented by the preceding character the tip of the tongue has substantially the position it has for the articulation of the first sound of *yard*, as in French *digne* \dɛ̃ˈn\
- yü** youth, union, cue, few
- yù** 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* \ˈrɔz.hɪl\
- ˈ** mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: \ˈpen.mən.ship\
- ˌ** mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: \ˌpen.mən.ship\
- ()** indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: *factory* \fakt(ə)rē\

Guidelines Regarding Pronunciation and Language of Origin

Pronunciation

- For many words in Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2022, Merriam-Webster (<http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com>), more than one pronunciation is offered. In this competition list, the chief pronunciation for a word is most often the first pronunciation given in this dictionary. If the Bee has reason to think that a certain pronunciation has become the most prevalent one, the Bee may choose to assign an alternate pronunciation as the chief pronunciation.
- Many of the variations in pronunciation listed in Merriam-Webster Unabridged 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.
 - What SNSB **does not** include:
 - minor phonetic variations, such as pronunciations that differ only in the level of stress on given syllables.
 - certain regional pronunciations and 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.
 - What SNSB **does** include:
 - pronunciations in Merriam-Webster Unabridged that can offer any clues about spelling as chief and alternate pronunciation(s). 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 has no other pronunciations that differ phonemically from the provided pronunciation(s).
- Additionally, the Bee may elect to include a pronunciation or pronunciations crafted from the most current publication of another Merriam-Webster product, most notably but not exclusively *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, eleventh edition, copyright 2003, Merriam-Webster, Inc., or m-w.com. This is done at the discretion of the Bee if it is deemed to be helpful; however, the Bee is under no obligation to provide any pronunciation that appears outside of Merriam-Webster Unabridged.

Language of Origin

- Information in this list regarding language of origin is a simplification of that provided in Merriam-Webster Unabridged. For example, Merriam-Webster Unabridged gives Old English, Middle English, and English, but we give only English.
- With New Latin and International Scientific Vocabulary (ISV), however, we tend to provide information that supplements that provided in Merriam-Webster Unabridged.
 - Where Merriam-Webster Unabridged lists New Latin as the language of origin, we attempt to list the origin of the roots used to form the new word.
 - SNSB lists ISV only when it is difficult to determine the languages from which the ISV element came.
- We do not always list all languages a word passed through before it entered modern English. Only those languages that significantly altered the word may be listed.
- We give the separate etymologies of each word element regularly used in Merriam-Webster Unabridged, 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. These word elements may have supplemental etymological information; however, they are often identified solely as combining forms.

Tips for Conducting Your School Spelling Bee

1. Help your students prepare by:

- giving your students the 2023 School Spelling Bee Study List from the log-in section of spellingbee.com.

2. Familiarize yourself with the organization of the *2023 School Competition List*.

A. Words 1–225:

- These words were selected from the 2023 School Spelling Bee Study List for One Bee, Two Bee and Three Bee.

B. Words 226–375 (Additional Words):

- These words were selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2022, Merriam-Webster (<http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com>) and do NOT appear on the 2023 School Spelling Bee Study List.

3. If you are including word meaning rounds, familiarize yourself with the *2023 School Competition List Word Meaning Supplement* (available when you log in to spellingbee.com), in which:

- pages 4-6 are One Bee Level oral word meaning rounds,
- pages 7 and 8 are Two Bee Level oral word meaning rounds, and
- pages 9 and 10 are Three Bee Level oral word meaning rounds.
- Beginning at page 12 are two written word meaning tests, one each for the One Bee and Two Bee Levels, that can be given to your students as supplementary material either before or after an oral bee.

4. Acquaint yourself with the eligibility guidelines that can be found at spellingbee.com/rules.

5. Pronouncers, please note:

- Before the spelling bee gets under way, review the *2023 School Competition List* and familiarize yourself with the correct pronunciations of the words.
- One pronunciation is listed alongside each word in the *2023 School Competition List*. If the speller requests an alternate pronunciation, consult the additional pronunciation information provided in square brackets. Please refer to the guidelines regarding pronunciation provided on page 3 of the *2023 School Competition List*. Word meaning sections list only the first pronunciation.
- The *2023 School Competition List* provides language of origin information. Please refer to the guidelines regarding language of origin on page 3. Consult your dictionary if you desire additional information or clarity regarding a word's language of origin.
- Although some words can be more than one part of speech, only one part of speech per word is provided in the *2023 School Competition List*. 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 could be confused with other words. If you think a word is a homonym and yet a homonym is not listed, check your dictionary or skip the word. It is possible that we did not note the fact that the word is a homonym.

6. Judges, please note:

- You may customize the word list in the *2023 School Competition List* for the circumstances of your spelling bee. You may omit words. You may start partway through the list. 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 (words numbered 1-225) in the Additional Words section (words numbered 226-375) and vice versa. Also avoid mixing spelling words and word meaning questions in a single round.
- Integration of word meaning questions (oral or written) in your competition is at the discretion of contest organizers.
- Preserve fairness by ensuring that all spellers spelling or answering word meaning questions in the same round receive words from the same section of the *2023 School Competition List*. A round should cover either School Spelling Bee Study List words or Additional Words — the lists should not be mixed.
- Merriam-Webster Unabridged is the final authority for the spelling of all words that appear on Scripps National Spelling Bee word lists. We suggest that you have Merriam-Webster Unabridged open and available during your spelling bee. If you cannot subscribe to Merriam-Webster Unabridged, *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, eleventh edition, copyright 2003, Merriam-Webster, Inc., is the preferred alternative.

Additional Tips

1. You don't need to start at the beginning of a word list, and you don't need to go word for word through the list. If spellers are not being challenged where you are in the word list, consider jumping forward at the end of the round. If the spot you selected is too difficult, it's perfectly acceptable to jump backward at the end of the round. Just be sure to count the spellers and the available words to make sure you have enough words for each speller in the new section *before* starting the next round. You *do* want to give spellers words from the same section of the list; that is, if speller 1 is given a word from a studied section, the final speller should also be given a word from that studied section.
2. At the beginning of the additional words section of unstudied words in each list you will find a box to read for the audience. Whether you start at the first word in the unstudied words or further on in the list, the SNSB recommends reading this script for the audience when you transition to this section. While it is not required, it can be helpful for the audience to understand that the words may sound easier but are unstudied.
3. You do not need to give all pronunciations. Many pronouncers give the first pronunciation and only offer available alternates if a speller asks or if it seems the speller is unsure of the word. If, however, an alternate pronunciation is clearly the most familiar one in your region, you might consider providing it as well as the main pronunciation.
4. You may choose to offer additional information that appears in the word list to help a speller understand the word, even if the speller does not ask for it. For example, if the speller has not asked for the definition but they seem unsure of the word, you are welcome to offer it.
5. If a speller doesn't seem to understand the word, it often helps to ask them to pronounce the word for the judge(s). Having the pronouncer work with the speller to ensure they are pronouncing the correct word can help the speller.
6. Remember that it is the pronouncer's job to provide word information to the speller, but it is ultimately the speller's responsibility to understand the word they are given.

2023 Suggested Rules for Local Spelling Bees

The Scripps National Spelling Bee offers suggested competition rules for use at the discretion of spelling bee officials. You can access the rules at spellingbee.com/rules or by scanning the QR code below.



Words 1–225 are Scripps National Spelling Bee School Spelling Bee Study List Words

If a word has a homonym or could be confused with another word, the word's homonym status is probably noted at the word's entry in this list. We encourage you to include these words in your bee, provided you indicate the word's homonym status to the speller.

If you think a word is a homonym and yet a homonym is not listed, please check Merriam-Webster Unabridged for further information or skip the word. It is possible that we did not note the fact that the word is a homonym.

1. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.

hot \ 'hät \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
adjective
[Has homonym: differently defined hott/hot.]
having a relatively high temperature.
*Hakim used an oven mitt when he pulled the **hot** pan out of the oven.*

2. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.

map \ 'map \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from Semitic-derived Latin.
noun
[Could be confused with Mab.]
a drawing or other representation that is usually made on a flat surface and that shows the whole or a part of an area (as of the surface of the earth) and indicates the nature and relative position and size according to a chosen scale or projection of selected features or details (as countries, cities, bodies of water, mountains, deserts).
*Mom loves to use a paper **map** for a road trip, but Jennie keeps her smartphone charged up just in case they get lost.*

3. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.

ten \ 'ten \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.
adjective
[Could be confused with den.]
being one more than nine in number.
*Gilly lived in Florida for **ten** years before moving to California.*

4. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.

moo \ 'mü \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is imitative in origin.
verb
[Has homonym: moue.]
to make the natural throat noise of a cow : to low.
*When she was a toddler, Jazmine would **moo** every time she saw a cow in a book.*

5. **bill** \ 'bil \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is originally English.
 noun
 the jaws of a bird together with their horned covering, the whole varying greatly in form according to the food and habits of the various kinds : beak, nib.
*The male Ruddy Duck has a sky-blue **bill** and bright white cheeks.*
6. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
had \ 'had \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is originally English.
 verb
 [Could be confused with hat.]
 held in possession as property : owned.
*Lucy **had** an astonishingly large collection of cow stuffies.*
7. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
off \ 'ɒf \
 [\ 'ɔ̃f \
 This word is originally English.
 adverb
 [Has homonym: dialectal auf/awf.]
 to a state or condition of separateness : so as not to be supported, covering or enclosing, attached, or united.
*Samara took her shoes **off** the moment she got home from school every day.*
8. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
toys \ 'tɔiz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is originally English.
 plural noun
 [Has homonym: tois.]
 articles for the playtime use of a child either representational (as of creatures) and intended especially to stimulate imagination or nonrepresentational (as balls) and intended especially to encourage muscular dexterity and group integration.
*Every night before bed, Iris puts her **toys** away neatly.*
9. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
can \ 'kan \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is perhaps from a Latin-derived Germanic word.
 noun
 [Has homonym: Cannes.]
 a receptacle (as for holding liquids) usually cylindrical in shape.
*As Darren wobbled on the ladder, paint sloshed over the edge of the **can** and colored the bushes lavender.*

10. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- nets** \ 'nets \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
plural noun
[Could be confused with nits.]
any of various devices made of meshed threads or ropes that have been twisted, knotted, or woven together at regular intervals and that are used especially for catching fish, birds, or insects.
*On a trip to Vietnam to visit her grandparents, Trang learned how local fishermen use giant **nets** to catch fish every day.*
11. **cry** \ 'kri \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
noun
an act of shedding tears : a fit of weeping.
*When Meghan is tired, sad, or worried, she often feels better after having a good **cry**.*
12. **hint** \ 'hint \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is probably an alteration of an English word.
noun
a very small amount : a dash.
*Delilah’s brownies were chewy and rich, with just a **hint** of cinnamon.*
13. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- cups** \ 'kʌps \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally Latin word that passed to English.
plural noun
[Could be confused with gups.]
usually open bowl-shaped drinking vessels, each often having a handle and a stem and base and sometimes a lid.
*Tyler dried the **cups** and put them away in the cabinet.*
14. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- page** \ 'pāj \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin to French.
noun
[Could be confused with beige.]
one of the leaves of a book, magazine, newspaper, piece of correspondence, or similar article.
*Winnie ripped the **page** out of her coloring book and hung it on the fridge with a magnet.*
15. **put** \ 'pʊt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
verb
to move in a specified direction or into or out of a specified place.
*Ms. Jackson sighed and **put** her book down when her cat meowed to be let into the room for the fifth time.*

16. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- ears** \ 'ɪrz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
plural noun
[Has homonym: differently defined ears/eres.]
the characteristic organs of hearing and balance each consisting in the typical mammal of a sound-collecting outer part, a sound-transmitting middle part, and a sensory inner part.
Dr. Dressler prescribed an antibiotic to treat the infection in Claire’s dog’s ears.
17. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- hey** \ 'hā \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
interjection
[Has homonyms: hay, differently defined hay/hey.]
— used to call attention or to incite, to express interrogation, surprise, or exultation, or with indefinite meaning in the chorus of a song.
“Hey, get the dog out of my flowerbed!” Mom yelled across the yard.
18. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- doll** \ 'däl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 ['dól \]
- This word is probably from a name.
noun
[Has homonym: dal/dahl/dhal/dholl.]
a small-scale figure of a human being (as of a baby or child) used especially as a child’s plaything.
Violet can’t bear to be parted from her favorite doll.
19. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- need** \ 'nēd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
noun
[Has homonyms: knead, kneed, Scottish variant neid. Could be confused with neat.]
want of the means of subsistence : poverty.
Corinna’s aunt knits blankets and scarves to donate to those in need.
20. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- came** \ 'kām \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
verb
[Has homonym: kaim.]
moved toward or away from something : passed from one point toward another nearer or more central : approached.
Fiona came into the room on tiptoes so she wouldn’t disturb the sleeping puppy.

