



## 2025 School Competition List

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**Official Dictionary**  
of the  
**Scripps National**  
**Spelling Bee**

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## How to Use This List

Your 2025 School Competition List begins with all 450 words on the School Spelling Bee Study List. Transitions between grade levels are clearly marked so you can begin your spelling bee at the level that is most appropriate for your students. The 2025 Classroom Competition List also begins with these same 450 words.

**A separate Vocabulary Supplement is also available for download under the “Competition Lists” tab.**

The Vocabulary Supplement includes 225 oral vocabulary questions and 225 written vocabulary questions, with transitions between grade levels clearly marked. We encourage you to consider incorporating vocabulary in your classroom and school spelling bee.

Both the Classroom Competition List and the School Competition List include distinct sections of additional (unstudied) words. These words gradually increase in difficulty and are intended to be used if you need extra words to decide your spelling bee champion.

# Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols

- ə .....banana, collect
- ˈə, ə .....humdrum
- ə̃ .....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, \n, \m, \ŋ\, as in *battle*, *mitten*, and in one pronunciation of *cap* and *bells* \-ˈm-l, lock and key \-ˈŋ-l\; immediately following \l, \m, \r\, as in one pronunciation of French *table*, *prisme*, *titre*
- əɪ .....as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for *bird* (alternative \əɪ\)
- ər .....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 \ər\ ) and in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative \ə-r\); stressed and with centered period after \ər\ as in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative \ər\ )
- a .....mat, map
- ā .....day, fade, date, aorta
- ä .....bother, cot; most American speakers have the same vowel in *father*, *cart*
- ɑ .....father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with *bother*; *farther* and *cart* as pronounced by *r*-droppers
- aa .....bad, bag, fan as often pronounced in an area having New York City and Washington, D.C., on its perimeter; in an emphatic syllable, as before a pause, often \aaə\
- ai .....as in some pronunciations of *bag*, *bang*, *pass*
- aɪ .....now, loud, some pronunciations of *talcum*
- b .....baby, rib
- ch .....chin, nature \ˈnɑːtʃə(r)\ (actually, this sound is \t\ + \ʃ\)
- d .....elder, undone
- d̄ .....as in the usual American pronunciation of *latter*, *ladder*
- e .....bet, bed
- ē, 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* \äˈnɑːriːer\
- 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*
- ī .....tip, one pronunciation of *banish* (alternative unstressed \ɛ\), one pronunciation of *habit* (alternative \ə\; see ə̃)
- 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 \prəˈsɛjə(r)\ (actually, this sound is \d\ + \z\)
- k .....kin, cook, ache
- ķ .....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 \ˈfɪŋɡə(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* \ˈdeθs.hed\
- t .....tie, attack; one pronunciation of *latter* (alternative \d\)
- th .....with nothing between, as in *thin*, *ether* (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in *knighthood* \ˈnɪt.hud\
- th̄ .....then, either (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
- ü .....rule, fool, youth, union \ˈyünyən\, few \ˈfyü\
- ù .....pull, wood, curable \ˈkyürəbəl\
- ue .....German *füllen*, *hübsch*
- ŷ .....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* \dɛ̃ˈ\
- yü .....youth, union, cue, few
- yû .....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: \penmən.ʃɪp\
- ˌ .....mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: \penmən.ʃɪp\
- ( ) .....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 2024, 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, a word element or a part of a word passed through before it entered modern English. Only those languages that significantly altered the word may be listed.

## Tips for Conducting Your Classroom, Grade or School Spelling Bee

### Help your students prepare by:

- giving your students the grade-specific study list from the log-in section of spellingbee.com, and
- providing the full 2025 School Spelling Bee Study List to your students if they seek a challenge, and for your School Spelling Bee.

### If you are including vocabulary rounds, familiarize yourself with the *2025 Vocabulary Supplement* (available when you log in to spellingbee.com), in which:

- Words 1-225 are oral vocabulary, first through eighth grade, and
- Words 226-450 are written vocabulary, first through eighth grade. There is no overlap of words between oral and written vocabulary in the *2025 Vocabulary Supplement*.

### If you anticipate using additional words, familiarize yourself with the appropriate additional words list for your bee:

- **For a classroom or grade-level bee, you will use the final 25 words in the Classroom Competition List.**
  - Words 451-475 were selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2024, Merriam-Webster (<http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com>) and do NOT appear on the 2025 School Spelling Bee Study List.
- **For a school spelling bee, you will use the final 150 words in the School Competition List.**
  - Words 451-600 were selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2024, Merriam-Webster (<http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com>) and do NOT appear on the 2025 School Spelling Bee Study List.

**Decide at what point in the competition list to begin your bee. For a classroom or grade-level bee, we recommend that you begin at the first word for your grade level. For a school spelling bee, we recommend starting at a level appropriate for your school.**

### Pronouncers, please note:

- Before the spelling bee gets underway, review the competition list.
- Refer to the Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols on page 3 of this publication if you need assistance interpreting diacritical markings.
- Your School Competition List provides language of origin information. Please refer to the guidelines regarding language of origin in this publication. 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 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.

### Judges, please note:

- You may customize the spelling or vocabulary word lists 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 word from the studied spelling section of your School

Competition List – the first 450 words – with the words from the additional words section of the School Competition List. Also avoid mixing spelling words and vocabulary questions in a single round.

- Integration of vocabulary questions (oral or written) in your competition is at the discretion of contest organizers.
- Preserve fairness by ensuring that all spellers spelling or answering vocabulary questions in the same round receive words from the same section of the School Competition List.
- 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. Please note that for a classroom bee, you will want to stay within your grade level. If needed, you can advance to the "challenge words" listed in the 2025 School Spelling Bee Study List materials.
2. You will find a box to read at the beginning of the additional words section of unstudied words. 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 can help to ask them to pronounce the word for the judge(s). Having the pronouncer work with the speller can help the speller better understand the word and hopefully get them as close to the correct pronunciation as possible.
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.

## 2025 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](https://spellingbee.com/rules) or by scanning the QR code below.



## Words 1–450 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.*

### First Grade

- spot**                    \ 'spät \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
a small extent of space.  
*Bo looked for a good **spot** to hide in the kitchen.*
- cold**                    \ 'kōld \                    This word is originally English.  
adjective  
having a temperature notably below that compatible with human comfort.  
*Mira's hands were **cold** after playing outside in the snow without gloves.*
- grab**                    \ 'grab \                    This word is from Dutch and German.  
verb  
to take or take hold of by a sudden motion or grasp : to seize, to clutch.  
*Emmy had to **grab** her baby sister to keep her from falling off the pier.*
- bump**                    \ 'bæmp \                    This word is imitative in origin.  
verb  
to hit or knock typically with a degree of force or violence and making a thudding impact and usually with a degree of injury or damage.  
*Jerry's brother would always try to **bump** him when they were sitting in the backseat together.*
- dunk**                    \ 'dɒŋk \                    This word is from German.  
verb  
to dip (as a piece of bread, cake, or doughnut) into liquid (as coffee, milk, or tea) while eating.  
*Darryl likes to **dunk** his cookies in milk before eating them.*



6. **miss** \ 'mis \ This word is originally English.  
verb  
to feel the lack of : to be unhappy because of the loss or absence of.  
*Jacques will **miss** his best friend during summer vacation.*
7. **lamp** \ 'lamp \ This word went from Greek to Latin to French before becoming English.  
noun  
a light-giving device.  
*Jun turned on his **lamp** to read a book about dinosaurs before bedtime.*
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.*  
**lost** \ 'lɒst \ This word is from an originally English word.  
adjective  
[Has near-homonym: loss.]  
gone out of one's possession or control : put in an unremembered place.  
*Micah found his **lost** glasses between the couch cushions, along with a paper clip, two quarters, a ticket stub, and some popcorn kernels.*
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.*  
**green** \ 'grēn \ This word is originally from English.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with glean.]  
having the color of growing fresh grass or of the emerald.  
*The bleach Ashley spilled ruined her favorite **green** shirt.*
10. **math** \ 'math \ This word is from a word that probably went from Greek to Latin to English to French before returning to English.  
noun  
a science that deals with the relationship and symbolism of numbers.  
*Gita used the skills she learned in **math** class to figure out how many cookies she could share with the class without running out.*
11. **warm** \ 'wɔrm \ This word is originally English.  
adjective  
sending or giving out heat usually to a comfortable or beneficial degree : producing sensations of heat.  
*The blanket let Aisha stay **warm** and cozy on the cold winter night.*