21. **like** \ 'lɪk \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Originally Germanic, this word is English with some influence from Old Norse.
preposition
the same as or similar to (as in structure, character, appearance, or effect).
*Everyone says that Josie looks a lot **like** her mom.*
22. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
look \ 'lʊk \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
verb
[Could be confused with dialectal louk.]
to ascertain by the use of one’s eyes.
*Dad promised that they would **look** for the lost toy as soon as Greta got home from school.*
23. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
rice \ 'rɪs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Ultimately of non-Indo-European origin, this word went from Greek to Italian to French to English.
noun
[Could be confused with ryes, rise.]
an annual cereal grass widely cultivated in warm climates for its seed that is used for human food, for its hulls and other by-products that are used to feed livestock, and for its straw that is used in making paper.
*Deena’s favorite meal is chicken curry with **rice**.*
24. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
cute \ 'kyüt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is a shortened form of a word that came from Latin.
adjective
[Has homonym: obsolete cuit/cute. Could be confused with cued, acute.]
attractive or pretty — sometimes suggesting daintiness, fine features, deftness, or delicacy.
*After years with long braids, Zarah cut her hair into a **cute** little bob.*
25. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
nose \ 'nōz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
noun
[Has homonyms: nos, knows.]
the part of the face on humans or other mammals that sticks out and that has the nostrils.
*Ralph’s **nose** was covered in freckles after his week at summer camp.*

26. **smell** \ 'smel \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
verb
to have an odor or scent : to give forth an aroma.
*Chocolate chip cookies **smell** so good when they are fresh out of the oven.*
27. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
party \ 'pärtē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a Latin-derived French word that then became English.
noun
[Has homonym: parti.]
a social gathering or assembly of persons for entertainment, amusement, or pleasure.
*Many of Fallon's friends came to her birthday **party**.*
28. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
few \ 'fyü \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
plural pronoun
[Has homonyms: phew, Scottish law term feu/few.]
not many persons or things.
***Few** of the children wanted to stay inside on the pretty spring day.*
29. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
barked \ 'bärkt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
verb
[Could be confused with borked.]
emitted or uttered a characteristic short loud explosive cry of a dog.
*The dog **barked** like crazy whenever a package was delivered to the house.*
30. **crops** \ 'kräps \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
plural noun
plants or animals or plant or animal products that can be grown and harvested extensively for profit or subsistence.
*Late in the summer, the farm had bumper **crops** of corn, cucumbers, and tomatoes.*
31. **shelf** \ 'shelf \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
noun
a thin flat usually long and narrow piece of wood or other material fastened horizontally at a distance from the floor (as on a wall or in a frame) to hold objects.
*Paul picked up the books scattered on the floor of his room and put them neatly back on the **shelf**.*

32. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- pail** \ 'pāl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.
 noun
 [Has homonym: pale.]
 a cylindrical vessel for catching, holding, or carrying liquids or solids.
*Since there was no **pail** at the well, Jack ran back to the house to get one.*
33. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- scars** \ 'skärz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word passed from Greek to Latin to French to English.
 plural noun
 [Could be confused with skars.]
 marks left in the skin or an internal organ by new connective tissue that replaces tissue injured (as by a burn, ulcer, incision).
*Bana had **scars** on her knees from falling off her bike on a gravel road.*
34. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- blame** \ 'blām \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word passed from Greek to Latin to French to English.
 verb
 [Could be confused with blain.]
 to express disapproval of : to find fault with.
*“Don’t **blame** me,” Jerome said, after they tasted the strange cake. “I was just following the recipe.”*
35. **trash** \ 'trash \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Scandinavian.
 noun
 something worth relatively little or nothing : junk : rubbish.
*Lisa looked through the pile to see what was worth saving, but it was mainly just **trash**.*
36. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- stairs** \ 'sterz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
 plural noun
 [Has homonym: stares.]
 steps of a series for going up or down to a different level (as within a building).
*There was always a mad rush on the **stairs** to the ground floor at the end of the school day.*
37. **chores** \ 'chörz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally English word.
 plural noun
 recurrent tasks performed at more or less regular intervals in the operation or maintenance of a farm, home, or business.
*Lydia’s **chores** included taking out the garbage, scooping the kitty litter, and watering the houseplants.*

38. **porch** \ 'pōrch \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Originally from Latin, this word passed through French before becoming English.
- noun
- a covered entrance to a building usually with a separate roof and often large enough to serve as an outdoor seating or walking space.
- On summer mornings before it becomes hot and humid, Tamara likes to eat breakfast on her front **porch**.*
39. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- speck** \ 'spek \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- [Has homonym: spec.]
- a tiny bit of something : a small piece, particle, or amount.
- By the time Ming was done cleaning, there wasn’t a **speck** of dirt in his house.*
40. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- washing** \ 'wōshɪŋ \
 [\ 'wāshɪŋ \
nonstandard pron(s): \ 'wōrshɪŋ \]
- This word is originally English.
- verb
- [Could be confused with washin.]
- cleansing the body or especially the hands and face of with water.
- The kids came to the table after they were done **washing** their hands.*
41. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- sorry** \ 'sārē \
 [\ 'sōrē \]
- This word is originally English.
- adjective
- [Has homonym: sari/saree.]
- grieved or grieving over the loss of some good : feeling sadness, regret, or penitence.
- Heidi was **sorry** to see her brother go off to college.*
42. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- white** \ 'wīt \
 [\ 'hwīt \]
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- [Has homonym: wight.]
- of a color like that of new snow or clean milk.
- A little soaking and scrubbing made Tanya’s favorite shirt nice and **white** again.*
43. **phone** \ 'fōn \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally Greek word.
- verb
- [Has homonym: foone.]
- to call (a person) using a device for reproducing sounds, especially articulate speech, at a distance.
- Tonio’s mother will **phone** his dentist to set up an appointment.*

44. **table** \ 'tābəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin-derived English and Latin-derived French.
- noun
- a piece of furniture consisting of a smooth flat slab fixed on legs or other support and variously used (as for eating, writing, working, or playing games).
- Antoine cleared his books off the **table** so people could sit down for dinner.*
45. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- roots** \ 'rūts \
['rūts \]
- This word went from Old Norse to English.
- plural noun
- [Has homonym: routes.]
- the subterranean parts of a plant.
- Tiana carefully dug around the **roots** of the flower in order to move it to another part of the garden.*
46. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- copy** \ 'kăpē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
- verb
- [Could be confused with dialectal copyy.]
- to attempt to resemble : to follow especially in manners or course of life.
- Marty claimed that his sister was always trying to **copy** him.*
47. **sheesh** \ 'shēsh \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The origin of this word is not given.
- interjection
- used to express disappointment, annoyance, or surprise.
- “**Sheesh!**” Elaine said. “Can I just have a minute to myself, please?”*
48. **bobbed** \ 'băbd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an English word that is perhaps of imitative origin.
- verb
- moved down and up or up and down suddenly and briefly and often repeatedly.
- The rubber duckie **bobbed** happily on the calm seas of the filled bathtub.*
49. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- files** \ 'fīlz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from French.
- plural noun
- [Has homonym: phials.]
- collections of related data records (as for a computer).
- When the family computer broke, Nehemiah lost a lot of his **files**, including art he had made and music he had recorded.*

50.	only	\ 'ɒnl̩ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from English. adjective alone in an indicated or implied category. <i>Ross sometimes wishes he wasn't an only child, but then again, he never has to share his dessert.</i>
51.	clash	\ 'klʌʃ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is imitative in origin. verb to be completely and sharply in disagreement, incompatibility, discord, or inconsistency. <i>Mom says the colors in Harry's pink, red, and orange outfit clash, but he is wearing the outfit anyway because it makes him feel confident.</i>
52.	<i>Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.</i>		
	feedback	\ 'fēd.bæk \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Both parts of this word are originally English. noun [Could be confused with feed bag.] evaluative or corrective information communicated about an action, event, process, or product to the original source. <i>Mr. Zhao provided feedback to each student after their presentation.</i>
53.	forget	\ fər'get \ [fər'get \]	This word is originally English. verb to be unable to think of or recall. <i>As soon as Jet finished his first airplane ride, he said he would never forget it for the rest of his life.</i>
54.	swoop	\ 'swüp \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. verb to plunge suddenly or move in a sweeping arc : to dip, to veer. <i>Jess watched the seagulls swoop and chase each other over the waves.</i>
55.	greeting	\ 'grētiŋ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. noun a formal gesture of welcome often traditional. <i>Hortense air-kissed her niece once on each cheek in the traditional Parisian greeting.</i>
56.	bandmates	\ 'bænd.māts \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	The first part of this word went from Germanic-derived Old Provençal to French, and the second part is an English word probably originally from German. plural noun fellow members of a group of musicians organized for playing together. <i>Margaux and her bandmates debuted their new song at the school's talent show.</i>

57. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- curly** \ 'kɜrl̩ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an English word that probably came from Dutch, plus an English combining form.
- adjective
- [Could be confused with girly.]
- twisting or tending to twist into coils or ringlets.
- Syd piled her **curly** hair on top of her head so that it resembled a halo of ringlets.*
58. **funky** \ 'fʌŋkē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of a Latin-derived French element plus an English combining form.
- adjective
- odd or quaint in appearance or feeling.
- Jagmeet’s favorite place to get breakfast is a **funky** little diner on the outskirts of town.*
59. **rare** \ 'rer \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.
- adjective
- seldom occurring or appearing : unusual, uncommon, infrequent.
- Misty has a **rare** talent for ballet dancing.*
60. **blessings** \ 'blesɪŋz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- plural noun
- things conducive to happiness or welfare.
- When Dev started counting his **blessings** and quickly passed 100, he knew he was a very fortunate kid.*
61. **growling** \ 'graʊlɪŋ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is probably imitative in origin.
- verb
- making a low heavy rolling sound : rumbling.
- When Mariel’s belly is **growling**, she heads to the pantry to grab a snack.*
62. **swept** \ 'swept \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- verb
- removed particles of dirt or other matter from the surface of with a broom or brush.
- Last night, Karl **swept** the kitchen floor and did the dishes before heading to bed.*
63. **fudge** \ 'fʌj \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is probably from an English word of unknown origin.
- verb
- to cheat or act dishonestly (as by changing or misrepresenting something) in a way that is usually subtle or not readily noticeable.
- The accountant refused to **fudge** the numbers so his client could pay lower taxes.*

64. **fasting** \ 'fɑ:stɪŋ \
[\ 'fɑ:stɪŋ \]
This word is originally English.
noun
the act of abstaining from food especially for an unusual time and often as a form of religious observance or for therapeutic purposes.
*In her social studies class, Rainya learned that many religions encourage **fasting** at certain times of the year.*
65. **everyone** \ 'evri:(j)wən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Both parts of this word are originally English.
pronoun
each person.
*Since the planet belongs to **everyone**, the teacher said, it was **everyone's** responsibility to care for it.*
66. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.
another \ ə'nəʊðər \
[\ ə'nəʊðər \ ;
nonstandard pron(s): \ ə'nəʊðər \]
This word consists of two originally English parts.
adjective
[Could be confused with chiefly dialectal nother.]
being one more in addition to one or a number of the same kind : additional.
*Ebony’s dad said they couldn’t get **another** fish until they had a larger fish tank.*
67. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.
model \ 'mɑ:dəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word passed from Latin to Italian to French.
noun
[Could be confused with mottle.]
a usually miniature three-dimensional representation of something existing in nature or constructed or to be constructed.
*For her social studies assignment, Hahana made a **model** of the White House out of modeling clay, toothpicks, and tiny marshmallows.*
68. **frantic** \ 'fræntɪk \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from an originally Greek word that passed from Latin to French before becoming English.
adjective
marked by fast and nervous, disordered, or anxiety-driven activity.
*Abhilash made a **frantic** search through his backpack, looking for his missing assignment.*
69. **heavy** \ 'hevē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word went from Old Saxon to English.
adjective
having great weight.
*Yasmeen’s backpack was so **heavy** she was certain she would tip over backwards.*

70. **lousy** \ 'laʊzē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
adjective
miserably poor or inferior.
*Olga worries that her running in tonight's track meet might be **lousy** because she has been sick all week.*
71. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
during \ 'dʊriŋ \
['dyʊriŋ, 'dʊriŋ \
This word is from an originally Latin word that passed through French before becoming English.
preposition
[Could be confused with juring.]
at some point in the course of.
*Jin was only late for class once **during** the school year.*
72. **minute** \ 'minət \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word passed from Latin to French to English.
noun
a unit of time equal to the 60th part of an hour and containing 60 seconds.
*Maybelle believes she could have finished all the exam questions if she had had one more **minute** to work.*
73. **damaged** \ 'damɪd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word passed from Latin-derived French to English.
verb
did or caused loss or harm to : hurt, injured.
*The fender bender **damaged** Maury's car, but it was still safe to drive.*
74. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
beetle \ 'bētl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
noun
[Has homonym: betel. Could be confused with beadle.]
any of various insects with four wings, two of which are never used for flight, and a heavily armored body and are sometimes pests to crops.
*Akuba watched as a little brown **beetle** scuttled across the sidewalk in front of her.*
75. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
quiet \ 'kwɪət \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English.
adjective
[Could be confused with quite.]
making no noise or uproar : acting, moving, or resting in silence.
*Hetty and Luke were **quiet** while Mom was on the phone.*

76. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- trout** \ 'traüt \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Originally from a Greek word, this word passed through Latin before becoming English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with drought/drouth.]
- any of various mostly freshwater fishes that are on the average much smaller than the typical salmons and are highly regarded for their attractive colorations, rich well-flavored flesh, and gameness as an angling fish.
- Tammy caught a **trout** in the lake and fried it for dinner.*
77. **landline** \ 'land.līn \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- One part of this word is originally English, and the other is partly from Latin-derived French and partly from English.
- noun
- a wire or pair of wires connecting one telegraph or telephone station with another or a whole system of such wires for communication on the solid surface of the earth.
- Joely marveled that her grandparents still had a **landline** in addition to their mobile telephones.*
78. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- chase** \ 'chās \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
- verb
- [Has homonym: chace.]
- to follow usually rapidly and intently : to pursue.
- Ron watched the squirrels **chase** each other from tree to tree, chittering wildly as they went.*
79. **upbeat** \ 'əp.bēt \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of two originally English elements.
- adjective
- marked by optimism : optimistic, cheerful, happy.
- The students came away from the pep rally in an **upbeat** mood.*
80. **sifting** \ 'siftɪŋ \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- verb
- studying or examining carefully and extracting the good, essential, or desirable.
- Eddie is **sifting** his Pokémon cards to find all the water types, which are his favorites.*
81. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- tingle** \ 'tɪŋgəl \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an English word.
- verb
- [Could be confused with tincal, tinkle, tinchel.]
- to experience or feel a ringing, stinging, prickling, or thrilling sensation.
- Ellie felt her foot **tingle** and knew it had fallen asleep.*

82. **everlasting** \ 'evərləstɪŋ \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
adjective
continuing indefinitely or during a long period : continuing forever.
*Due to climate change, the North Pole may no longer be a place of **everlasting** snow and ice.*
83. **awesome** \ 'ɒsəm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is formed from an originally Old Norse part and an English combining form.
adjective
extremely or amazingly good : terrific, extraordinary.
*Jody thought that the singer's latest release was **awesome**.*
84. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
saints \ 'seɪnts \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word went from Latin to French to English.
plural noun
[Could be confused with sains.]
people who are slightly or considerably more charitable, patient, self-denying, or virtuous than the average person.
*When a nice couple stopped to help with our flat tire, Mom thanked them a hundred times and called them **saints** on earth.*
85. **discarded** \ dɪ'skɑːrdəd \
['dɪ.skɑːrdəd \
This word consists of a part that went from Latin and French to English and an originally Greek word that went from Latin to Italian to French to English.
verb
dropped, dismissed, let go, or got rid of as no longer useful, valuable, or pleasurable.
*Anjali **discarded** the leftovers in the fridge that were growing fuzz.*
86. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
foster \ 'fɒstər \
['fæstər \
This word is originally English.
adjective
[Has homonym: faster.]
affording, receiving, or sharing nourishment, upbringing, or parental care though not related by blood or legal ties.
*The Listers have a very busy house, with seven biological children and two **foster** children.*
87. **railings** \ 'reɪlɪŋz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
plural noun
barriers (such as fences or balustrades) consisting of bars usually of timber or metal and supports.
*Fans pressed against the **railings** to try to get an autograph from the rock star.*
88. **spellbound** \ 'spɛl.baʊnd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Both parts of this word are originally English.
adjective
held by or as if by a charm or incantation : fascinated.
*Ulla was **spellbound** as her aunt described her trip to Italy.*

89. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- overseas** \ ˌoʊvərˈsēz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Both parts of this word are originally English.
 adverb
 [Has homonym: oversees.]
 beyond or across the oceans : abroad.
*Remy loved his semester **overseas**, but he was thrilled to come home and see his parents after such a long time away.*
90. **easily** \ ˈēzəlē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Latin-derived French word that came into English plus an English combining form.
 adverb
 without difficulty, discomfort, or reluctance : readily, smoothly, gently.
*The kitten **easily** climbed to the top of the tree, but then didn’t know how to get down.*
91. **gloomy** \ ˈglümē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
 adjective
 low in spirits : melancholy, downcast, dejected.
*Elena knows to steer clear of her brother when he is in one of his **gloomy** moods.*
92. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- nimble** \ ˈnimbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
 adjective
 [Could be confused with nibble.]
 marked by quick light movement : agile.
*Ying’s **nimble** fingers moved quickly up and down the violin as he played the piece.*
93. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- inkling** \ ˈɪŋkliŋ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
 noun
 [Has homonym: dialectal verb incling/inkling.]
 a faint or slight suggestion : a hint.
*Veronica and Esteban planned their prank so thoroughly that the victim didn’t have the slightest **inkling** that there was a bucket of glitter hanging above her head.*
94. **snooty** \ ˈsniütē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
 adjective
 haughtily or arrogantly contemptuous : snobbish.
*Harry disliked **snooty** Aunt Marge but didn’t intend to sabotage her visit.*

95. **sparrow** \ 'spa(,)rō \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
noun
any of numerous finches having plumage streaked with brown or gray.
*The **sparrow** is such a common bird that its beauty is sometimes not appreciated.*
96. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- beginning** \ bi'giniŋ \
[\ bē'giniŋ \]
- This word is originally English.
verb
[Could be confused with biggening.]
performing or executing the first part of an action, activity, or procedure : starting.
*Rosie is just **beginning** to learn geometry, but she already likes it a lot.*
97. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- joggled** \ 'jägəld \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is probably from an English word.
verb
[Could be confused with juggled.]
shook slightly : pushed suddenly but slightly so as to cause to shake or totter : jostled.
*When Rudy **joggled** the table, the tower of blocks tottered a bit but did not fall.*
98. **whizzed** \ 'wizd \
[\ 'hwizd \]
- This word is imitative in origin.
verb
flew or moved swiftly with a hissing or buzzing sound.
*A bumblebee **whizzed** past us on its way to the lavender plants.*
99. **cottonwood** \ 'kät'n.wüd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is made up of a part that went from Arabic to French to English and a part that is originally English.
noun
any of several American trees having a tuft of downy hairs on the seed; especially : a common poplar of the eastern and central U.S. that is often cultivated for its rapid growth and luxuriant foliage or in Europe as a timber tree.
*The **cottonwood** in Ursula's front yard is more than 50 years old.*
100. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- hauling** \ 'hōliŋ \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word passed from Germanic-derived French to English.
verb
[Could be confused with halling.]
transporting from one place to another in a vehicle.
*Sarai will be **hauling** her little cousins from their school to their soccer practice this afternoon.*

101. **slather** \ 'slathər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The origin of this word is unknown.
verb
to spread thickly or lavishly.
*Jacey was so sensitive to the sun that she had to **slather** sunscreen on every inch of exposed skin before she went outside.*
102. **apartment** \ ə'pärtmənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a French word that came from Spanish and Italian Latin-derived words.
noun
a room or a set of rooms used as a dwelling and located in a private house, a hotel, or a building containing only such rooms or suites with hallways.
*Trinh is looking for a new **apartment** in a neighborhood where the rents aren't so high.*
103. **archers** \ 'ärchərz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word passed from Latin to French to English.
plural noun
persons skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.
*Longbow **archers** were crucial to Henry V's victory in the Battle of Agincourt.*
104. **floral** \ 'flōrəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
adjective
of, relating to, or associated with a flower.
*The **floral** emblem of the state of Tennessee is the iris.*
105. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- murals** \ 'myūrəlz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
plural noun
[Could be confused with murrals/merrels.]
paintings or other works applied to and made integral with wall surfaces.
*The students decided to spruce up the outside of the school with a series of **murals**.*
106. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- arrows** \ 'er.ōz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
plural noun
[Could be confused with arose.]
missile weapons shot from a bow and usually consisting of a straight slender shaft that has a point or sharp head of stone or metal, feathers or vanes fastened near the butt, and a nock to be fitted to a bowstring.
*Legolas touched his quiver and realized that he had only three **arrows** left.*

107. **decide** \ di'sīd \
 [\ dē'sīd \]
- This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.
verb
to arrive at a choice or a solution.
*Jeri and Joni usually **decide** what dessert they want before they think about their entrées.*
108. **traditional** \ trə'dishən¹ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
adjective
following or conforming to a cultural feature (as an attitude, belief, custom, institution) preserved or evolved from the past.
*Julian celebrates his heritage by wearing **traditional** clothing during the Basque cultural festival held annually in his hometown.*
109. **adorable** \ ə'dōrəbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin to French.
adjective
extremely charming or lovable : delightful.
*Jameela and the dog had different opinions about whether it was **adorable** to put a sombrero on the dog.*
110. **constant** \ 'kän(t)stənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally from Latin.
noun
something that does not vary or change in its relationship or in an essential relationship with other things.
*No matter what else happens, there is one **constant** in Nora's house: dog hair on every possible surface.*
111. **probably** \ 'prəbəblē \
 [nonstandard pron(s): \ 'prəblē \]
- 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.
adverb
without much doubt : with practical certainty : very likely.
*Malaika's mom checked her phone and said the bus would **probably** be there in a minute.*
112. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- balance** \ 'balən(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Originally Latin, this word passed through French before becoming English.
noun
[Has homonym: baluns.]
stability (as of an upright body) produced by even distribution of weight on each side of the vertical axis.
*Hortense quickly learned how to maintain her **balance** on a bicycle.*

113. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- beyond** \ bē'änd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
 preposition
 [Could be confused with dialectal variant beyond.]
 greater than the grasp or power of.
*Ms. Morris makes sure to give her students work that is neither too easy nor **beyond** their abilities.*
114. **kneeling** \ 'nēliŋ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
 verb
 falling or resting on the joints in the middle part of the human leg.
*Grandma always needed a hand to stand up after **kneeling**.*
115. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- bruise** \ 'brüz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Celtic-derived French word that then became English.
 noun
 [Has homonym: brews. Could be confused with synonymous chiefly Scottish brizz.]
 an injury, especially one produced by a blow or collision, that does not break the surface it injures.
*Benjamin banged his arm on the table, causing a large **bruise**.*
116. **exciting** \ ik'sitiŋ \
 [ek'sitiŋ \]
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
 adjective
 absorbingly interesting.
*The professor told Aliyah that she had chosen an **exciting** subject for her research.*
117. **actually** \ 'akchəwələ \
 [akshəwələ \]
- This word is from a part that went from Latin to French to English plus an English combining form.
 adverb
 in point of fact : in truth — used to imply that one would expect the fact to be the opposite of what is stated.
*Everyone thought she was lying, but it turned out Maddie **actually** was related to the famous basketball player.*
118. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- balm** \ 'bäm \
 [bälm \]
- Probably originally Semitic in origin, this word passed from Greek to Latin and then French before becoming English.
 noun
 [Has homonym: bomb.]
 a healing ointment.
*Erica bought some lip **balm** to soothe her chapped lips.*

119. **donkeys** \ 'dʌŋkēz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is perhaps made up of English elements.
plural noun
domestic mammals of the genus *Equus* that are smaller than horses, with shorter manes and shorter hair on the tail, and with long ears.
Donkeys are slower than horses, but are more surefooted in rough terrain.
120. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- purchase** \ 'pɜrchəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin-derived French to English.
noun
[Could be confused with perches, perchas.]
something obtained for a price in money or its equivalent.
*"Check this out," Micah said, showing off his latest **purchase**.*
121. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- orca** \ 'ɔrkə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
noun
[Could be confused with synonymous orc.]
a relatively small toothed whale that is black above with white underparts and white oval-shaped patches behind the eyes, attains a length of 20 to 30 feet, typically hunts in groups, and preys chiefly on sea mammals (such as seals, sea lions, and other whales), large fish, and squid : killer whale.
*The **orca** is found in all oceans, from the Arctic and Antarctic regions to tropical areas.*
122. **limbering** \ 'lɪmbəriŋ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is of unknown origin.
verb
making flexible or pliant : loosening.
*Susie always made a point of **limbering** up before a long row.*
123. **python** \ 'pɪ.thän \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Greek name that passed to Latin.
noun
a large constricting snake (as a boa or anaconda).
*Marcello feeds his pet ball **python**, Izzy, one frozen mouse (thawed out) each week.*
124. **tomorrow** \ tə'mär(,)ō \
 [\ tə'mór(,)ō \]
- This word is originally English.
adverb
on or for the day after today.
*Patrice intends to start reading her new book **tomorrow**.*

125. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- squinched** \ 'skwɪntʃt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is probably from two English words.
verb
[Could be confused with skinned.]
contorted (as the face) as a signal or as an involuntary sign (as of pain).
*Luka **squinched** his face up as Mom pulled the splinter out of his foot with tweezers, but thankfully it only took a second.*
126. **torment** \ 'tɔr.mənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally from Latin.
noun
extreme pain or anguish of body or mind : severe distress : agony.
*The tsunami brought devastation to the island and **torment** to the islanders.*
127. **arrested** \ ə'rest(,)ed \
 [ə'rest(,)ed \]
- This word passed from Latin to French to English.
verb
taken or kept in custody by authority of law.
*The police **arrested** two suspects, but released them a day later due to lack of evidence.*
128. **pangs** \ 'pɑŋz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is of unknown origin.
plural noun
brief piercing spasms of pain.
*Not 10 minutes after his second breakfast, Frodo was struck with **pangs** of hunger that took him right back to the kitchen for a snack.*
129. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- wrestle** \ 'resəl \
 [nonstandard pron(s): \ 'rasəl \]
- This word is originally English.
verb
[Could be confused with rustle, dialectal English variant wrostle.]
to contend by grappling with and striving to trip or throw down an opponent.
*Kavya and Arushi often **wrestle** on the living room floor even though their mother forbids them from doing it.*
130. **evaded** \ ə'vādəd \
 [\ ē'vādəd \]
- This word passed from Latin to French.
verb
avoided answering directly (as a question or a questioner).
*Jaxon **evaded** Grace's question, but he knew he would eventually have to respond.*