12. *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.*
- bear**                      \ 'ber \                      This word is originally English.  
 noun  
 [Has homonym: bare.]  
 an animal having long shaggy hair, rudimentary tail, and plantigrade feet, feeding largely on fruit and insects as well as on flesh, and though ordinarily slow and clumsy moving very fast for short distances especially on rough or steep ground.  
*Yerin saw a brown **bear** in the woods during her camping trip.*
13. **pick**                      \ 'pik \                      This word is made up of English and French elements.  
 verb  
 to select from among a group.  
*Mom held out the bowl of candy and asked Richie to **pick** just one.*
14. **muddy**                      \ 'mædē \                      This word is made up of originally English and probably German elements.  
 adjective  
 covered with a slimy sticky mixture of finely divided particles of solid material and water.  
*Isabel's mom made her take off her **muddy** boots before coming inside.*
15. **shirt**                      \ 'shɔrt \                      This word is originally English.  
 noun  
 a loose cloth garment usually having a collar, sleeves, a front opening, and a tail long enough to be tucked inside the waistband of trousers or a skirt.  
*Jameel accidentally wore his **shirt** inside out to school and didn't notice until lunchtime.*
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.*
- feet**                      \ 'fēt \                      This word is originally English.  
 plural noun  
 [Has homonym: feat.]  
 the terminal parts of the vertebrate legs upon which an individual stands consisting in most bipeds (as humans) and many quadrupeds (as the cat) of all the structures (as heel, arches, and digits) below the ankle joint or in digitigrade animals (as the horse or sheep) of the terminal parts of one or more digits often encased in a horny hoof.  
*Humans walk on two **feet**, but other animals walk on four.*

17. **happy**                    \ 'hapē \                    This word consists of an originally Old Norse part plus an English element.  
adjective  
having the feeling arising from the consciousness of well-being.  
*Juliette always feels tired but **happy** after a long day volunteering.*
18. **lunch**                    \ 'lənch \                    This word is probably from a word formed from originally Latin and English parts.  
noun  
the regular midday meal when the principal meal is eaten in the evening.  
*Hana and Josh took a break from hiking and ate **lunch** at a scenic overlook.*
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.*  
**lake**                    \ 'lāk \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
[Has homonym: laik.]  
a considerable inland body of standing water, an expanded part of a river, a reservoir formed by a dam, or a lake basin intermittently or formerly covered by water.  
*Javier skipped rocks across the calm surface of the **lake** during a family picnic.*
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.*  
**shape**                    \ 'shāp \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with chape.]  
the visible makeup characteristic of a particular item or kind of item : characteristic appearance or visible form.  
*Carlos tried to make pancakes in the **shape** of superheroes, but they ended up looking more like pancake blobs with capes.*
21. *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.*  
**deep**                    \ 'dēp \                    This word is originally English.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with Jeep.]  
extending downward to a considerable degree.  
*The hole was so **deep**, Omar couldn’t see the bottom.*

22. **spill** \ 'spil \ This word is originally English.  
verb  
to cause or allow to pour, splash, or fall out (as over the edge of a container) and be wasted, lost, or scattered.  
*Matilda was careful not to **spill** the milk as she carried her mug to the table.*
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.*  
**here** \ 'hir \ This word is originally English.  
adverb  
[Has homonym: hear.]  
at this point in space : in this location.  
*"The GPS says to turn **here**!" Melinda said quickly, staring at her phone.*
24. **shops** \ 'shäps \ This word is originally English.  
verb  
examines goods and services with intent to buy.  
*Arielle **shops** for groceries from the local farmer's market on Sundays.*
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.*  
**fresh** \ 'fresh \ This word is from originally English and French elements.  
adjective  
[Has homonym: fraiche. Has near-homonym: flesh.]  
newly produced, gathered, or made.  
*Luca picked **fresh** apples from the tree in his backyard and brought them to school for snack time.*
26. **crisp** \ 'krisp \ This word came to English from Latin.  
adjective  
having such a texture as to break apart easily and with a clear-cut fracture : brittle.  
*Flo hurried to finish eating the nachos while they were still **crisp**.*

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.*
- soup**                    \ 'süp \                    This word is from a French word of Germanic origin.  
noun  
[Has homonym: soop.]  
a liquid food having as a base of broth, being clear or thickened to a thin puree or having milk or cream added, and often containing pieces of meat, fish, pasta or vegetables.  
*When Lena is feeling sick, vegetable noodle **soup** always makes her feel better.*
28.    **count**                    \ 'kaünt \                    This word went from Latin to French before becoming English.  
verb  
to separate one by one to find the total number of units : to number or tally.  
*There are too many stars in the sky to **count** them all.*
29.    **drift**                    \ 'drift \                    This word is originally English.  
verb  
to become driven or carried along by a current of water, wind, or air.  
*Luka let his paper boat **drift** along the river.*
30.    **tired**                    \ 'tīrd \                    This word is originally English.  
                                          [ \ 'tīərd \ ]  
adjective  
drained of strength and energy : fatigued often to the point of exhaustion : weary.  
*After a long day at the park, Brenda felt **tired** and ready for bed.*
31.    **juice**                    \ 'jüs \                    This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.  
noun  
the extractable fluid contents of plant cells or plant structures.  
*Mei squeezed oranges to make fresh orange **juice**, and it tasted better than anything she had ever bought at the store.*
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.*
- world**                    \ 'wərd \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
[Has homonyms: whirled, whorled.]  
the earth with all its inhabitants and all things upon it.  
*Ian plans to travel all over the **world** when he grows up.*

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.*
- soap**                    \ 'sōp \                    This word is originally English.  
 noun  
 [Has homonym: sope.]  
 a cleansing agent that consists essentially of a mixture of water-soluble materials and that may contain other ingredients (such as perfume or coloring agents).  
*Hannah scrubbed her hands with **soap** and water.*
34. **tools**                    \ 'tūlz \                    This word is originally English.  
 plural noun  
 instruments (such as hammers or saws) used or worked by hand.  
*Jamie bought her father a new set of **tools** for his birthday.*
35. *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.*
- large**                    \ 'lārj \                    Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  
 adjective  
 [Could be confused with larch.]  
 exceeding most other things of like kind in bulk, capacity, quantity, superficial dimensions, or number of constituent units : big.  
*Hetty prefers **large** dogs because she says there is more of them to cuddle.*
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.*
- please**                    \ 'plēz \                    This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.  
 adverb  
 [Could be confused with differently pronounced dialect variant plaise. Also, has homonym: pleas.]  
 —used as a function word to express politeness or emphasis in a request.  
*After a reminder from her father about the magic word, Ellie asked him again to **please** pass the salt.*
37. **alone**                    \ ə'lōn \                    This word is originally English.  
 adjective  
 away from others of one's own kind.  
*Libby was **alone** in the corner, quietly reading.*

38. *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.*
- click**                    \ 'klik \                    This word is probably imitative in origin.  
verb  
[Has homonyms: clique, klick/click.]  
to select (an item on a computer screen) by positioning the cursor over the item and depressing a button on a mouse or other input device.  
*Ken had to **click** the check box accepting the terms of service before he could use the website.*
39. **learn**                    \ 'lərn \                    This word is originally English.  
verb  
to gain knowledge or understanding of or skill in by study, instruction, or experience.  
*Baron loves to **learn** new things about dinosaurs and outer space.*
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.*
- roof**                    \ 'rūf \                    This word is originally English.  
[ \ 'rūf \ ]                    noun  
[Could be confused with rue, rude, rood, rough, ruth.]  
the outside cover of a building or structure including the roofing and all the materials and construction necessary to maintain the cover upon its walls or other support.  
*Rick and Jo climbed on the **roof** to clean out their gutters.*
41. **ripe**                    \ 'rīp \                    This word is originally English.  
adjective  
fully developed and so usable as food — used of fruit.  
*Peter was thrilled to find **ripe** blueberries on the bush in his backyard.*
42. **splash**                    \ 'splʌʃ \                    This word is an alteration of a word that is perhaps Dutch.  
verb  
to strike and dash about (as water or mud) : to cause (a liquid or thinly viscous substance) to spatter or toss about especially with force.  
*When the lifeguard walked away, Kevin and Sunil started to **splash** each other with water.*
43. **frosty**                    \ 'frɒstē \                    This word is made up of originally English elements.  
adjective  
cold, freezing.  
*Mateo put on a thick coat and gloves before walking to school in the **frosty** weather.*

44. *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.*
- group**                    \ 'grüp \
- This word went from Germanic to Italian to French.  
 noun  
 [Has homonym: groop.]  
 a relatively small number of individuals assembled or standing together.  
*At recess, Kwame joined the **group** of kids playing tag on the lawn.*
45.    **straps**                    \ 'straps \
- This word is an alteration of an originally English word plus an English element.  
 verb  
 secures with or attaches by means of a narrow usually flat strip or thong of a flexible material.  
*Before every drive, Mom always **straps** the baby into the car seat and gives her a wooden ring to play with.*
46.    **mushy**                    \ 'məshē \
- [ \ 'müshē \ ]
- This word is probably from an alteration of an originally English word plus an English element.  
 adjective  
 soft, spongy.  
*Rina's favorite part of dinner was the **mushy** pudding her grandpa made.*
47.    **feast**                    \ 'fēst \
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  
 noun  
 an elaborate meal often accompanied by a ceremony or entertainment : a banquet.  
*The king planned a **feast** to celebrate his upcoming marriage.*