131. **rituals** \ 'richəwəlz \
 [\ 'richwəlz \]
- This word is from Latin.
plural noun
practices done or regularly repeated in a set precise manner so as to satisfy one's sense of fitness and often felt to have a symbolic or quasi-symbolic significance.
*DeMarr had a set of **rituals** involving a very particular way to lace up his sneakers before each game.*
132. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.
- embrace** \ im'brās \
 [\ em'brās \]
- The first part of this word went from Latin to French to English, and the second part went from Greek to Latin to French to English.
verb
[Could be confused with obsolete variant imbrace.]
to clasp in the arms usually as a gesture of affection : to hug.
*Joaquin cannot wait to **embrace** his wife when she arrives home from her lengthy business trip.*
133. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.
- ceiling** \ 'sēliŋ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word was formed in English from a probably Latin-derived French word and an English combining form.
noun
[Has homonym: sealing.]
the overhead inside lining of a room.
*The **ceiling** of Danielle's room is covered with glow-in-the-dark stars.*
134. **innocent** \ 'inəsənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
adjective
free from legal guilt or fault.
*The jury found Cassidy **innocent** of the charge.*
135. **container** \ kən'tānər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of a part that went from Latin to French to English plus an English combining form.
noun
a receptacle (as a box or jar) for packing or shipment of articles or goods.
*Juana's meal delivery shipment arrives packed in a specially lined **container**.*
136. **overtly** \ ɔ'vɜrtl̩ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word was formed in English from a Latin-derived French part plus an English combining form.
adverb
publicly, openly, manifestly.
*The player's habit of **overtly** criticizing the referees ended up getting him a hefty fine from the league.*

137. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- oftentimes** \ 'ɒfən.tɪmz \
 [\ 'ɒftən.tɪmz \
This word is from English.
adverb
[Could be confused with variant oftentimes.]
not seldom : frequently.
*When the weather is nice, Maria **oftentimes** takes her book out to the hammock to read.*
138. **economy** \ ē'känəmē \
 [\ ə'känəmē \
Originally from Greek, this word passed through Latin and French before becoming English.
noun
a system relating to or concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods.
*One sign that an **economy** is doing well is a low unemployment rate.*
139. **reservation** \ .rezər'vāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word passed to English from Latin-derived French.
noun
an engaging in advance of some accommodation or service.
*Melisandre and Mathias called the restaurant ahead of time to ask about a **reservation** before heading out.*
140. *The following word has two or more correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.*
- benefited** or \ 'benə.fɪtəd \
benefitted [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.
verb
to have been useful, helpful, or profitable to: aided.
*The new outdoor meeting area **benefitted** both the teachers and students at the school.*
141. **temperature** \ 'tempər.chür \
 [\ 'tempər.tyūr, 'tempərə.chür,
 'tempərə.tūr, 'tempərə.tyūr \
This word is from Latin.
noun
degree of hotness or coldness measured on one of several arbitrary scales based on some observable phenomenon (as the expansion of mercury).
*In Washington, D.C., the average **temperature** ranges from about 30 degrees Fahrenheit in winter to about 86 degrees Fahrenheit in summer.*
142. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- peevish** \ 'pēvɪsh \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
adjective
[Could be confused with beevish.]
marked by ill temper (as actions or words).
*The nurse showed great patience and forbearance toward his **peevish** patient.*

143. **Chicago** \ shə'kă(.)gō \
 [\ shə'kó(.)gō \]
- This word is a U.S. geographical name.
geographical entry
city and port on Lake Michigan in northeastern Illinois.
*Although **Chicago** is nicknamed “The Windy City,” it is actually less windy than many other U.S. cities.*
144. **doorjamb** \ 'dôr.jam \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of an originally English part and a part that went from Latin to French to English.
noun
an upright piece forming the side of an entranceway into a building or a room.
*Hasmik bumped her elbow against the **doorjamb** while bringing in the laundry.*
145. **flybys** \ 'flī.bīz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is made of English elements.
plural noun
flights of a spacecraft past a celestial body (as Mars) close enough to obtain scientific data.
*There have been numerous **flybys** of Mars, including a dual mission in 1969 by Mariner 6 and 7 that recorded information about the planet’s atmosphere.*
146. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- Andean** \ 'an(.)dēən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a South American geographical name plus an English combining form.
adjective
[Could be confused with Indian.]
of, relating to, or characteristic of a mountain system of South America extending along its western coast from Panama to Tierra del Fuego.
*The **Andean** condor is the largest bird of prey in the world.*
147. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- poppet** \ 'päpät \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an English word that passed from Latin to French before becoming English.
noun
[Could be confused with puppet.]
little one, dear — used in Britain.
*“Come along, **poppet**,” said the nanny to her two-year-old charge.*
148. **bovines** \ 'bō.vīnz \
 [\ 'bō.vēnz \]
- This word is from Latin.
plural noun
animals of a genus of ruminant mammals that includes the wild and domestic cattle and sometimes the water buffaloes, or of a closely related genus.
*It was easy for Miguel to spot the lone horse in a field full of **bovines**.*

149. **pistons** \ 'pɪstənz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] plural noun
sliding pieces moved by or moving against fluid pressure and each usually consisting of a short cylinder fitting within a cylindrical vessel along which it moves back and forth.
*Talia identified the moving pieces in the reciprocating engines as **pistons**.*
150. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
Angola \ əŋ'gɒlə \
[an'gɒlə] geographical entry
This word is an African geographical name.
[Could be confused with currency unit angolar.]
a country in southwestern Africa on the Atlantic coast south of the mouth of the Congo River.
*Agostinho Neto, a physician and a gifted poet, was the first president of **Angola** after it achieved independence from Portugal in 1975.*
151. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
brooding \ 'brʊdɪŋ \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] verb
This word is originally English.
[Could be confused with bruting, bruiting.]
dwelling continuously or moodily on a subject.
*Jagdeep sat in his room, **brooding** over his grade on the math test.*
152. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
geopolitics \ ,jɛə'pɒlə.tɪks \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] plural noun
This word is a translation of a German word, but the word parts are originally Greek.
[Could be confused with differently pronounced synonym Geopolitik.]
a study of the influence of such physical factors as geography, economics, and demography upon the politics and especially the foreign policy of a state.
*The **geopolitics** of mainland European nations are fascinating given the nations' long histories and close proximity.*
153. **feisty** \ 'fɪstɪ \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] adjective
This word is originally English.
having or showing a lively aggressiveness : spunky.
*The **feisty** little terrier would play fetch for hours.*

154. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- serum** \ 'sirəm \
 [\ 'sērəm, 'serəm \]
- This word is from Latin.
noun
[Could be confused with plural sera, Sarum.]
a clear fluid containing antibodies that is obtained from the blood of an animal subjected to repeated sublethal doses of a microorganism or a specific toxin and that is used in treatment of the disease caused by the respective microorganism or toxin (such as diphtheria or tetanus).
*Balto was a Siberian Husky famous for leading a team of sled dogs that rushed a **serum** to Nome, Alaska, to combat a diphtheria outbreak.*
155. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- embossed** \ əm'bäst \
 [\ em'bäst, əm'böst \]
- This word consists of parts that went from Latin to French to English.
verb
[Could be confused with embosked.]
adorned (as leather or metal) with raised work.
*The leather saddle was **embossed** with images of cactus roses.*
156. **ordained** \ ɔr'dānd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
verb
invested with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.
*Diane was **ordained** as a minister after graduating from the seminary.*
157. **unacknowledged** \ .ənik'nālijd \
 [\ .ənak'nālijd \]
- This word is originally English.
adjective
not generally known and openly stated to be real or true : unrecognized, unaccepted.
*Gina felt herself to be the **unacknowledged** leader of the group.*
158. **defunct** \ də'fəŋ(k)t \
 [\ də'fəŋ(k)t \]
- This word is from Latin.
adjective
having finished the course of life or existence : dead, deceased, extinct.
*The mechanical adding machine became **defunct** following the advent of the pocket calculator.*
159. **acrid** \ 'akrəd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of an originally Latin part plus an originally English part.
adjective
unpleasantly or irritatingly sharp or strong to the taste or to the smell : stingingly bitter : caustic.
*The **acrid** sulfur fumes made Gustavo’s eyes water.*

160.	retribution	\ .rɛtrə'byʊʃən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Latin to French to English. noun something given or exacted in compensation; especially : punishment. <i>Art felt certain that his fender bender was divine retribution for all the times he had honked his horn impatiently at other drivers.</i>
161.	churned	\ 'chɜrnd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Ultimately of uncertain origin, this word is from Germanic-derived English. verb produced, proceeded with, or experienced violent motion or agitation. <i>Winnie's stomach churned after eating three corn dogs and then going on the looping roller coaster.</i>
162.	reenactment	\ .rɛə'naktmənt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is composed of parts that went from Latin to French to English. noun the process of performing again. <i>A history enthusiast, Kartik desperately wanted to attend a reenactment of the Battle of Gettysburg.</i>
163.	exhilaration	\ ɪg.zɪlə'ræʃən \ [ɛg.zɪlə'ræʃən \]	This word is from Latin. noun the feeling or the state of being refreshed, invigorated, or stimulated. <i>Nothing could match the exhilaration Sebastian felt when zooming down a mountain on skis.</i>
164.	pioneered	\ .pɪə'nɪrd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Latin to French to English. verb acted as one that begins or helps develop something new and prepares a way for others to follow : led the way. <i>Yasmin pioneered the use of baggies to keep board game pieces organized, and it changed our family's life forever.</i>
165.	<i>Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.</i>		
	tenets	\ 'tenəts \ [ɪ'tɛnəts \]	This word is from Latin. plural noun [Could be confused with tenants.] principles, dogmas, beliefs, or doctrines generally held to be true; especially : ones held in common by members of an organization, group, movement, or profession. <i>One of the tenets of Joey's philosophy is that people are inherently good, but dogs are better.</i>
166.	subsidence	\ səb'sɪd'ɪn(t)s \ [ɪ'səbsədəns, 'səbsədən(t)s \]	This word is from Latin. noun the act or process of sinking to the bottom or settling : a falling, lowering, or flattening out. <i>After the subsidence of the silt Chantelle had stirred up in the creek, the water flowed clear again.</i>

167. **configuration** \ kən.fɪgə'ræʃən \
[\ kən.fɪgə'ræʃən, kən.fɪgə'ræʃən \] This word is originally from Latin.
noun
relative arrangement of parts.
*The botany students learned to identify the plants by the **configuration** of their leaves.*
168. **provocation** \ ,prəvə'kæʃən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] Originally Latin, this word passed through French before becoming English.
noun
the act or process of stirring up or bringing about : stimulation, incitement.
*Gareth's conversation with his teacher served as a **provocation** to further thoughts about his essay topic.*
169. **pomade** \ pə'mæd \
[\ pə'mæd, pə'mæd \] This word is from a Latin word that became Italian and then French.
noun
a fragrant usually medicated ointment for the hair or scalp.
*Jeremy enjoyed the sweet fragrance of his favorite **pomade**, but he did not like its waxy texture.*
170. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
crevices \ 'krevəsəz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word went from Latin to French to English.
plural noun
[Could be confused with similarly defined crevasses.]
narrow openings of some depth caused especially by a split or cleavage : narrow recess-like slits.
*As the statue had been outside for centuries, there were **crevices** in the marble.*
171. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
dissolute \ 'disələt \
[\ 'disələt, 'disələt \] This word is from Latin.
adjective
[Could be confused with desolate.]
unrestrained or lawless in conduct.
*The board voted to condemn the **dissolute** behavior of one of its members.*
172. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
intubated \ 'ɪn.tü.bätəd \
[\ 'ɪn.tyü.bätəd, ɪn'tü.bätəd \] This word is composed of originally Latin parts.
verb
[Could be confused with incubated.]
treated by the introduction of a tube into a hollow organ (as the trachea or intestine) to keep the latter open or to restore its openness if obstructed.
*The patient had to be **intubated** to keep his airway open.*

173. **seminary** \ 'semə.nerē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
noun
an institution for the training of candidates for the priesthood, ministry, or rabbinate.
*The pulpit committee's first choice for pastor is a young person who has just completed training at **seminary**.*
174. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
batten \ 'bat'n \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a word that went from Greek to Latin to French to English.
verb
[Could be confused with batting.]
to fasten by or as if by means of a reinforcing strip.
*The crew will **batten** down the hatches if the waves grow higher.*
175. **counterfeit** \ 'kaüntər.fɪt \
[nonstandard pron(s): \ 'kaüntər.fēt \] This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.
noun
[Second pronunciation is British.]
an imitation or replica markedly close or faithful to an original and typically made to deceive for gain.
*Having paid over \$100 for an autographed photo of Justin Bieber, Rilla was indignant to discover that it was a **counterfeit**.*
176. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
inaudible \ in'òdəbəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
adjective
[Could be confused with synonymous un audible.]
incapable of being heard.
*Due to high winds on the day of filming, the dialogue in the footage is **inaudible**.*
177. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
urchins \ 'ərçhənz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word went from Latin to French to English.
plural noun
[Could be confused with synonymous hurcheons.]
impudent or roguish youngsters.
*The musical featured a chorus of **urchins** singing about life on the streets.*
178. **conifers** \ 'känəfərz \
[\ 'kɔnəfərz \] This word is from Latin.
plural noun
plants of an order of chiefly evergreen trees and shrubs having acicular to linear or lanceolate leaves and a woody cone or fleshy aril.
*Julio loved the **conifers** most in the winter, when they were almost the only green in the landscape.*