48. *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.*
- nook**                      \ 'nük \
- This word is from an English word perhaps of Scandinavian origin.
- noun
- [Could be confused with Nuuk, nuke, dialectal variant neuk.]
- a remote, secluded, sheltered, or out-of-the-way place or part.
- Matilda was excited to find a **nook** in the bedroom of her new home and immediately declared it her reading spot.*
49. **spine**                      \ 'spīn \
- This word went from Latin to English.
- noun
- the backbone of a book.
- Nala found her favorite book at the school library by looking at the **spine**.*
50. *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.*
- sign**                              \ 'sīn \
- Originally from Latin, this word passed through French before becoming English.
- noun
- [Has homonyms: sine, syne.]
- a lettered board or other public display placed on or before a building, room, shop or office to advertise the business there transacted.
- The **sign** told Melanie that she had arrived at the public library.*

## Second Grade

51. *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.*
- grins**                      \ 'grinz \                      This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Has near-homonym: grims.]  
draws back the lips from the teeth in merriment or good humor.  
*Nora **grins** from ear-to-ear whenever someone mentions her spelling bee victory.*
52. **glow**                      \ 'glō \                      This word is originally English.  
verb  
to emit or become lit up with an incandescent light.  
*Devina wrote a paper on how and why fireflies **glow**.*
53. **raindrop**                      \ 'rān.drāp \                      This word is originally English.  
noun  
a liquid globule of water falling especially from the clouds.  
*Alfonso watched a **raindrop** slide down the car window.*
54. **enjoy**                      \ ən'joi \                      This word went from Latin to French to English.  
[ \ en'joi \ ]                      verb  
to make happy.  
*Elly would always **enjoy** herself at the local swimming pool on summer afternoons.*
55. **outside**                      \ ,aüt'sid \                      This word is made up of originally English elements.  
adverb  
in the open air.  
*After being scolded by their frazzled mother, the children went **outside** to ride their bikes.*
56. *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.*
- great**                      \ 'grāt \                      This word is originally English.  
adjective  
[Has homonym: grate.]  
wonderful, admirable — used as a generalized term of enthusiastic approval.  
*Mr. Sinclair told his students that they had done a **great** job on their projects.*

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.*
- summer**                \ 'sʌmər \
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- [Has homonym: summar.]
- the season comprising the months of June, July, and August.
- The best part of **summer** was weekly trips to the swimming pool.*
58.    **running**                \ 'rʌniŋ \
- This word is from a word formed from originally Old Norse and English parts.
- verb
- going steadily by springing steps so that both feet leave the ground for an instant in each step.
- The children were **running** to catch the school bus.*
59.    **honking**                \ 'hɒŋkiŋ \
- [ \ 'hɒŋkiŋ \ ]
- This word is from a part of imitative origin plus an English element.
- verb
- causing (as a horn) to make a noise resembling the cry of a goose.
- Cars **honking** in the traffic jam made it difficult for Jonah to concentrate.*
60.    **caves**                     \ 'kāvz \
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
- plural noun
- hollowed-out chambers in the earth or in the sides of cliffs or hills.
- Blackbeard ventured into the dark **caves**, eager to find the spot where the treasure was hidden.*
61. *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.*
- monster**                \ 'mæn(t)stər \
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with muenster.]
- a ferocious legendary animal usually of great size.
- Peyton dressed as a swamp **monster** for Halloween last year.*
62.    **video**                     \ 'vidēō \
- This word is from an originally Latin word plus an English part.
- noun
- a recording of visual images and sound stored in digital form.
- Beatriz watched a funny **video** of puppies playing the piano on her tablet.*

63. **below** \ bi'lō \  
 [\ bē'lō \]
- This word is made up of originally English parts.  
preposition  
downward from.  
*Ibrahim's parents had to show him that there were no monsters **below** his bed.*
64. *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.*
- seats** \ sēts \
- This word went from Old Norse to English.  
plural noun  
[Could be confused with seeds.]  
assigned or regularly assumed sitting places.  
*The class put their things away and took their **seats** as the bell rang.*
65. **baseball** \ bās.ból \
- The first part of this word went from Greek to Latin to French before becoming English and the second part went from Old Norse to English.  
noun  
a game played with a ball, bat, and gloves between 2 teams of 9 players each on a large field centering upon 4 bases that form the corners of a square, and the winner being the team that scores the most runs.  
*Tyler loves to play **baseball** and is a member of a local Little League team.*
66. **timer** \ 'tīmər \
- This word is made up of originally English parts.  
noun  
a stopwatch for timing races or contests.  
*Miguela used a **timer** to see how fast she could run the length of a football field.*
67. **behind** \ bə'hīnd \  
 [\ bē'hīnd \]
- This word is originally English.  
preposition  
toward the back : backward.  
*"Look **behind** you," Mom said to Joey, who was looking for his shoes.*
68. *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.*
- catch** \ kach \  
 [\ 'kech \]
- This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.  
verb  
[Has near-homonyms: cache, cash, ketch.]  
to take hold of especially suddenly or forcibly : to grasp.  
*When little Riley gets tired of running around the house, Mother will **catch** him and take him inside for a bath.*

69. **blanket** \ 'blʌŋkət \ This word is from an originally Germanic word that became French before becoming English.  
noun  
a piece of warm fabric for use as a bed covering being of wool, cotton or synthetic yarns and usually oblong and napped on both sides.  
*Walter curled up under the **blanket** and immediately fell asleep.*
70. **partner** \ 'pɑːtnər \ This word is an English alteration of an Anglo-French word formed from originally Latin elements.  
noun  
one that is associated in any action with another : associate, colleague.  
*As part of the assignment, each student had a **partner** to work with.*
71. **pillow** \ 'piːlɒ \ This word passed from Latin to Germanic to English.  
noun  
a sack made typically of cloth and filled with a soft material used to support the head of a person resting or sleeping.  
*Muriel hugs her **pillow** while she sleeps.*
72. **above** \ ə'beɪv \ This word is originally English.  
adverb  
in a higher place : overhead.  
*Nellie enjoyed her tea while the birds twittered in the branches **above**.*
73. **jazzy** \ 'dʒæzi \ This word is from a word of unknown origin plus an English element.  
adjective  
of an unrestrained, animated, or flashy character.  
*Everyone loved the **jazzy** bright green sweater that Chan wore around the holidays.*
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.*  
**quick** \ 'kwɪk \ This word is originally English.  
adjective  
[Has homonym: acronym KWIC.]  
done or taking place with rapidity : done or taking place within only a small interval of time.  
*Sarah gave her mom a **quick** kiss as she dashed out the door to meet the school bus.*

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.*
- trace**                    \ 'trās \                    This word went from Latin to French to English.  
verb  
[Could be confused with Spanish word tres, trays.]  
to copy (as a drawing, engraving, or manuscript) by following the lines or letters as seen through a transparent sheet superimposed on the original.  
*Tiffany is teaching herself to draw and likes to bring thin paper to the library and **trace** comics onto it.*
76.    **updo**                    \ 'əp.dü \                    This word is from originally English parts.  
noun  
an upswept hairdo.  
*Marisol's friends told her she looked so pretty with her hair in a fancy **updo**.*
77.    **field**                    \ 'fēld \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
a land area free of woodland, cities, and towns : open country.  
*Priya played soccer with her friends in the grassy **field** behind her house.*
78.    **stiff**                    \ 'stif \                    This word is originally English.  
adjective  
incapable of or resistant to being flexed or bent : rigid.  
*The huge textbook was **stiff** and difficult to open.*
79. *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.*
- mule**                    \ 'myül \                    This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.  
noun  
[Has homonym: mewl.]  
a hybrid between the horse and the donkey.  
*The farmer's **mule** helps him carry heavy loads of vegetables from the garden to the barn.*

80. *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.*
- loose**                      \ 'lūs \
- This word is from an originally Old Norse word that then passed into English.
- adjective
- [Could be confused with lose. Also, has homonym: luce.]
- not rigidly fastened or securely attached : lacking a firm or tight connection : ready to move or come apart from an attachment.
- Caterina's tooth was **loose**, and she wiggled it with her tongue until it finally fell out.*
81.    **across**                      \ ə'kròs \
- [\ ə'kräs \ ]
- This word consists of two parts that both went from Latin to Anglo-French.
- preposition
- from one side to the opposite side of.
- Marv spotted his Space Camp roommate **across** the room and waved.*
82.    **cling**                      \ 'kliŋ \
- This word is originally English.
- verb
- to adhere closely and firmly as if glued.
- Ahana was determined to **cling** to her older sister for the whole party.*
83.    **noisy**                      \ 'nòizē \
- One part of this word went from Latin to French to English and another part is originally English.
- adjective
- full of or characterized by the presence of sound.
- Kiya got mad because her brother's **noisy** video games distracted her from reading.*
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.*
- jeans**                      \ 'jēnz \
- This word came to English from an Italian geographical name.
- plural noun
- [Has homonym: genes.]
- pants usually made of a durable twilled cotton cloth or denim and worn for work or sports.
- Jill's favorite pair of **jeans** is one her mom wore when she was a teenager.*
85.    **steady**                      \ 'stedē \
- This word is made up of originally English parts.
- adjective
- firm in standing or position : not tottering or shaking : fixed.
- The lighthouse's **steady** beam guided ships safely to shore.*

86. **control** \ kən'trɒl \ This word is from a word formed in French from Latin elements.  
verb  
to have power over : to rule.  
*Sindura always seems to be either too warm or too cold at school, where the teachers **control** the temperature in the classrooms.*
87. *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.*
- poem** \ 'pɔɪm \ This word passed from Greek to Latin to French.  
[ \ 'pɔɪm, 'pɔɪm, 'pɔɪm \ ]  
noun  
[Has homonym: pome. Has archaic variant not in Webster's Unabridged: poeme.]  
a composition in verse.  
*Jack's favorite **poem** is "Where the Sidewalk Ends" by Shel Silverstein.*
88. **token** \ 'tɔkən \ This word is originally English.  
noun  
a piece or disk (as of metal) certified as having a definite value for payment or exchange.  
*Kai put another **token** into the arcade machine to play the game again.*
89. **playground** \ 'plɛ,graʊnd \ This word consists of two originally English elements.  
noun  
a piece of land used for and usually having special facilities for recreation especially by children.  
*The **playground** has swings, slides, seesaws, and monkey bars.*
90. **eagle** \ 'ɛɡəl \ Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  
noun  
any of various large diurnal birds of prey noted for their strength, size, graceful figure, keenness of vision, and powers of flight.  
*Noel thought he spotted an **eagle** high overhead.*



91. *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.*
- young**                    \ 'yʊŋ \                    This word is English in origin.  
adjective  
[Has homonym: yong/yung (as in egg foo yong).]  
being in the first or relatively early stage of life, growth, or development.  
*When children are **young**, they need to ride in a car seat for their safety.*
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.*
- layer**                    \ 'lāər \                    This word is made up of originally English elements.  
noun  
[Could be confused with lair.]  
one thickness, course, or fold laid or lying over or under another.  
*Grandma added one more **layer** of noodles to the pan of lasagna before putting it in the oven.*
93. **topics**                    \ 'tāpiks \                    One part of this word went from Greek to Latin to English, and another part is originally English.  
plural noun  
subjects under discussion or consideration.  
*Mr. Foley never shies away from controversial **topics**, so the discussions in his class are always lively.*
94. **cotton**                    \ 'kätʰn \                    Originally Arabic, this word went into French before being adopted by English.  
noun  
a soft fibrous usually white substance that clothes the seeds of various plants and is used extensively in the making of threads, yarns, and fabrics.  
*Saira loved the feeling of her new **cotton** blanket.*
95. **office**                    \ 'ɒfɪs \                    This word went from Latin to French to English.  
[ \ 'äfäs \ ]  
noun  
a place where a particular kind of business is transacted or a service is supplied.  
*Paco loved using the big computer at his mom's **office**.*

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.*
- berries**                    \ 'berēz \                    This word is made up of originally English elements.  
plural noun  
[Has homonym: buries.]  
pulpy and usually edible fruits of small size.  
*Sakura had a great time picking **berries**, but she didn't like the stains they made on her dress.*
97. **spare**                    \ 'spar \                    This word is originally English.  
adjective  
not being used : held for future or emergency use.  
*Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds hosted an exchange student in their **spare** bedroom for the school year.*
98. *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.*
- strange**                    \ 'strānj \                    This word went from Latin to French to English.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with strained.]  
out of the ordinary : strikingly uncommon or unnatural : unusual, extraordinary, exceptional.  
*Tariq found a **strange** bug in the garden and looked online to find out what it was.*
99. **Saturday**                    \ 'satər.dā \                    This word is made up of originally Latin and English parts.  
[ \ 'satərdē \ ]  
noun  
the seventh day of the week : the day following Friday.  
***Saturday** was Mateo's favorite day because he got to sleep past 9 a.m.*
100. **needle**                    \ 'nēd'l \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
a small slender rodlike instrument for hand sewing that has a round or elongated eye for thread at one end and a blunt or sharp point at the other and that is made usually of steel or bone in straight or curved form.  
*Kai's grandfather sewed him a pouch with a **needle**, a thread, and a piece of cloth.*

## Third Grade

101. **bolts** \ 'bɔlts \ This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
wood or metal bars or rods used to fasten a door.  
*Hilda locked the door with several heavy **bolts** to make sure it stayed closed during the storm.*
102. **jigsaw** \ 'jɪɡ.sə \ One part of this word went from Germanic to French and another part of this word is from English.  
noun  
a puzzle made by sawing or cutting a picture into small pieces to be fitted together.  
*Kim was beyond frustrated when her little brother ruined the thousand-piece **jigsaw** she had been close to finishing.*
103. **spying** \ 'spiɪŋ \ This word went from Germanic to French to English.  
verb  
watching (as a person) in a furtive or stealthy manner for the purpose of secretly obtaining information for usually hostile purposes.  
*Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were an American couple accused of **spying** for the Soviet Union.*
104. *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.*  
**women** OR \ 'wɪmən \  
**womyn**
105. **handstand** \ 'hænd.stænd \ This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
female human beings.  
***Women** gained the right to vote in the United States in the year 1920 with the passage of the 19th amendment.*
- The origin of this word is not given in our dictionary.  
noun  
an act of supporting the body on the hands with the trunk and legs balanced in air.  
*Anjali and her friends had a contest to see who could hold a **handstand** the longest.*

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.*
- pretend**                    \ pri'tend \                    This word came to English from Latin.  
verb  
[Could be confused with pretan.]  
to feign an action, part, or role in or as if in play : to make believe.  
*When using her toy kitchen set, Ling loves to **pretend** that she is a world-famous chef.*
107. **sideways**                \ 'sɪd.wəz \                    This word is made up of originally English elements.  
adverb  
in a position so as to offer only the right or left lateral part of the body.  
*Alana likes to sleep **sideways**, but her brother always sleeps on his back.*
108. **welcome**                \ 'welkəm \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
a cordial, kindly, pleasant or hearty greeting or reception given to one (as a guest, newcomer or stranger) usually upon arrival.  
*Lucy was pleased by the **welcome** she received when she arrived at the inn.*
109. **midday**                \ 'mɪd.də \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
noon.  
*A cannon fires in Halifax Citadel National Historic Site every **midday**, startling tourists not expecting to hear a loud boom.*
110. **softly**                    \ 'sɒftli \                    This word is made up of originally English parts.  
adverb  
in a manner that is pleasing or agreeable to the senses.  
*Claire sang **softly** to her new baby cousin until the baby fell asleep.*
111. **cobweb**                    \ 'kɒb.web \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
a single thread spun by a spider.  
*Bjorn brushed a **cobweb** from his face as he climbed the attic stairs.*

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.*
- report**                    \ ri'pòrt \                    This word went from Latin to French to English.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with rapport.]  
 a usually detailed account or statement.  
*Timmy had to write a **report** about his favorite animal for homework.*
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.*
- muster**                    \ 'mæstər \                    Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  
 verb  
 [Has near-homonym: mustard.]  
 to bring together : to collect.  
*In the end, Maggie could only **muster** a few votes for her prom theme idea.*
114. **fuel**                    \ 'fyüəl \                    This word was formed in Latin-derived French before passing into English.  
                                          [\ 'fyül \ ]                    noun  
 a material (as coal, coke, gas, oil, peat, wood) used to produce heat or power by burning : something that feeds fire.  
*The Millers debated whether to use oil or wood as their source of **fuel** for the cabin.*
115. **showed**                    \ 'shōd \                    This word is originally English.  
 verb  
 gave an explanation of : taught, informed, instructed.  
*Elon proudly **showed** his drawing to his parents, eager to see their reaction.*
116. **chuckle**                    \ 'chəkəl \                    This word is probably from a word of unknown origin.  
 verb  
 to laugh inwardly or quietly.  
*The students couldn't help but **chuckle** as their teacher attempted to dance during the school assembly.*
117. **snazzy**                    \ 'snazē \                    This word is of unknown origin.  
 adjective  
 outstanding in style : conspicuously or flashily attractive.  
*Darryl paired his **snazzy** pinstripe suit with some sleek shoes.*

118. **include**                    \ ɔn'klüd \
- This word went from Latin to English.
- verb
- to place, list, or rate as a part or component of a whole or of a larger group, class, or aggregate.
- The chef decided to **include** the asparagus soup on that night's menu and take off the beet appetizer.*
119. *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.*
- mighty**                    \ 'mī.tē \
- This word is originally English.
- adjective
- [Has homonym: mity.]
- having or wielding great power or authority.
- The wrestler flexed his muscles and looked **mighty** as he got the crowd excited before the match.*
120. **highway**                  \ 'hī.wā \
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- a main direct road.
- The construction of the interstate **highway** system under President Eisenhower improved transportation and commerce in the United States.*
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.*
- recess**                    \ 'rē.ses \
- [ \ 'ri'ses \ ]
- This word is from Latin.
- noun
- [Could be confused with Rhesus.]
- a period lasting from 10 minutes to an hour that intervenes between the class or study periods of a school day and is used for rest, play or lunch.
- When asked what his favorite subject in school was, Matt always responded that it was **recess**.*
122. *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.*
- wee**                        \ 'wē \
- [ \ 'hwē \ ]
- This word is of unknown origin.
- interjection
- [Has homonym: wee.]
- used to express delight or general exuberance.
- The children shouted "**wee!**" as they went down the slide at the playground.*
123. **rodent**                    \ 'rōd.n̩t \
- This word is from Latin.
- noun
- an animal of an order comprising relatively small gnawing mammals.
- A tiny **rodent** scurried across the forest floor, searching for food.*