179. **vestments** \ 'ves(t)mənts \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] plural noun
liturgical garments : articles of the ceremonial attire and insignia that are worn by ecclesiastical officiants and assistants during divine service as appropriate to the rite and indicative of their hierarchical rank.
*The minister wore purple and white **vestments** on Easter Sunday.*
180. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
emigrate \ 'eməgrāt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] verb
This word is from Latin.
[Could be confused with immigrate.]
to leave a place of abode (as a country) for life or residence elsewhere.
*Ash's family decided to **emigrate** from Nepal to America after a devastating earthquake destroyed their home.*
181. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
deign \ 'dān \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] verb
This word came to English from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
[Has homonym: Dane.]
to descend to a less formal or dignified level.
*During the debate, the candidate said that she would not **deign** to respond to her opponent's ugly, baseless claims.*
182. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
canid \ 'kanəd \
['känəd \] noun
This word is from Latin.
[Could be confused with caned.]
a member of a family of carnivorous mammals including the dogs, wolves, jackals, foxes, and extinct related animals.
*The New Guinea highland wild dog, an ancient **canid** feared to be extinct, was recently spotted in the wild.*
183. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
lurid \ 'lūrəd \
['lərəd \] adjective
This word is from Latin.
[Could be confused with lured.]
highly colored : extravagant, gaudy, sensational.
*Rebecca's **lurid** shirt and plaid pants were a hit at the dance.*
184. **fumatorium** \ ,fyümə'tōrēəm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] noun
This word is from Latin.
an airtight compartment in which vapor may be generated to destroy fungal or insect pests (as on growing plants).
*Gregor put his beloved bonsai into a **fumatorium** in an attempt to address the aphid infestation.*

185. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- masa** \ 'mäsä \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin to Spanish.
 noun
 [Could be confused with massa.]
 a dough used in Mexican cuisine (as for tortillas and tamales) that is made from ground corn soaked in a lime and water solution.
***Masa** is nutritionally superior to many other corn preparations because soaking corn in calcium hydroxide makes niacin, or Vitamin B3, available for absorption in the human body.*
186. **starboard** \ 'stärbärd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
 noun
 the right side of a ship or airplane looking forward.
*The ship’s tour guide pointed to **starboard** when porpoises began leaping in the water.*
187. **maneuverable** \ mə'nüvərəbəl \
 [\ mə'nyüvərəbəl \]
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
 adjective
 capable of being guided or directed with adroitness and design.
*After driving her grandfather’s ancient car for years, Hannah was thrilled at how **maneuverable** her new car proved to be.*
188. **forsooth** \ fər'süth \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
 adverb
 in truth : certainly.
***Forsooth**, there were those who doubted the king’s word, but none would dare do so openly.*
189. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- chemotherapy** \ .kēmō'therəpē \
 [\ .kemō'therəpē \]
- This word was formed in German from originally Greek parts before coming to English.
 noun
 [Could be confused with hemotherapy.]
 the administration of one or more cytotoxic drugs to destroy or inhibit the growth and division of malignant cells in the treatment of cancer.
*When Ellen was going through **chemotherapy**, her friends and family worked together to make sure she had lots of support at home.*

195. **preternaturally** \ ,prētər'nachərəlē \
 [\ ,pretər'nachərəlē \]
 This word is from Latin.
 adverb
 in a manner lying beyond or outside ordinary experience : in a manner inexplicable by ordinary means.
*Stevie was **preternaturally** gifted at the piano and seemed to be able to make lovely music without receiving a single lesson.*
196. **Leander** \ lē'andər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word passed from Greek to Latin.
 noun
 in Greek mythology, a youth who swims the Hellespont nightly to visit Hero and who ultimately drowns in one of the crossings.
***Leander** swam in the darkness by the light in Hero's tower and drowned one evening when the light was extinguished.*
197. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
mullioned \ 'məlyənd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is probably an alteration of a word that passed from Latin to French to English.
 verb
 [Could be confused with millioned.]
 furnished with slender vertical usually nonstructural bars or piers forming a division between the lights of windows, doors, or screens.
*All of the windows of the castle were **mullioned** into elegant diamond-shaped sections.*
198. **Zimbabwe** \ zim'bä(,)bwā \
 [\ zim'bäbwē \
 This word is an African geographical entry.
 geographical entry
 a landlocked country in southern Africa south of the Zambezi River; capital Harare.
*Hwange National Park in **Zimbabwe** is one of the richest areas of biodiversity in Africa, and includes populations of lions, elephants, kudus, and wildebeests.*
199. **architrave** \ 'ärkə,träv \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word consists of a Greek part that passed into Latin and an originally Latin part.
 noun
 the molded band, group of moldings, or other architectural member around a door or other opening especially if rectangular in form.
*Nicholas was fascinated by the shell motif on the door's **architrave**.*
200. **parathas** \ pə'rätəz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Hindi.
 plural noun
 unleavened Indian wheat breads that are usually fried on a griddle.
*Vinod loved it when his grandmother made **parathas** stuffed with spicy mashed potatoes.*

201. **tilapia** \ tə'lāpēə \
 [\ tə'lāpēə \]
- This word is from Latin.
noun
any of a genus of African freshwater food fishes that resemble the American sunfishes.
*Some American fish farms have been raising **tilapia** for stocking in ponds and lakes.*
202. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- roulette** \ rü'let \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
noun
[Could be confused with rillet/rillette.]
a gambling game in which players bet on which numbered red or black compartment of a revolving wheel a small ball spun in the opposite direction will come to rest in.
*Bonita spent her entire time on the riverboat playing **roulette**.*
203. **sackbuts** \ 'sak(ɪ)bəts \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a French word.
plural noun
medieval trombones.
*Although **sackbuts** resemble modern trombones, they have narrower bells and produce a different type of sound.*
204. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- Gaels** \ 'gälz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word passed from Irish to Irish Gaelic and Scottish Gaelic.
plural noun
[Has homonym: gales.]
Celtic inhabitants of Ireland, Scotland, or the Isle of Man.
*Traditionally, **Gaels** organized their society into clans.*
205. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
The speller should not be disqualified based upon noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based upon uttering the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.
- hurdy-gurdy** \ ,hərdē'gərdē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is probably imitative in origin.
noun
[Could be confused with hirdie-girdie.]
a stringed instrument resembling a neckless lute or viol that is played by turning a crank to make a rosined wheel revolve against the strings and by fingering a row of keys positioned parallel to the strings.
*The **hurdy-gurdy** has three different kinds of strings: the drone strings, the melody strings, and the buzzing bridge.*

206. *The following word has two or more correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.*
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| misericords or
misericordes | \ mə'zerəkòrdz \
[\ 'mizərə.kòrdz \] | This word went from Latin to French to English.
plural noun
small projections on the bottom of hinged church seats that give support to a standing worshiper when the seats are turned up; also : the seats themselves.
<i>Winchester Cathedral in England has a large collection of intricately carved 14th-century misericords.</i> |
|--|---|---|
207. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- | | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| undine | \ 'ən.dēn \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | This word is from Latin.
noun
[Could be confused with synonymous ondine.]
a water nymph : an elemental spirit of the water.
<i>Hans’ favorite tale is about an undine who gives up her happy life in the ocean in exchange for a human soul.</i> |
|---------------|--|---|
208. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Vesuvian | \ və'süvĕən \
[\ və'süvyən \] | The first part of this word is from an Italian geographical name and the second part is an English combining form.
adjective
[Could be confused with vesuvin.]
marked by uncertainty or sudden outbursts : furious.
<i>Takeru’s cardiologist advised him to control his Vesuvian rage lest he jeopardize his health.</i> |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|
209. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- | | | |
|-------------|--|--|
| urad | \ 'ürəd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | This word is from Hindi.
noun
[Could be confused with similarly defined urd.]
a small-seeded Indian pulse resembling the related mung bean and often cultivated as a small grain crop.
<i>Urad is high in folate and can be found in many Indian dishes, including dal and dosas.</i> |
|-------------|--|--|
210. **Sikhism**
- | | |
|--|--|
| \ 'sĕ.kizəm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | The first part of this word is from a word that passed from Sanskrit to Hindi, and the second part is an English combining form.
noun
a monotheistic religion of India founded about 1500 and characterized by its allegiance to sacred scriptures.
<i>Traditionally in Sikhism, babies’ names begin with the first letter of the hymn sung at their birth and naming ceremony, followed by Singh for boys and Kaur for girls.</i> |
|--|--|

211. **thurible** \ 'thúrəbəl \
 [\ 'thyúrəbəl, 'thərəbəl \]
 This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English.
 noun
 a vessel used in religious services for burning incense.
*When a **thurible** is used in the procession, the odor of incense suffuses the church.*
212. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
nares \ 'nɑ.rēz \
 [\ 'nā.rēz \]
 This word is from Latin.
 plural noun
 [Could be confused with naris, naras.]
 the openings of the nose or nasal cavity of a vertebrate.
*Stenotic **nares**, otherwise known as “constricted nostrils,” is a condition that occurs mainly in short-nosed dogs.*
213. *The following word has two or more correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.*
eurhythmics or \ yú'riθmiks \
eurythmics [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 There is no origin listed in our dictionary.
 plural noun
 a method of musical training for young people developed by Swiss composer Émile Jaques-Dalcroze in the early 20th century that involves specific body movements in response to changing rhythms and pitches.
*One benefit children often get from **eurhythmics** is the ability to express music in movement.*
214. **caparisoned** \ kə'parəsənd \
 [\ kə'parəzənd \]
 This word passed from Spanish to French.
 verb
 dressed richly : adorned.
*Albert loved the way the trees were **caparisoned** with white after the winter’s first snow.*
215. **lustrum** \ 'ləstrəm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Latin.
 noun
 a period of five years.
*At their fifth anniversary celebration, Eva and Haruto referred to their marriage as a “**lustrum** of love and bliss.”*
216. **cuirass** \ 'kyú.ras \
 [\ 'kwi.ras \]
 This word passed from Latin to French to English.
 noun
 any ancient close-fitting body armor.
*The samurai’s **cuirass** was crafted out of scales of iron and leather.*

217. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.

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

doppelgänger \ 'däpəl.gəŋər \
 [\ 'däpəl.gəŋər \]

This word is from German.
noun
[Could be confused with synonymous cross-reference doubleganger.]
a living person who closely resembles another living person.
*The person Marshall mistook to be his best friend, Barney, turned out to be a **doppelgänger**.*

218. **Arcturus** \ ärk'türəs \
 [\ ärk'tyürəs \]
- This word passed from Greek to Latin.
noun
a giant fixed star of the first magnitude that is the brightest star in the constellation Boötes.
*The name of **Arcturus** in Greek derives from its relationship with the tail of the Ursa Major constellation, also known as the Great Bear.*

219. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.

carillon \ 'karəlän \
 [\ 'karələn, 'karē.än,
 'karē.ōn, kə'rilyən \]

This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
noun
[Could be confused with carolin.]
a set of fixed bells pitched in chromatic series of at least two octaves and sounded by hammers controlled by a keyboard, each bell being tuned to harmonize with the others.
*The **carillon**, which was only introduced in the United States in 1922, is particularly well suited for playing Baroque music, such as compositions by Bach and Handel.*

220. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.

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

biryani or \ bir'yänē \
biriani [\ .birē'änē \]

This word is from a Persian-derived Hindi word.
noun
[Could be confused with barani/baroni.]
an Indian dish of meat, fish, or vegetables cooked with rice flavored especially with saffron or turmeric.
*Naysa added a dollop of raita and a sprinkling of cashews to her **biryani**.*

221. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- cirrhosis** \ sə'rōsəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of a Greek part plus a Latin combining form.
 noun
 [Could be confused with xerosis, psoriasis, sorosis.]
 widespread disruption of normal liver structure by fibrosis and the formation of regenerative nodules that is caused by any of various chronic progressive conditions affecting the liver (such as hepatitis).
*Mahmood’s cocker spaniel developed **cirrhosis** as a result of an untreated heartworm infection.*
222. **kumkum** \ 'kūm.kūm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Perhaps originally of Semitic origin, this word passed from Sanskrit to Hindi.
 noun
 red turmeric powder used for making the distinctive Hindu mark on the forehead.
*Many Indians apply **kumkum** to their foreheads between their eyebrows, which is the location of the sixth chakra, or the third eye.*
223. **kirpan** \ kir'pän \
 [\ kər'pän \]
- This word passed from Sanskrit to Panjabi and Hindi.
 noun
 the sacred dagger of the Sikhs.
*Although a **kirpan** might resemble a sword, it is actually an article of faith and is worn at all times close to the body.*
224. **fado** \ 'fä(.)thü \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to Portuguese.
 noun
 a Portuguese folk song typically plaintive or mournful.
*In the city of Coimbra, singers of **fado** are traditionally men in academic costume.*
225. **Jicarilla** \ .həkə'rēyə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Nahuatl-derived Spanish.
 noun
 an Apache people of the western group ranging through southeastern Colorado, northern New Mexico, and adjacent sections of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.
*The **Jicarilla** are known for their basketry, which often features representations of animals and geometric designs.*

The 150 Additional Words can be found on the following pages. Please continue with the next text box.