124. **huddling**            \ 'hʊd'liŋ \            This word is made up of originally English parts.  
verb  
gathering in a group : pressing close together.  
*Tanvi was upset when she saw her friends **huddling** in the corner without her, but cheered up when she found out they were choosing a gift to get for her birthday.*
125. **gaped**                \ 'gæpt \                This word is made up of originally English elements.  
verb  
caught the breath audibly often as an expression of shock, concern, or emotion.  
*Everyone in the movie theater **gaped** at the plot twist.*
126. **taxicab**               \ 'tæksē.kæb \            One part of this word was formed in Latin-derived German and passed into French, and another part is from a Latin-derived French word.  
noun  
a chauffeur-driven automobile available on call to carry a passenger between any two points (as within a city) for a fare.  
*Chandra called a **taxicab** to get home from the airport.*
127. *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.*  
**sandwich**                \ 'sænd.wɪtʃ \                This word comes from an English geographical name.  
[ \ 'sæn.wɪtʃ \ ]                noun  
[Could be confused with sand wedge.]  
two slices of bread with a thin layer (as of meat, cheese, or a savory mixture) spread between them.  
*Calvin patiently explained to his mother that he liked his **sandwich** cut on the diagonal.*
128. **leaking**               \ 'liːkiŋ \                One part of this word went from Old Norse to English and another part is originally English.  
verb  
letting a substance (as water or gas) or light in or out through a hole, crevice, or other opening.  
*The roofer fixed the gap in the shingles that was responsible for rain **leaking** through the kitchen ceiling.*

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.*

**machine**                    \ mə'shēn \

Originally Greek, this word passed from Latin to French to English.

noun

[Has near-homonym: machin.]

an assemblage of parts that are usually solid bodies that transmit forces, motion and energy one to another in some predetermined manner and to some desired end (as for sewing a seam, hoisting a load or maintaining an electric current).

*Rather than hem the dress by hand, Clyde used his mom's sewing **machine**.*

130. *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.*

**astray**                    \ ə'strā \

This word went from Latin to French to English.

adverb

[Could be confused with differently defined estray.]

into a wrong or mistaken way of thinking or acting.

*The coach worried that she had led her players **astray** with her advice.*

131. **scribbly**                    \ 'skriblē \  
                                          [ \ 'skribəlē \ ]

This word was formed from an originally Latin part and an originally English part.

adjective

covered with or consisting of illegible or random marks written or drawn.

*The margins of Jae's notebook are full of **scribbly** drawings.*

132. **mansion**                    \ 'manchən \  
                                          [ \ 'manshən \ ]

Originally Latin, this word passed to French before becoming English.

noun

a large imposing residence.

*Local children refuse to go near the haunted **mansion** on the hill.*

133. **powwow**                    \ 'paü.waü \

This word is of Algonquian origin.

noun

a North American Indian ceremony (as for the cure of disease, success in hunting, victory in war) often accompanied by great noise, feasting and dancing.

*A Cherokee from Arkansas performed a ceremonial dance during the annual **powwow** sponsored by the Native American Student Association.*



134. *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.*
- spiral**                    \ 'spīrəl \                    This word is from Greek-derived Latin.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with spiro.]  
winding around a center or pole and gradually receding from or approaching it.  
*Tyrone found a **spiral** seashell while walking on the beach.*
135. *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.*
- thread**                    \ 'θred \                    This word is from English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with threat.]  
a filament, a group of filaments twisted together, or a filamentous length formed by spinning and twisting short textile fibers into a continuous strand.  
*Nina's aunt asked her to find the yellow **thread** so that she could repair the hole in her blouse.*
136. **Saturn**                    \ 'sātərən \                    This word passed from Latin to English.  
noun  
the planet sixth in order from the sun that is notable for its large ring system.  
***Saturn** takes about 29.5 Earth years to make one revolution around the sun.*
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.*
- massive**                    \ 'masiv \                    This word came to English from French, which formed it from an originally Greek element and an originally Latin element.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with massif.]  
weighty : heavy.  
*The new TV was so **massive** that the family had to rearrange the entire living room to make space for it.*
138. **velvet**                    \ 'velvət \                    This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.  
noun  
a clothing and upholstery fabric in a wide range of constructions and weights made of silk, rayon, cotton, nylon, or wool and characterized by a short soft dense pile.  
*The princess wore a cloak of blue **velvet** embroidered with gold thread.*

139. *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.*
- reeds**                    \ 'rēdz \                    This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
[Has homonym: reads.]  
tall grasses with slender often prominently jointed stems that grow especially in wet areas.  
*The **reeds** that grew by the pond had tops that looked like hot dogs.*
140. **should**                    \ 'shūd \                    This word is originally English.  
verb  
—used in auxiliary function to express what is probable or expected.  
*"Dad **should** be home in fifteen minutes," Elena said.*
141. **violet**                    \ 'vīlət \                    This word went from Latin to French to English.  
                                         [ \ 'vīələt \ ]                    noun  
a small-flowered plant of a genus of usually spring-blooming flowers that have leafy stems and purple, yellow or white flowers.  
*Thea picked a **violet** from the garden and tucked it behind her ear.*
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.*
- breathe**                    \ 'brēth \                    This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Could be confused with breath.]  
to draw air into and expel it out of the lungs : to inhale and exhale.  
*When we **breathe**, our lungs exchange carbon dioxide in our blood for oxygen in the air.*
143. *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.*
- wriggle**                    \ 'rigəl \                    This word is probably from German.  
verb  
[Could be confused with wiggle.]  
to move the body or a bodily part to and fro with short writhing motions like a worm : to squirm, writhe.  
*Greta knew her compost pile was doing well when she saw an earthworm **wriggle** happily in the humus.*

144. *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.*
- squeeze** \ 'skwēz \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Has homonym: plural squees (only in Collegiate).]  
to exert pressure especially on opposite sides or parts of :  
to press together closely or tightly.  
*The twins always **squeeze** the toothpaste tube in the middle despite the protests of their parents.*
145. **groceries** \ 'grōsrēz \  
[\ 'grōsərəz, grōshrēz \ ]
- One part of this word is from Latin-derived French, and another part is from English.  
plural noun  
articles of goods sold by a dealer in staple foodstuffs and usually meats and other foods.  
*Eliana liked getting **groceries** with her Dad, because he always let her pick out one treat for herself.*
146. **solution** \ sə'lūshən \  
noun  
an answer to or means of answering a problem : an explanation.  
*Although everyone thought long and hard, nobody could come up with a **solution** to the problem.*
147. **liquid** \ 'likwəd \  
noun  
This word is from Latin.  
noun  
a substance that is extremely fluid without being gaseous so as to flow freely typically in the manner of water and to have a definite volume without having a definite shape except such as is temporarily given by a container.  
*Annabelle wasn't sure if the suspicious **liquid** on the floor was water or if her new puppy had had an accident.*
148. **neighbors** \ 'nābərz \  
plural noun  
This word is made up of originally English elements.  
plural noun  
ones that live next to or near others.  
*Ayesha's **neighbors** always get together in the summer to clean up the park at the end of the street and have a cookout.*
149. **giraffe** \ jə'raf \  
Originally Arabic, this word went into Italian before being adopted by English.  
noun  
a large fleet African ruminant mammal that is the tallest of living quadrupeds and has a very long rather stiff neck and a short coat of fawn or cream-colored hair marked with large reddish or brown blotches.  
*Each **giraffe** has a unique pattern of coat markings that distinguishes it from all others.*

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.*

*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.*

**bazaar** OR  
**bazar**

\ bə'zär \

This word is from Persian.

noun

[Has homonym: bizarre.]

a market place or market (as in the Middle East) that usually consists of rows of shops or stalls where all kinds of goods are offered for sale.