Words 226–375 are selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged

*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.*

Pronouncer, please read the following to your spellers:

“Spellers, we have reached the portion of the competition where we are moving into a different section of the list. The words leading up to now were studied as part of the School Spelling Bee Study List. The source for the remaining rounds will be Merriam-Webster Unabridged. Although the next section of words might sound less difficult, you have not had the opportunity to study this list of words prior to today’s competition.”

226. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.

shocked

\ 'shäkt \

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word came to English from a French word that was probably Germanic in origin.

verb

[Could be confused with chocked.]

struck with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust : offended, astonished, scandalized.

*Marley was **shocked** to realize that she hadn’t seen her friend in over 20 years.*

227. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.

glance

\ 'glän(t)s \

[nonstandard pron(s): \ 'glän(t)s \]

This word is an alteration of an originally English word.

noun

[Could be confused with glands.]

a quick, brief, hurried, or cursory look.

*Helen took a **glance** at the lacy green dress as she scurried past the window display.*

228. **stashed**

\ 'stasht \

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

The origin of this word is unknown.

verb

stored in a usually secret place for future use.

*Ebony **stashed** the first edition of her favorite novel under her mattress so her younger brother wouldn’t find it.*

229. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.

y’all

\ 'yöl \

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is a contraction.

pronoun

[Has homonym: yawl.]

you-all — used chiefly in the U.S. South.

*“Hey, **y’all!**” Marcy called out as she saw her neighbors approaching.*

230. **probe** \ 'prōb \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
verb
to search into, search through, or explore with great thoroughness by or as if by penetrating or trying to penetrate deeply into unknown or obscure points or parts.
*Spider-Man didn't like anyone to **probe** into his secret identity; he preferred to be known only as Peter Parker.*
231. **sunken** \ 'sʊŋkən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
adjective
submerged; especially : lying at the bottom of a body of water.
*Tessa and her family snorkled past a **sunken** ship on their island vacation.*
232. **dubbed** \ 'dəbd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is an alteration of a word that passed from Latin to French to English.
verb
provided a motion-picture film with a new sound track (as for substituting dialogue in a foreign language).
*Originally in Chinese, the martial arts film had been **dubbed** into English, which Jenny liked because she didn't like reading subtitles.*
233. **prompted** \ 'præmptəd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word came into English from Latin.
verb
reminded (one acting or reciting) of words or topics forgotten : assisted by suggesting or uttering the next words of something forgotten or imperfectly learned : gave a cue to.
*The director **prompted** Sharisse with the next lines of her solo.*
234. **breakneck** \ 'brāk'nek \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from two originally English parts.
adjective
very rapid : headlong.
*Lillias knows that riding her bike at a **breakneck** pace isn't wise, but she occasionally does it anyway.*
235. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.
blunder \ 'blʌndər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
noun
[Could be confused with plunder.]
an error or mistake resulting usually from ignorance, mental confusion, or carelessness.
*Juniel apologized for his **blunder** in forgetting to bring matches on the camping trip, but also impressed everyone by starting the fire using flint and steel.*

236. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.
- movement** \ 'müvmənt \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that passed to French and then English, and the second part is an English combining form.
- noun
- [Could be confused with moveman.]
- change of place or position or posture.
- Serena’s jerky **movement** threw her partner off balance.*
237. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.
- fuses** \ 'fyüzəz \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
- verb
- [Has homonym: fuzes/fuses.]
- becomes integrated : unites, merges.
- Amara’s hobby **fuses** her passion for technology with her dedication to community service.*
238. **clickbait** \ 'klik.bā́t \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word is probably of imitative origin, and the second came to English from Old Norse.
- noun
- online material (such as headlines) designed to make readers want to click on hyperlinks especially when the links lead to content of dubious value or interest.
- Isaac claims he never falls for **clickbait**.*
239. **dislodge** \ dis'läj \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word passed from Latin- and Germanic-derived French to English.
- verb
- to force to leave or give up an advantage or favorable position.
- Latrice hopes she can **dislodge** her big sister from the best spot on the couch.*
240. **miffed** \ 'mift \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The origin of this word is unknown.
- adjective
- put out : offended, hurt.
- Tansy was **miffed** that her friends went to the movie without her.*
241. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.
- quibble** \ 'kwibəl \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is probably from a word that is perhaps from Latin.
- verb
- [Could be confused with cribble.]
- to indulge in argumentation, protestation, or criticism marked by or consisting of minor objections arising typically from an exaggerated tendency to find fault : to bicker.
- Everyone knows that Darla will **quibble** with whatever the teacher says.*

242. **tempo** \ 'temp.ə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin-derived Italian.
noun
rate of motion or activity : pace.
*The frenzied dance slowed to a gentle, lyrical **tempo**.*
243. **panther** \ 'pæn(t)θər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Probably originally of non-Indo-European origin, this word went from Greek to Latin to French to English.
noun
a leopard of the black color phase.
*Miguel managed to snap a picture of a **panther** on his photo safari in Kenya.*
244. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
flair \ 'fler \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word went from Latin to French.
noun
[Has homonym: flare.]
a uniquely attractive quality : style.
*Even when she is following a recipe, Eunice never makes a dish without adding a little of her own **flair**.*
245. **unsettling** \ .ən'set'liŋ \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is English with English combining forms.
adjective
having the effect of upsetting, disturbing, or discomposing.
*As soon as he walked into the room, Jacques had an **unsettling** feeling that something was wrong.*
246. **splendid** \ 'splendəd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
adjective
very good, fine, pleasant, or enjoyable : excellent, praiseworthy.
*Ms. Fitzwilliam told the class that they had done a **splendid** job on their geography projects.*
247. **threadbare** \ 'θred.bər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is formed from two originally English elements.
adjective
having lost its freshness or bloom : lacking in novelty or interest : trite, hackneyed.
*After four seasons, the show’s plotlines were getting a little **threadbare** and repetitive.*
248. **contrasting** \ kən'trastiŋ \
[\ 'kän.trastiŋ \]
This word went from Latin to French to English.
verb
comparing in respect of differences.
*After her trip to Germany, Olivia found herself **contrasting** etiquette at home and abroad.*
249. **picket** \ 'pikət \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Probably originally of Celtic origin, this word passed through French before becoming English.
noun
a pointed or sharpened stake, post, peg, or pale, such as a pale used in making fences.
*Harini gathered her supplies in preparation of fixing the **picket** the recent windstorm had damaged.*

250. **fanfic** \ 'fan.fɪk \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is a shortening of a phrase made of an originally Latin element plus an element that went from Latin to French to English.
- noun
- an example of stories involving popular characters that are written by enthusiasts and now often posted on the Internet.
- Yannick spent all summer writing his first Sherlock Holmes-themed **fanfic**.*
251. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- notion** \ 'nɒʃhən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
- noun
- [Could be confused with motion.]
- the meaning or context assigned by the mind to a term: conception, idea.
- The teacher admitted that his **notion** of Abraham Lincoln's oral delivery came more from movies than from history books.*
252. **unseemly** \ .ən'si:mli \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally Old Norse word that then passed into English and an English combining form.
- adjective
- not according with established standards of good form or taste : indecent.
- Molly thought it was **unseemly** to begin eating when other people at the table hadn't received their food yet.*
253. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- imprint** \ im'prɪnt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word passed to English from Latin-derived French.
- verb
- [Could be confused with in-print.]
- to fix indelibly or permanently (as on the memory).
- Every evening of his vacation, Noel spent a few minutes thinking over the adventures of the day to **imprint** them on his memory.*
254. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- involvement** \ ən'vɒlvmənt \
[ən'vɒlvmənt \]
- The first part of this word passed from Latin to English, and the second part is an English combining form.
- noun
- [Could be confused with evolvment.]
- the act or an instance of drawing in as a participant.
- Meena's **involvement** with the animal rescue group became all-encompassing.*
255. **membrane** \ 'mem.brɑ:n \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
- noun
- a thin soft pliable sheet or layer especially of animal or vegetable origin.
- When dough is kneaded, gluten forms an elastic **membrane** that gives bread its chewiness.*

256.	impression	\ ɒm'preshən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Latin to French to English. noun an especially marked influence or effect on feeling, sense, or mind. <i>The actor made a strong impression during the audition, and the director was sure that he was the right person for the role.</i>
257.	noticeably	\ 'nɔ̄təsəblē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of a part that went from Latin to French to English plus English combining forms. adverb in a manner capable of being observed. <i>The water in the lake becomes noticeably colder just a few meters away from shore.</i>
258.	frigid	\ 'frijəd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective markedly lacking heat or warmth : very cold. <i>The mountain climbers wore extra layers of clothing to combat the frigid conditions.</i>
259.	affirm	\ ə'fɜ̄rm \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally Latin word that passed to Anglo-French before becoming English. verb to validate, to confirm. <i>Ursula voted to affirm the candidate.</i>
260.	sleuthing	\ 'slüthɪŋ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Old Norse to English. verb acting as a detective or investigator : following a track, trace, or clue : searching for information or facts. <i>Dad's sleuthing would certainly uncover who had used the car and left it without a drop of gas in the tank.</i>
261.	engagement	\ ən'gājmənt \ [ən'gājmənt \]	This word is from Germanic-derived French, plus an English combining form. noun a mutual promise or contract for a future marriage : betrothal. <i>Soledad was thrilled at the news of her friend's engagement.</i>
262.	<i>Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.</i>	restoration \ ˌrestə'rāshən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Latin to French to English. noun [Has homonym: restauration.] a bringing back to or putting back into a former position or condition : reinstatement, renewal, reestablishment. <i>After the devastating fire, Mellie knew that the restoration of her bakery could take a long time.</i>

263. **extracted** \ ik'straktəd \
 [\ ek'straktəd \]
 This word passed from Latin to English.
 verb
 pulled out (as something embedded or otherwise firmly fixed) forcibly or with great effort.
*The dentist said that the infected tooth could not be saved and would need to be **extracted**.*
264. **irresponsible** \ ɪri'spæn(t)səbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word consists of originally Latin elements.
 adjective
 lacking a proper or adequate sense of moral, legal, or mental accountability.
*Mom said that Ming was still too **irresponsible** to have such an expensive phone.*
265. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.
descent \ də'sent \
 [\ də'sent \]
 This word went from Latin to French to English.
 noun
 [Has homonym: dissent.]
 an inclination downward : an inclined or sloping surface.
*The rollercoaster picked up incredible speed on the **descent**, then slowed as it rounded the bend.*
266. **clarified** \ 'klerəfɪd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word went from Latin to French to English.
 verb
 made (a liquid or something liquefied) clear, pure, or pellucid : freed from unwanted solid matter.
*Ashwini **clarified** the butter by melting it, letting the pot simmer, skimming the solids from the top, and then pouring the remaining liquid through cheesecloth.*
267. **tremendous** \ tri'mendəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Latin.
 adjective
 astonishing by reason of extreme size, power, greatness, or excellence.
*Wendy raved that months of spelling bee preparation had left her with a **tremendous** vocabulary.*
268. **sermon** \ 'sɜrmən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word went from Latin to French to English.
 noun
 a religious discourse delivered in public usually by a member of the clergy as a part of a worship service.
*Juana found the minister’s **sermon** unusually long but also relevant and inspiring.*

269. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.
- ally** \ 'a.lī \
 [\ ə'li \]
- This word is from an originally Latin word that passed through French to English.
- noun
- [Has homonym: trademark Alli.]
- someone or something associated with another as a helper : supporter.
- Keisha's twin brother is also her strongest **ally** when it comes to getting Dad to say yes.*
270. **instilled** \ in'stild \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin to French.
- verb
- imparted or introduced gradually : caused to be taken in little by little.
- Kaylee's grandmother had **instilled** a respect and reverence for the woods in all of her children, who passed it on to theirs.*
271. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.
- encounter** \ ən'kaüntər \
 [\ en'kaüntər \]
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
- verb
- [Has homonym: obsolete variant incounter.]
- to come upon face to face : to meet.
- Theo was pleased to **encounter** an old friend of his when he visited his hometown for the holidays.*
272. **appealed** \ ə'pēld \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.
- verb
- called upon or referred to another as a recognized authority for corroboration, vindication, or decision.
- When the teacher accused him of talking, Dorian **appealed** to the class to vouch for the fact that he hadn't made a sound.*
273. **bemusement** \ bi'myüzmənt \
 [\ bē'myüzmənt \]
- This word consists of originally English and Latin elements.
- noun
- the quality or state of being confused or bewildered.
- Although he thought his Spanish was pretty good, the unfamiliar regional accent reduced Hector to a state of utter **bemusement**.*
274. **neutrality** \ nü'tralətē \
 [\ nyü'tralətē \]
- This word is from an originally Latin word.
- noun
- a condition of being uninvolved in contests or controversies between others or of refraining from taking part on either side of such contest or controversy.
- During the snowball fight, Georg maintained his **neutrality** by observing from the sidelines.*