*The **bazaar** in Ehsan's hometown has vendors selling everything from handmade purses to exotic spices.*

## Fourth Grade

151. **brother**            \ 'brəθər \            This word is originally English.  
noun  
a male human being considered in his relation to another person having the same parents or having one parent in common.  
*Sean enjoyed playing chess with his **brother** during summer break.*
152. **outcome**            \ 'aʊt.kəm \            This word is originally English.  
noun  
something that follows from an activity or process : consequence, result.  
*The **outcome** of the researchers' experiment was better than expected, leading to the creation of an effective new medicine.*
153. **murky OR**            \ 'mɜrkē \            This word is from a part probably from Old Norse plus an originally English part.  
**mirky**  
adjective  
dark or dull in color.  
*The river's **murky** water was probably not safe to drink.*
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.*
- wagon OR**            \ 'wagən \            This word is from Dutch.  
**waggon**  
noun  
[Could be confused with wagging.]  
a heavy four-wheel usually uncovered vehicle designed especially for transporting bulky commodities and drawn originally by animals.  
*Jesse and Joseph pulled their **wagon** filled with toys and snacks to the park.*
155. **childhood**            \ 'child.hʊd \            This word is originally English.  
noun  
the quality or state of being a young person especially between infancy and youth.  
*Noelle remembers how she spent most of her **childhood** outdoors, running around and riding bikes with friends.*

156. *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.*
- critters** OR **critturs**            \ 'kritərz \
- This word is an alteration of a word that went from Latin to French to English.
- plural noun
- creatures, animals.
- The campground was bustling with **critters** whose chirping and croaking filled the air.*
157. *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.*
- snicker**                    \ 'snikər \
- This word is imitative in origin.
- verb
- [Could be confused with differently pronounced variant snigger.]
- to laugh in a slight, covert, or partly suppressed manner (as in derision or from embarrassment).
- The class began to **snicker** when the substitute teacher realized she was in the wrong room.*
158. **twinkle**                \ 'twɪŋkəl \
- This word is originally English.
- verb
- to shine with a flickering, sparkling, or intermittent light.
- Atmospheric conditions affect how stars **twinkle** in the night sky.*
159. **stumble**                \ 'stʌmbəl \
- This word is probably of Scandinavian origin.
- verb
- to lose one’s footing in walking or running so as to stagger or fall : to trip.
- The crowd worried that the front runner would **stumble** and fall heavily onto the track as he had done in his two previous races.*
160. **smock**                    \ 'smäk \
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- a lightweight loose garment with a front opening and worn especially for protection of clothing while working.
- Ameya wore a **smock** while painting in art class, so that she didn’t get her dress dirty.*
161. **harvest**                 \ 'hävəst \
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- the quantity of any natural product gathered usually from a single area within a single season.
- Given the wonderful weather, Hanna is hoping for a great **harvest** this year.*

162. **costume** \ 'kæ.styüm \  
 [ \ 'kæ.stüm, 'käs.chüm \ ]  
 This word is from a Latin word that became Italian and then French.  
 noun  
 an outfit worn to create the appearance characteristic of a particular period, person, place, or thing.  
*Kelvin's favorite part of his bumblebee **costume** is the cute little stinger.*
163. *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.*  
**indeed** \ ən'dēd \  
 This word is originally English.  
 adverb  
 [Could be confused with indeedy.]  
 admittedly, undeniably.  
*Mr. Tufty knew that the homework was **indeed** difficult, but he also believed his students were up for the challenge.*
164. **mistake** \ mə'stāk \  
 This word is from Old Norse-derived English.  
 noun  
 an unintentional error.  
*The chef's **mistake** of adding salt instead of sugar led to a cake that no one found edible.*
165. **balloon** \ bæ'lün \  
 This word is from a Germanic element that went into Italian before entering English.  
 noun  
 a bag of silk or other tough light material shaped usually like a sphere, made nonporous, and filled with heated air or a gas lighter than air.  
*The principal liked the science project but wasn't sure if he enjoyed having the students name their hot-air **balloon** after him.*
166. **promise** \ 'präməs \  
 This word came to English from Latin.  
 noun  
 a declaration that one will do or refrain from doing something specified.  
*Lacey and her best friend made a **promise** to never go a day without talking to each other.*

167. *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.*
- castle**                    \ 'kasəl \                    This word came to English from Latin-derived French.  
noun  
[Has homonym: geographical entry Kassel.]  
a large fortified building or set of buildings built originally in medieval times often surrounded by inferior buildings, a palisaded enclosure and a moat.  
*Harry wrote an essay on the history of a French **castle** that was the site of a battle.*
168. **uproar**                    \ 'əprɔːr \                    This word is from a Dutch word that then became English.  
noun  
a loud usually disorderly noise of some duration.  
*An **uproar** swept the auditorium when Wayne sank a three-pointer at the buzzer.*
169. **exactly**                    \ ɪg'zæk(t)lɪ \                    One part of this word went from Latin to English and another part is from English.  
adverb  
precisely according to a rule, standard, or fact : accurately.  
*Malik measured out the cake ingredients **exactly**, wanting his creation to be perfect.*
170. **nonsense**                    \ 'næn.sən(t)s \                    Both parts of this word were originally Latin and then became French.  
[ \ 'næn(t)sən(t)s \ ]  
noun  
words or language having no meaning or conveying no intelligible ideas.  
*Leeanne said soothing **nonsense** to the crying baby.*
171. **jumbled**                    \ 'jʌmbəld \                    This word is perhaps of imitative origin.  
adjective  
lacking order, coherence, sequence, or plan.  
*Amrit found a **jumbled** mess of papers and photographs in the old box from the attic.*
172. **motion**                    \ 'mɔːshən \                    This word came from Latin through French to English.  
noun  
the action or process of a body passing from one place or position to another.  
*The baby looked up at the gentle **motion** of the mobile above its crib.*



173. *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.*
- dimple**                    \ 'dimpəl \                    This word is originally English.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with dimble.]  
 a slight natural indentation or hollow in the surface of some part of the human body (as on a cheek or the chin).  
*Diana grinned, revealing the **dimple** on her left cheek.*
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.*
- 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.*
- harbor OR**                    \ 'hərbər \                    This word is originally English.  
**harbour**                    noun  
 [Has near-homonym: harper.]  
 a small bay or other sheltered part of a considerable body of water usually well protected against high waves and strong currents and deep enough to anchor ships or other craft.  
*The ship survived the fierce storm by weathering it out in a natural **harbor**.*
175. **severe**                    \ sə'veɪr \                    This word is from Latin.  
 adjective  
 strict or uncompromising in judgment, discipline, or government.  
*Archibald's temper was **severe** and arbitrary.*
176. **ghostly**                    \ 'gɔstli \                    This word is originally English.  
 adjective  
 of or relating to a mark or visible sign left by something dead, lost, or no longer present.  
*The fog gave commonplace objects a **ghostly** appearance.*
177. **natural**                    \ 'nætʃərəl \                    This word went from Latin to French to English.  
 adjective  
 in accordance with or determined by the created world in its entirety.  
*The Niagara Falls are a breathtaking example of **natural** beauty.*

178. **bandits** \ 'bandəts \ This word is from a Germanic element that went into Italian before entering English.  
plural noun  
those who steal, especially in a shameless or pitiless manner.  
*The children pretended to be **bandits**, stealing candy from the kitchen with stealthy giggles.*
179. *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.*  
**champion** \ 'champēən \ Originally of Germanic origin, this word passed through Latin and French before becoming English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with champian.]  
one whose supremacy or superiority is formally acknowledged especially after a test, contest or series of tests or contests.  
*Bethany was declared the **champion** of the gymnastics competition after executing a near-perfect routine.*
180. **superb** \ sū'pərb \ This word is from Latin.  
adjective  
of supreme excellence, value, goodness, or beauty : of the highest quality.  
*The curator said that the museum's new painting was a **superb** example of Impressionist art.*
181. **patio** \ 'patē.ō \ This word went from perhaps Latin to probably Old Provençal to Spanish.  
noun  
a recreation area adjoining a dwelling, often paved, and adapted especially to outdoor dining.  
*Rachel's birthday party was held on the sunny **patio**.*
182. **reunion** \ 'rēyünyən \ Both parts of this word went from Latin to French to English.  
noun  
a meeting of persons long separated.  
*Leandro was excited to meet his cousins at the yearly family **reunion**.*

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.*
- braids**                    \ 'brādz \                    This word is made up of originally English parts.  
plural noun  
[Could be confused with brays.]  
lengths of hair done up by interweaving three or more strands together.  
*Naomi always has her hair done in **braids** before a basketball game.*
184. **wrench**                    \ 'rench \                    This word is originally English.  
verb  
twist violently to one side or out of line, shape, or position.  
*Paul and Sam often **wrench** the arms of their friends until they utter "mercy."*
185. **streamers**                    \ 'strēmərz \                    This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
narrow free-floating strips (as of cloth or crepe paper).  
*The family decorated the house with **streamers** for the baby's first birthday.*
186. **speckled**                    \ 'spekəld \                    This word is originally English.  
adjective  
covered or marked with small marks or splotches : spotted.  
*Amanda wanted to keep the small, **speckled** frog she found at the creek, but her friend said the spots might mean it was poisonous.*
187. **village**                    \ 'vilij \                    One part of this word went from Latin to French to English, and another part went from Greek to Latin to Anglo-French to English.  
noun  
a small cluster of houses and other buildings (as stores and churches) forming a unit distinct from a surrounding rural area.  
*Gemma grew up in a small **village** in Wales that has a population of about 200.*
188. **captive**                    \ 'kaptiv \                    This word is from Latin.  
adjective  
kept within bounds : confined.  
*Dad always started lecturing when the kids were **captive** in the backseat.*