275. **replenish** \ ri'plenish \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word passed from Latin-derived French to English.
verb
to fill up again.
*It is unlikely that even this year's heavy rainfall will completely **replenish** the aquifers depleted during last year's statewide drought.*
276. **disclosure** \ dā'sklōzhər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word passed from Latin to French to English.
noun
the act or an instance of opening up to view, knowledge, or comprehension.
*The **disclosure** of the company's internal communications revealed that they had long suspected that their product was unsafe.*
277. **enterprising** \ 'entər,prīziŋ \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
adjective
characterized by a bold daring energetic spirit or by independence or originality of thought : energetic.
*An **enterprising** thinker, Adalita was a valuable member of her school's Future Problem Solving team.*
278. **perspective** \ pər'spektiv \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word came from a French word that was probably a modification of a Latin-derived Italian word.
noun
the aspect of an object of thought from a particular standpoint.
*The physician tried to consider the proposed treatment from the patient's **perspective**.*
279. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
significance \ sig'nifikən(t)s \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
noun
[Has homonym: significant.]
import, meaning, bearing.
*It is the **significance** of a gift that is important, not how much it cost.*
280. **despot** \ 'despət \
[\ 'de.spät \
This word went from Greek to French.
noun
a ruler exercising absolute power abusively, oppressively, or tyrannously : tyrant.
*Bobby describes his three-year-old daughter as a **despot** who rules the household with a tiny iron fist.*
281. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
ruse \ 'rüz \
[\ 'rüs \
This word is from Latin-derived French.
noun
[Has homonyms: rues, roos.]
a stratagem or trick usually intended to deceive.
*Little did Carey know that Mrs. Bradley was onto his **ruse**.*

282.	Southern	\ 'səʊθərn \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally English word. adjective of, relating to, originating or dwelling in, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated South. <i>Delia's grandmother was a Southern belle who was a debutante as a teenager.</i>
283.	mediation	\ ,mēdē'āshən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word came to English from Latin. noun intervention between conflicting parties or viewpoints to promote reconciliation, settlement, compromise, or understanding. <i>Leah and Max agreed to go to mediation to settle their dispute instead of heading to court.</i>
284.	contemporary	\ kən'tempərə,rerē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from originally Latin elements. adjective marked by characteristics compatible with being of the present period : advanced, modern, up-to-date. <i>Naveed's favorite gallery is filled with contemporary art and features local artists.</i>
285.	communion	\ kə'myūnyən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Latin to French to English. noun intimate, sympathetic, reverential, or mystic interchange of ideas and feelings especially dealing with matters innermost and spiritual in order to inspire, strengthen, or solace often as if between humans and nature or the supernatural. <i>Listening to the wind in trees on the mountaintop, Julian felt a moment of blissful communion with all of the living things around her.</i>
286.	swashbuckle	\ 'swəʃh.bəkəl \ ['swɔʃh.bəkəl]	This word is from a word made up of an imitative part and a part that went from Latin to French to English. verb to play the blustering daredevil. <i>Clyde loved playing a pirate in the school play because he liked to swashbuckle and carry a sword.</i>
287.	<i>Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.</i>		
	separation	\ ,sepə'rāshən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Latin to French to English. noun [Could be confused with suppuration.] a point or line of division : demarcation. <i>The siblings would argue incessantly unless there was a clear line of separation between their spaces in the backseat.</i>
288.	impassivity	\ ,impa'sivətē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of originally Latin elements. noun a lack or absence of feeling or expression. <i>Claudia was alarmed at her brother's impassivity when she announced she was moving to Australia.</i>

289. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- immersion** \ i'mərzhən \
 [\ i'məʁshən \
This word is from Latin.
noun
[Could be confused with emersion.]
instruction based on extensive exposure to surroundings or conditions that are native or pertinent to the object of study; especially : foreign language instruction in which only the language being taught is used.
*Realizing that he would never dedicate himself to learning Portuguese on Duolingo, Gerald moved to Lisbon and enrolled in a language school that taught through **immersion**.*
290. **emblem** \ 'embləm \
 [\ 'emblim, 'emblem \
This word went from Greek to Latin before becoming English.
noun
a device, symbol, design, or figure adopted and used as an identifying mark.
*The **emblem** on the Mexican flag is based on the legend of the founding of Mexico City, then called Tenochtitlan.*
291. **amenities** \ ə'menətēz \
 [\ ə'mēnətēz \
This word passed from Latin to English.
plural noun
things that are conducive to physical or material comfort or convenience or to a pleasant and agreeable life.
*The hotel’s nightly fee nearly doubled with the addition of **amenities** such as parking, high-speed Internet, and breakfast.*
292. **prevalent** \ 'prevələnt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
adjective
generally or widely accepted, current, practiced, or favored : widespread.
*Malaria is still a **prevalent** disease in tropical areas of the world.*
293. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- deduce** \ də'düis \
 [\ də'dyüs, də'düis \
This word is from Latin.
verb
[Could be confused with obsolete diduce.]
to derive by logical process : to infer.
*From the party hats, cake, and banner reading “Happy Birthday, Tom,” Alys could **deduce** that it was Tom’s birthday, and she probably should have bought a card.*
294. **reputed** \ ri'pyütəd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word passed from Latin to French to English.
adjective
held in esteem and especially high esteem.
*Kaz is employed at one of the most **reputed** law firms in the state.*
295. **diffract** \ də'frakt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a Latin word.
verb
to break or separate (as light) into parts.
*Gretchen often goes into the dining room just to look at how the prismatic pieces of the chandelier **diffract** the light.*

296.	exponential	\ ˌɛkspəˈnɛnʃəl \ [ˌɛkspōˈnɛnʃəl]	<p>This word is from Latin elements.</p> <p>adjective</p> <p>approximately expressible by an equation in which a symbol written above and to the right of a symbol, expression, or quantity indicates a mathematical operation to be performed.</p> <p><i>The county's exponential growth in population soon became a strain on its infrastructure and government services.</i></p>
297.	apparent	\ əˈpɛrənt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.</p> <p>adjective</p> <p>readily perceptible to the senses, especially sight.</p> <p><i>The skyline became apparent once the fog lifted.</i></p>
298.	supplant	\ səˈplɑnt \ [nonstandard pron(s): \ səˈplɑnt]	<p>Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.</p> <p>verb</p> <p>to take the place of : to oust from a position and serve as a substitute for especially by reason of superior excellence or power.</p> <p><i>Todd claims that he will supplant the current floor supervisor within the next six months.</i></p>
299.	solidarity	\ ˌsɒləˈdɛrətē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>an entire union of interests and responsibilities in a group.</p> <p><i>As president, Anna vowed to bring solidarity to the chess club.</i></p>
300.	militia	\ məˈlɪʃə \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word is from Latin.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>a part of the organized armed forces of a country whose members live at home, carry on their usual vocations, and except for occasional calls for drill or instruction are answerable to call only in emergency.</p> <p><i>Captain Weston's military career began when he entered his county's militia.</i></p>
301.	reconvene	\ ˌrɛkənˈvɛn \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word consists of parts that passed from Latin to French to English.</p> <p>verb</p> <p>to assemble once more in a meeting.</p> <p><i>Jylah announced that the club would reconvene after the break.</i></p>
302.	<p>Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.</p> <p>query</p>	\ ˈkwɪrē \ [ˈkwɛrē]	<p>This word is an alteration of an originally Latin word.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>[Has homonym: Kweri/Kwiri.]</p> <p>the act or an instance of asking for information : a request for information.</p> <p><i>Jagmeet's query regarded the bank's hours of operation on Saturdays.</i></p>

303. **purported** \ pər'pɔrtəd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word was formed in French from originally Latin parts before passing into Anglo-French and then English.
adjective
suspected of being : rumored.
*The **purported** spies were held in custody without being provided legal assistance.*
304. **intermittent** \ ɪntər'mɪt̩nt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
adjective
coming and going at intervals : not continuous.
*The weather forecast predicted **intermittent** rain throughout the day.*
305. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
contentious \ kən'ten(t)ʃəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word passed from Latin to English.
adjective
[Could be confused with contentions.]
marked by an often perverse and wearisome tendency to quarrels and disputes.
*The members of the group were so **contentious** that Mr. Singh doubted any cooperative learning could take place.*
306. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
preemptive \ prē'em(p)tɪv \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin, plus an English combining form.
adjective
[Could be confused with preemptive.]
marked by the seizing of the initiative; especially : being or related to a first military strike made to gain an advantage when a strike by the enemy is believed imminent.
*The ability to launch a **preemptive** strike against a possible aggressor is of major concern when arms treaties are being debated.*
307. **obtrusive** \ əb'trʊsɪv \
[\ əb'trʊzɪv, əb'trʊsɪv \]
This word is from a Latin word and an English combining form.
adjective
undesirably or unattractively noticeable or showy.
*The product placement in the show was so **obtrusive** that it made it hard for Josette to even watch.*
308. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
gorse \ 'gɔrs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
noun
[Could be confused with coarse, course.]
a spiny evergreen shrub with yellow flowers.
*Talia went hiking in an area of England that is just miles and miles of wild land covered with heather and **gorse**.*

309.	incursion	\ ɪn'kɜːzhən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally from Latin. noun an entering into a territory with hostile intention : a sudden invasion : a raid. <i>The sleepy village was unprepared for the midnight incursion by the raiders.</i>
310.	abstain	\ əb'stān \ [ʌ ab'stān \]	This word went from Latin to French before becoming English. verb to withhold oneself from participation : to refrain voluntarily : to withhold oneself deliberately from an action. <i>Sarah is such an animal lover that she chooses to abstain from eating meat.</i>
311.	papal	\ 'pāpəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Latin to French to English. adjective of or relating to a pope. <i>In 1145, Pope Eugene III issued a papal bull announcing the beginning of the Second Crusade.</i>
312.	circumstantial	\ sɜːrkəm'stan(t)ʃəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally Latin part plus an English combining form. adjective belonging to, consisting of, influenced by, or dependent on conditions, facts, or events accompanying others. <i>Jordan claimed that the evidence was circumstantial and not enough to prove she was guilty.</i>
313.	insinuation	\ ɪn.sɪnyə'wāʃhən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun stealthy or indirect hinting or suggestion. <i>Miyoshi resented her mother's insinuation that she didn't help enough around the house.</i>
314.	microbes	\ 'mī.krōbz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word was formed in French from originally Greek elements. plural noun very minute organisms. <i>Harmful microbes can cause diseases such as the common cold and chicken pox.</i>
315.	ardent	\ 'ɑːrdənt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally from Latin. adjective characterized by intensity : very strong or great. <i>Hadiza is an ardent supporter of environmental causes.</i>
316.	insectary	\ 'ɪn.sektərē \ [ɪn'sektərē, 'ɪn.sek.tərē \]	This word is from Latin. noun a place for the keeping or rearing of living small invertebrate animals that are more or less obviously segmented. <i>The scientist sealed each entrance to the insectary to prevent escape.</i>

317. **monograph** \ 'mä-nə-graf \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is made up of originally Greek parts.
noun
a learned detailed thoroughly documented treatise covering exhaustively a small area of a field of learning.
*Jolene thought that several academic presses might be willing to publish her **monograph**.*
318. **orbital** \ 'ör-bät'1 \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
adjective
of or relating to a path described by a celestial body, an artificial satellite, or a spacecraft in its revolution around another body.
*The chart showed the **orbital** motion of the Moon as well as its lunar phases.*
319. **articulated** \ är'tik-yə-lātəd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
verb
gave shape or expression to (something, such as a theme or concept).
*The mother at the school board meeting **articulated** her position on the issue with both passion and rigorous logic.*
320. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
dagwood \ 'dag-wüd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a name of a character in a comic strip.
noun
[Could be confused with dogwood.]
a many-layered sandwich.
*Mr. Bumstead packed a **dagwood** and a bag of chips for his lunch.*
321. **extraneous** \ ek'strā-nē-əs \
[ik'strā-nē-əs \]
This word is from Latin.
adjective
having little or no relevance : irrelevant.
*To help reach the required word count for her report, Lizette may have added some **extraneous** information.*
322. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
concede \ kən'sēd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word passed from Latin to French.
verb
[Could be confused with conceit.]
to admit : to acknowledge.
*Grant will probably **concede** that his decision was unwise.*
323. **marauding** \ mə'rōd-īŋ \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a French word.
verb
roaming about and making irregular sudden small-scale attacks, raids, or incursions for or as if for the sake of obtaining loot.
*Outlaws were **marauding** in areas where the law was not well established.*

324. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- luscious** \ ˈlʊʃəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English and is perhaps an alteration of an originally Latin word.
- adjective
- [Could be confused with luses.]
- having a delicious taste or smell.
- Karin finished her meal with a **luscious** dessert she could only get at her favorite restaurant.*
325. **malodorous** \ mal'ōdərəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of two originally Latin elements.
- adjective
- having a bad scent : rank, fetid, stinking.
- Evelina smelled the **malodorous** skunk from 500 yards away.*
326. **horoscope** \ 'hɔrəskɔp \
[\ 'härəskɔp \]
- Originally Greek, this word passed from Latin to French.
- noun
- an astrological forecast.
- According to Bethen's **horoscope**, today is a wonderful day to compete in a spelling bee.*
327. **antigen** \ 'antiʃən \
[\ 'anti:ʃən \]
- Both parts of this word are originally Greek.
- noun
- a usually protein or carbohydrate substance that when introduced into the body stimulates the production of an antibody.
- Louis Pasteur helped develop an **antigen** to protect livestock from the much-feared anthrax bacterium.*
328. **Jamaica** \ ʃə'mākə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is a Caribbean geographical name.
- geographical entry
- an island of the West Indies in the Greater Antilles south of Cuba whose capital is Kingston.
- Author Ian Fleming kept a home in **Jamaica** and wrote many of his famous James Bond novels while living on the island.*
329. **thrips** \ 'θrips \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
- plural noun
- any of numerous winged insects that are of small often minute size that feed mostly on plant juices and are often destructive pests.
- Most **thrips** feed by puncturing parts of plants and sucking up the contents of the tissue.*
330. **hewn** \ 'hyün \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- adjective
- felled, cut, or shaped by cutting with hard or rough blows of a heavy instrument (as an ax).
- New shoots began to sprout from the **hewn** stump in the front yard.*