189. **dodgy** \ 'dājē \  
 The origin of this word is unknown.  
 adjective  
 evasive, tricky.  
*Sean thought the salesman's explanation of the issue sounded **dodgy**, so he decided not to buy the used car.*
190. **hopscotch** \ 'hāp,skäch \  
 The first part of this word is originally English and the second part probably went from French to Anglo-French to English.  
 noun  
 a child's game in which a player tosses a small object into the lined and numbered areas outlined on the ground, hops on one foot through the figure and back to the area in which the object lies, picks it up, and hops out trying to avoid errors.  
*Frida skinned her knee playing **hopscotch**.*
191. *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.*  
**quill** \ 'kwil \  
 This word is originally English.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with quell.]  
 a bird's feather; especially : one of the large stiff feathers of a bird's wing or tail.  
*Deonte found a beautiful **quill** and placed it alongside his mom's antique inkwell on her desk.*
192. **biology** \ bī'älājē \  
 This word was formed in German from originally Greek parts.  
 noun  
 the science of life : a branch of knowledge that deals with living organisms and vital processes.  
*Mikoto is learning about the structure of cells in her **biology** class.*
193. **convince** \ kən'vin(t)s \  
 This word is originally Latin.  
 verb  
 to bring by argument to give assent or have belief.  
*No matter how much he tried, Amir couldn't **convince** his friends that pineapple on pizza was a great idea.*
194. **tinge** \ 'tinj \  
 This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.  
 verb  
 to color with a slight shade or stain : to tint.  
*The artist decided to **tinge** her painting of the sky with a soft pink hue to capture the beauty of the sunrise.*

195. *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.*
- terror**                    \ 'terər \                    This word went from Latin to French to English.  
noun  
[Has homonym: tearer.]  
a state of intense fright or apprehension : stark fear.  
*Franklin D. Roosevelt warned, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself— nameless, unreasoning, unjustified **terror** which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance."*
196. *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.*
- groves**                    \ 'grōvz \                    This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
[Could be confused with grows.]  
smaller groups of trees than forests often without underwood and planted or growing naturally as if arranged by art.  
*Shubhan took a peaceful walk through the orange **groves** on a sunny afternoon.*
197. **stifle**                    \ 'stifəl \                    This word is probably from a French word that then became English.  
verb  
to withhold from expression : to keep in check : to repress.  
*Too many rules often **stifle** initiative and creativity.*
198. *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.*
- gerbils** OR                    \ 'jərbəlz \                    This word is from a part that went from Latin to French plus an English part.  
**gerbilles**  
plural noun  
burrowing desert rodents that have long hind legs well adapted for leaping.  
*The children were delighted with their new pets, a pair of curious **gerbils** that quickly became part of the family.*
199. *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.*
- naughty**                    \ 'nɔtē \                    This word is originally English.  
[ \ 'nätē \ ]  
adjective  
[Has homonym and near-homonym: knotty, nobby.]  
violating accepted standards of morality, good taste or polite behavior.  
*When Elaine's children are **naughty**, she gives them time-outs.*

200. **Wednesday**

\ 'wenz,dā \

[ \ 'wenzdē \ ]

This word is originally English.

noun

the day following Tuesday.

*Many schoolchildren look forward to **Wednesday** as the day when the school week is half over.*

## Fifth Grade

201. **midair**                    \ 'mid'er \
- This word is an originally English part and a word that passed from Greek to Latin to French to English.
- noun
- any point or region in the air not immediately adjacent to the ground or other solid or liquid surface beneath it.
- Aimee leaped off the diving board and posed **midair** while her friend took a picture.*
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.*
- fend**                    \ 'fend \
- This word is from a word that came to English from Latin-derived French.
- verb
- [Has near-homonyms: fent, vend, dialectical variant fen.]
- to look out (for oneself) : to manage.
- Just before heading out for dinner, Mom and Dad reminded their daughters that there was food in the fridge but otherwise they had to **fend** for themselves.*
203. **jerky**                    \ 'jerkē \
- This word is from a word that went from Quechua to Spanish.
- noun
- meat (as beef) that has been cut into long slices or strips and dried.
- Kevin enjoys **jerky** so much that he would eat it every day if it were not so expensive.*
204. **bypass**                    \ 'bi.pas \
- The first part of this word is originally English, and the second part went from Latin to French to English.
- noun
- a passage providing an alternative deflected route (such as a road to carry traffic around a congested district or a channel to deflect flood water).
- Mr. Jakes took the **bypass** around the city to avoid all the downtown traffic.*
205. **bittersweet**                \ 'bitər'swēt \
- This word is originally English.
- adjective
- of or relating to a prepared chocolate containing little sugar.
- Kenji made a strange face after biting into the **bittersweet** chocolate, expecting it to have a lot more sugar.*

206. **daredevil**            \ 'der:devəl \            This word is from an originally English word and a word that went from Greek to Latin to English.
- noun
- a person who without apparent fear faces, accepts, or carries out anything unusually dangerous or foolhardy.
- Neha's friends from school considered her a **daredevil** after she did a flip off the monkey bars.*
207. **ablaze**                \ ə'blāz \                This word consists of originally English elements.
- adjective
- on fire.
- Gary's attempt to make dinner ended with parts of the kitchen **ablaze**, leaving everyone scrambling for the fire extinguisher.*
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.*
- dolphin**                    \ 'dɔlfən \                    This word went from Greek to Latin to Old Provençal to French to English.
- [ \ 'dɔlfən \ ]
- noun
- [Has near-homonym: dauphin.]
- any of various small marine toothed whales that have the snout more or less elongated into a beak and the neck vertebrae partially fused.
- Elijah was thrilled to see a **dolphin** jumping in and out of the water beside the boat.*
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.*
- bowler**                    \ 'bɔlər \                    This word is from an English name.
- noun
- [Has homonym: bolar.]
- a stiff felt hat with a dome-shaped crown and a rather narrow somewhat rolled brim — called also "Derby."
- Julian looked dapper in his suit and **bowler** at the 1920s-themed party.*
210. *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.*
- lollygag** OR                \ 'ləlē.gag \                The origin of this word is unknown.
- lallygag**
- verb
- to fool around : to loiter, dawdle.
- "Don't **lollygag** outside my store," the owner barked at the kids on the sidewalk.*



211. *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.*
- albums**                    \ 'albəmz \                    This word is from Latin.  
plural noun  
[Could be confused with albams.]  
one or more recordings produced as a single unit.  
*McKayla eagerly bought all of the **albums** of her favorite boy band, thrilled to add them to her collection.*
212. **interact**                \ intər'akt \                    This word consists of two originally Latin parts.  
verb  
to have a reciprocal effect or influence.  
*The shelter's new program allowed citizens to **interact** with animals on a regular basis.*
213. **magnolia**                \ mag'nōlyə \                    This word is from a French proper name that then passed into Latin.  
noun  
any tree or shrub of a genus of North American and Asian shrubs and trees that have entire evergreen or deciduous leaves and usually showy white, yellow, rose or purple flowers appearing in early spring.  
*The blossom of the **magnolia** is similar to some of the oldest blossoms in the fossil record.*
214. **biceps**                    \ 'bī.seps \                    This word is from Latin.  
noun  
a muscle having two heads, such as the large flexor muscle of the front of the upper arm.  
*Delilah flexed her right **biceps** to demonstrate how much progress she'd made at the gym.*
215. **gasket**                    \ 'gaskət \                    This word is probably from a French word that is probably Germanic in origin.  
noun  
a separate or attached sealer used in making and closing airtight or liquid containers to ensure tightness.  
*The failure of a type of **gasket** called an O-ring was determined to be the cause of the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger in 1986.*
216. **argument**                \ 'ärgyəmənt \                    This word is from Latin.  
noun  
the act or process of contending or disagreeing in words : a disputation.  
*Alex and Max had a loud **argument** about whose turn it was to use the video game console.*

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.*
- membrane** \ 'mem.brān \  
 [ nonstandard pron(s):  
 \ 'membrān \ ]
- This word is from Latin.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with differently pronounced variant membrana.]  
 a thin soft pliable sheet or layer especially of animal or vegetable origin.  
*When Morna examined the leaf closely, she could see a network of veins just beneath the thin **membrane**.*
218. **voyage** \ 'vói-ij \
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English.  
 noun  
 a journey by water : cruise.  
*Bill and Gail went on a sea **voyage** for their honeymoon.*
219. **military** \ 'mil.ə.tērē \
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to French.  
 adjective  
 of or relating to soldiers, arms, or war.  
*When Brian enlisted in the U.S. Army, he was assigned to Fort Benning for **military** training.*
220. **ballerina** \ .bal.ə'rēnə \
- This word came from Italian, which formed it from a Latin word.  
 noun  
 a female dancer in a form of artistic dancing.  
*Although the **ballerina** seemed a bit nervous before her performance, her dancing was flawless.*
221. **sensation** \ sen'sāshən \
- This word is from Latin.  
 noun  
 a state of excited interest or feeling.  
*The new video game created such a **sensation** that even Farah's parents asked her to teach them how to play.*
222. **soldier** \ 'sōljər \
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  
 noun  
 a person engaged in military service.  
*The **soldier** packed lots of water in her bag for the long march through the hills.*
223. **infinite** \ 'infənət \
- This word is from Latin.  
 adjective  
 having no end : extending indefinitely.  
*Kevin often looks at the sky and wonders whether the universe is bounded or **infinite**.*