331.	resurrection	\ˌrezəˈrekʃən\ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun the act or fact of rising again from an inferior state (as death, decay, disuse) into a superior state : resurgence, revival. <i>The country's leader proclaimed the need for the resurrection of truth, justice, honesty, love, and tolerance.</i>
332.	foray	\ˈfɔːr.ə\ [\ˈfär.ä, fəˈrā\]	This word is from a word that went from Germanic-derived French to English. noun a brief excursion or attempt especially outside one's accustomed sphere. <i>When presented with a platter of crispy bacon, Lilith's foray into veganism abruptly ended.</i>
333.	reticent	\ˈretəsənt\ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. adjective inclined to keep silent or uncommunicative. <i>Delilah did most of the talking for her more reticent twin.</i>
334.	declivity	\dəˈklivətē\ [\dəˈklivətē\]	This word is from Latin. noun a descending slope (as of a hill). <i>Lenny was worried about running out of gasoline, but a slight declivity in the road kept him going for seven miles to the nearest gas station.</i>
335.	leprosy	\ˈleprəsē\ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then English, plus a Greek-derived English combining form. noun a chronic infectious disease that affects especially the skin and peripheral nerves. <i>The Hawaiian island of Molokai held a colony of people afflicted with leprosy for over 100 years.</i>
336.	<i>Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.</i>		
	juror	\ˈjʊrər\ [\ˈjūrər, ˈjū.rōr\]	This word passed from Latin-derived French through Anglo-French before becoming English. noun [Could be confused with jure.] a person designated and summoned to serve on a panel sworn to give a verdict upon some matter submitted to them. <i>The role of the juror is to listen to all the evidence and reach a fair judgment.</i>
337.	sentinel	\ˈsentənəl\ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from a Latin word that became Italian and then French. noun one that watches or guards. <i>The sentinel in the tower peered into the distance through binoculars.</i>

338. **gibbon** \ 'gɪbən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from French.
noun
any of several apes of southeastern Asia and the East Indies that are the smallest of the arboreal anthropoid apes and have very long arms and no cheek pouches or tail.
*Its powerful upper limbs enable the **gibbon** to swing from tree to tree through the forest canopy.*
339. **potable** \ 'pɒtəbəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
adjective
suitable, safe, or prepared for drinking.
*Chemicals are often added to water supplies to make them **potable**.*
340. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
illimitable \ ɪl'ɪmɪtəbəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
adjective
[Could be confused with inimitable.]
not capable of being restricted or bounded : measureless.
*The capacity of human beings to absorb what they wish to absorb and to ignore the rest seems to be **illimitable**.*
341. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
whist \ 'hwɪst \
['wɪst]
This word is from an imitative English word.
noun
[Has homonym: wist. Could be confused with wish.]
a four-player card game from which bridge evolved.
*In learning to play **whist**, Franca found it helpful to make a chart of its similarities to bridge.*
342. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
elude \ ē'lüd \
[ə'lüd, ē'l'yüd]
This word is from Latin.
verb
[Has homonym: illude. Could be confused with allude.]
to avoid slyly or adroitly (as by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity) : to evade.
*During hide-and-see, Precious tried to **elude** capture by wearing green and hiding in a tree.*
343. **predecessor** \ 'predə.sesər \
['prɛdə.sesər]
This word is from Latin.
noun
one who comes before in order of time; especially : a person who has previously occupied a position or office to which another has succeeded.
*The employees are hoping that the new CEO is more labor-friendly than his **predecessor**.*

344. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- The following word has two or more correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.*
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| scion or
cion | \ 'sɪən \
[\ 'sɪ.ən \] | Originally Germanic in origin, this word passed through French to English.
noun
[Has homonym: Zion/Sion.]
descendant, child.
<i>Veruca was the scion of a wealthy family.</i> |
| 345. barrister | \ 'berəstər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | This word was formed in English from originally French, Latin, and English parts.
noun
a counsel admitted to plead at the bar and undertake the public trial of causes in an English superior court.
<i>Emil’s role of barrister in the school play requires that he don a powdered wig and speak with a British accent.</i> |
| 346. Wimbledon | \ 'wɪmbəldən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | This word is an English geographical name.
geographical entry
former municipal borough in Surrey, southeastern England, now part of Merton.
<i>The most famous building in Wimbledon is the All England Club, where the famous tennis tournament of the same name is held.</i> |
| 347. contralto | \ kən'tral.tō \
[\ kən'träl.tō \] | This word came from Italian, which formed it from Latin elements.
noun
the lowest female singing voice or a singer possessing such a voice.
<i>Kirstin sings as a contralto in her school choir.</i> |
| 348. <i>Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.</i> | | |
| accede | \ ak'sēd \
[\ ik'sēd \] | This word is from Latin.
verb
[Could be confused with exceed.]
to express approval or give consent.
<i>Jon hoped his mother would accede to the idea of throwing a surprise birthday party for his father.</i> |
| 349. epidemiology | \ .epə.dēmē'äləjē \
[\ .epə.demē'äləjē \] | This word is originally from Greek elements.
noun
a science that deals with the incidence, distribution, and control of disease in a population (as of animals or plants).
<i>Sean’s knowledge about polio and the history of the Salk vaccine reflects his strong interest in epidemiology.</i> |

350. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.

lupus \ 'lʊpəs \ This word is from Latin.
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] noun
 [Has homonym: lupous.]
 a chronic, inflammatory autoimmune disease of connective tissue that occurs chiefly in women and is typically characterized by fever, skin rash, fatigue, and joint pain.
*People with **lupus** suffer periods of illness called flares followed by periods of remission that are characterized by fewer symptoms.*

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

pedagogy or \ 'pedəgōjē \ This word passed from Greek to French to English.
paedagogy [\ 'pedəgājē \ ; noun
 nonstandard pron(s): \ 'pedəgägē \] the art, science, or profession of teaching; especially : the study that deals with principles and methods in formal education.
*In graduate school, Marisa took an entire course dedicated to **pedagogy**.*

352. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.

Lyme \ 'lɪm \ This word is from an American geographical name.
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] noun
 [Has homonym: lime.]
 an acute inflammatory disease that is transmitted by the bite of a tick and is usually characterized initially by a spreading skin lesion and by fatigue, fever, and chills and if left untreated may later manifest itself in cardiac and neurological disorders, joint pain, and arthritis.
*Ticks that spread **Lyme** have a complex life cycle that depends on using both rodents and deer as hosts at different stages.*

353. **superfluity** \ ,sʊpər'flʊətē \ This word went from Latin to French to English.
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] noun

a superabundant excess : an amount greatly beyond what is sufficient, necessary, or advantageous : a copious oversupply.

*The bedroom contained such a **superfluity** of pink decorations that Mom jokingly called it the Pepto-Bismol room.*

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

filigree or \ 'fɪləgrē \ This word is formed from a word that went from Latin-derived Italian to French.
filagree [no alternate pronunciation(s)] noun

ornamental work formerly with grains or beads but now especially of fine wire of gold, silver, or copper that is used chiefly to decorate gold and silver surfaces.

*Along with her elegant lace gown, Desdemona wore a silver choker covered in **filigree** and pearls.*

355. **avowal** \ ə'vaʊəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is made up of parts that went from Latin to French to English.
noun
an open declaration or frank acknowledgment.
The esteemed knight's avowal that he would support the challenger to the throne shocked everyone.
356. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.
typhus \ 'tɪfəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word went from Greek to Latin.
noun
[Has homonym: typhous.]
a severe disease characterized by high fever, stupor alternating with delirium, intense headache, and a dark red rash and transmitted especially by body lice.
Health officials worked hard to stop a single incident of typhus from becoming an outbreak.
357. **infusoria** \ .ɪnfyə'zɔrēə \
[.ɪnfyə'sɔrēə]
This word is from Latin.
plural noun
microscopic animal life.
Although Herb occasionally swallowed bits of water from the lake while he was swimming, Emmy was horrified by thoughts of infusoria entering her body.
358. **rickey** \ 'rɪkē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is probably from a name.
noun
a nonalcoholic carbonated drink usually containing lime juice or orange juice.
For her birthday party, Elena served a delicious lime rickey with a few raspberries, simple syrup, and lots of ice.
359. **rubicund** \ 'rübəkənd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
adjective
inclining to redness : ruddy.
Corrie's face is always rubicund and dry after walking to work on a windy winter day.
360. **natatorium** \ .nātə'tɔrēəm \
[.nətə'tɔrēəm]
This word is from Latin.
noun
a place for swimming; especially : an indoor swimming pool.
Famous newspaper publisher William Randolph Hearst built an ostentatious natatorium at his California mansion.
361. **intestate** \ ɪn'te.stāt \
[ɪn'testət]
This word is originally from Latin.
adjective
having made no valid will.
Everyone, especially her children, was shocked to learn that Ms. Rockwell had died intestate.

362. **fazenda** \ fə'zɛndə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a word that went from Latin to Portuguese.
noun
a Brazilian plantation; especially : a coffee plantation.
*Reynaldo uses only organic farming techniques on his **fazenda**.*
363. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
Presbyterian \ ,prɛzbə'tɪrɪən \
[\ ,prɛsbə'tɪrɪən \]
This word is from Greek.
adjective
[Could be confused with presbyterium.]
of, relating to, or constituting a Protestant Christian church that is governed by a graded system of representative ecclesiastical bodies and is traditionally Calvinistic in doctrine.
*While in college, William grew interested in becoming a **Presbyterian** minister.*
364. **cyclolysis** \ sɪ'klələsəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from originally Greek elements.
noun
the process of decay of a storm or system of winds that rotates about a center of low atmospheric pressure clockwise in the southern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere.
*As the storm system underwent **cyclolysis**, the barometer began to indicate rising air pressure.*
365. **verticil** \ 'vɜrtəsɪl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
noun
a circle or whorl of similar body parts (as flowers about a point on an axis or sensory hairs about an antennal joint).
*A **verticil** of flowers grew at the tip of the plant's stem.*
366. *The speller should not be disqualified based upon noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based upon uttering the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.*
névé \ nā'vā \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Swiss French, which formed it from a Latin word.
noun
the partially compacted granular snow that forms the surface part of the upper end of a glacier.
Névé is associated with glacial formation.
367. **sufflamine** \ sə'flamɪnāt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
verb
to obstruct : to impede.
*When Timo argued that not having a computer would **sufflamine** his studies, his parents relented and bought him one.*
368. **cloche** \ 'klɔʃh \
[\ 'kläsh, 'klɔʃh \]
This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
noun
a woman's small helmet-like hat usually with deep rounded crown and very narrow brim.
*After Lady Mary had her hair bobbed, she found it much easier to wear a **cloche**.*

369. **micaceous** \ mī'kāshəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
adjective
consisting of or containing any of a group of minerals that crystallize in monoclinic forms readily separating into very thin somewhat elastic leaves.
*The class divided into small groups to examine the **micaceous** minerals under the microscope.*
370. *The speller should not be disqualified based upon noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based upon uttering the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.*
The following word has two or more correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.
- laissez-passer** or \ le.sā.pa'sā \
laisser-passer [\ le.sā.pä'sā, lā.sā.pa'sā,
le.sā.pa'zā \] This word is from French.
noun
a permit, a pass.
*The authorities now allow a person to carry the necessary **laissez-passer** on a smartphone.*
371. *The speller should not be disqualified based upon noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based upon uttering the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.*
- pañuelo** \ pänyə'wālō \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word passed from Latin to Spanish.
noun
a square cloth folded triangularly and worn in the Philippines like a great ruffle or collar.
*The **pañuelo** is thought to have developed from a pre-colonial shawl worn by Tagalog women, but often used European-style lace designs.*
372. **Hittite** \ 'hi.tit \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of a part from Hebrew plus an English combining form.
noun
a member of a conquering people in Asia Minor and later in Syria whose origin is not certainly known, and whose empire in the 2nd millennium B.C.E. rivaled the Babylonian and Egyptian.
*The archeologist examined part of an Egyptian relief of a **Hittite** in a chariot.*
373. **Hinayana** \ hēnə'yānə \
[\ hēnē'ānə \] This word is from Sanskrit.
noun
the smaller more conservative branch of Buddhism dominant in Sri Lanka, Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, and Cambodia and characterized by adherence to the Pali scriptures and to the nontheistic nonspeculative ideal of self-purification to nirvana through contemplative and moral effort especially as a Buddhist monk.
***Hinayana** is often contrasted with Buddhist branches found in Tibet, Nepal, China, and Japan, which are more theistic and usually teach the bodhisattva ideal of compassion and universal salvation.*
374. **bhatura** \ bā'tūrə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Hindi.
noun
a puffy, leavened, deep-fried Indian bread.
*The classic accompaniment to a **bhatura** is spicy chickpea curry.*

375. **farfara**

\ 'färfərə \

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from Latin.

noun

the dried leaves of coltsfoot used in folk medicine for coughs and as a tonic.

*Once used in folk medicines, **farfara** is now thought to be damaging to the liver.*

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