224.	<b>locust</b>	\ 'lɒkəst \	<p>This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>a grasshopper that frequently travels in swarms.</p> <p><i>Cooper placed the captured <b>locust</b> in a mason jar.</i></p>
225.	<b>diploma</b>	\ də'plɒmə \	<p>This word went from Greek to Latin.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>a document bearing record of graduation from or of a degree conferred by an educational institution.</p> <p><i>Abdul framed his university <b>diploma</b> and hung it on the wall of his office.</i></p>
226.	<b>disguise</b>	\ dɪ'skiːz \ [ \ dɪs'gɪz \ ]	<p>This word is from a Germanic-derived French word that then became English.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>unfamiliar or uncharacteristic style of dress or apparel assumed to conceal one's identity.</p> <p><i>The celebrity wore a headscarf, large sunglasses, and a long coat as a <b>disguise</b> when she was out in public.</i></p>
227.	<b>Gothic</b>	\ 'gəθɪk \ [ \ 'gɒθɪk \ ]	<p>This word consists of an originally Germanic part that passed into Latin plus an originally Latin part.</p> <p>adjective</p> <p>of, relating to or having the characteristics of a European style of architecture from the 12th to the 16th centuries that is characterized by slender vertical piers and counterbalancing buttresses, and with pointed arches and vaulting.</p> <p><i>The <b>Gothic</b> cathedral had enormously tall ceilings and beautiful stained-glass windows.</i></p>
228.	<b>advantage</b>	\ əd'vɑntɪj \	<p>This word is from Latin-derived French.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>a more favorable or improved position or condition.</p> <p><i>As the oldest sibling, Rishi used his height to his <b>advantage</b> and put his favorite snacks on the top shelf, out of reach of his little brothers.</i></p>
229.	<b>cubism</b>	\ 'kyü.bizəm \	<p>This word was formed in French from originally Greek elements.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>the arbitrary arrangement and interrelation of contours and fragments of contours on a picture surface without necessary reference to natural objects or their structure.</p> <p><i>Emily's favorite exhibit at the museum was focused on <b>cubism</b>, featuring paintings by Picasso and Braque.</i></p>

230. *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.*
- phantom**            \ 'fantəm \
- This word passed from Greek to Latin to French to English.  
 adjective  
 [Has homonym: phantom/fantom.]  
 unembodied, elusive.  
*Derron was spooked by the **phantom** voices coming out of the walkie-talkie, which were definitely not his cousin in the other room.*
231. **harpoons**            \ här'pünz \
- This word is from a probably Scandinavian-derived French word that went through Dutch before becoming English.  
 plural noun  
 throwing weapons used in hunting large fish and sea animals.  
*The fishermen used several **harpoons** to spear the large whale swimming underneath their boat, but the whale broke away and escaped.*
232. **pivot**            \ 'pivət \
- This word is from French.  
 noun  
 a dance step in which the dancer rotates on one foot and completes the step by shifting the weight to the other foot.  
*Martha's dance instructor showed her how to do a **pivot** gracefully without losing her balance.*
233. **nostrils**            \ 'nästrəlz \
- This word is originally English.  
 plural noun  
 the external openings of the nose or nasal cavity of a vertebrate.  
*The bull's wide eyes and flared **nostrils** were signs that he was unhappy.*
234. *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.*
- mattress**            \ 'matrəs \
- Originally Arabic, this word went into French before being adopted by English.  
 noun  
 [Has homonyms: matras, matrass, matrass.]  
 a resilient pad for use as a resting place alone or supported on a bedstead.  
*Nicole warned her small children not to jump on the **mattress**.*

235. **television**            \ 'telə.vɪzhən \
- One part of this word is originally Greek, and another part is originally Latin.
- noun
- [Merriam-Webster Unabridged has only audio pronunciation. Written pronunciation is from m-w.com.]
- a medium of communication whereby images and sounds are transmitted.
- Luciano is only allowed an hour of **television** or computer time a day.*
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.*
- diablo**                    \ 'dyäblō \
- [ \ 'thyäblō \ ]
- This word is from a word that went from Greek to Latin to Spanish.
- noun
- [Has near-homonym: diablo.]
- an extremely and malignantly wicked person : a human fiend.
- In the movie, the villain was portrayed as a **diablo**, with no redeeming qualities.*
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.*
- council**                    \ 'kaün(t)səl \
- This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.
- noun
- [Has homonym: counsel.]
- a somewhat permanent group elected or appointed to constitute an advisory body or a body with a degree of legislative power.
- Ellen hoped her classmates would elect her to be the president of the student **council**.*
238. **ointment**            \ 'oɪntmənt \
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English.
- noun
- a salve or unguent for application to the skin; specifically : a semisolid medicinal preparation usually having a base of fatty or greasy material.
- Lukas cleaned his cut and spread a thin layer of **ointment** over it before applying a bandage.*
239. **spritzed**              \ 'sprɪtst \
- [ \ 'shprɪtst \ ]
- This word is from a German word.
- verb
- sprayed, squirted.
- Katarina **spritzed** herself with her favorite perfume before heading out for the evening.*

240. **wreckage**                    \ 'rekij \
- This word consists of a word that went from Scandinavian to Anglo-French to English plus a Greek-derived English element.
- noun
- the remains of the destruction, disorganization, or serious injury of something especially by violence.
- The community came together to clean up the **wreckage** left by the hurricane.*
241. **hurricane**                    \ 'hərə,kān \
- [ \ 'hərikən \ ]
- This word is from an originally Taino word that passed into Spanish.
- noun
- a tropical cyclone with winds of 73 miles per hour or greater.
- When the townspeople realized that the **hurricane** was heading their way, they boarded up their windows and evacuated.*
242. *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.*
- trousers** OR                    \ 'traüzərz \
- trowsers**
- This word probably went from French to Scottish Gaelic to English.
- plural noun
- an outer garment extending from the waist to the ankle or sometimes only to or just below the knee, covering each leg separately, and made close-fitting or loose-fitting in accord with the fashion of different periods.
- When his **trousers** ripped during the meeting, Karim hoped no one would notice.*
243. **rampage**                    \ 'ram,pāj \
- This word is from Scots, which probably took it from an originally Germanic word that passed through French before becoming English.
- noun
- a state of being turbulently active, wildly agitated, or destructive.
- The cyclone killed at least 65 people on its **rampage** through the state.*

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.*
- oysters**                    \ 'òistərz \
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English.
- plural noun
- [Could be confused with ousters.]
- marine bivalve mollusks having a rough irregular shell, living free on the bottom or adhering to stones or other objects in shallow water, and feeding on minute plants and animals carried to them by the current.
- Oysters** are ecological superheroes, filtering up to fifty gallons of water a day.*
245. *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.*
- vermin**                    \ 'vərmən \
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
- plural noun
- [Has near-homonym: firman.]
- small common harmful animals (such as bedbugs and mice) that tend to occur in great numbers and are difficult to control.
- Rebecca's grandmother uses strange powders to keep **vermin** out of her cabinets.*
246. *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.*
- laurel**                    \ 'lɔərəl \
- [ \ 'lärəl \ ]
- This originally Latin word went through French before becoming English.
- noun
- [Has homonym: loral.]
- a recognition of superior achievement : a mark of public esteem : an honor.
- One more **laurel** was added to Yanny's growing collection when he was voted the basketball team's most valuable player.*
247. *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.*
- applause**                \ ə'pləʊz \
- This word is from Latin.
- noun
- [Could be confused with applauds.]
- approval publicly expressed (as by clapping hands).
- The cast of the play bowed to enthusiastic **applause** from the audience.*

248. *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.*

**muscles**                    \ 'məʊsəlz \

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

plural noun

[Has homonym: mussels/muscles.]

tissues that function to produce motion and are made up of variously modified elongated cells capable of contracting when stimulated.

*Navneet showed off his strong **muscles** by lifting the heavy weights above his head effortlessly.*

249. **karate**                    \ kə'ɹɑːtē \

This word is from Japanese.

noun

a Japanese art of self-defense in which kicks and openhanded blows are delivered especially to vulnerable parts of the body.

*Jessica used **karate** to immobilize the burglar before calling the police.*

250. **levitate**                    \ 'levə.tāt \

This word is from Latin.

verb

to rise or float in the air, especially in seeming defiance of gravitation.

*Colin's favorite part of the haunted house ride is the room where all the pieces of furniture **levitate**.*



## Sixth Grade

251. **trek**                    \ 'trek \
- This word is from an originally Dutch word that passed into Afrikaans.
- noun
- a trip or movement especially when involving difficulties or complex organization.
- The hike to the area known as the “Chimney Tops” in the Great Smoky Mountains turned out to be quite a **trek**.*
252. **bygone**                \ 'bī.gón \
- [ \ 'bī.gän \ ]
- This word was formed in Scots dialect from originally English parts.
- adjective
- of or relating to the past.
- Wesley’s grandfather lamented the **bygone** days of one-dollar gallons of gas.*
253. **demigod**                \ 'demē.gäd \
- This word consists of a Latin part plus an English part.
- noun
- a mythological divine or semidivine being (as the offspring of a deity and a mortal).
- The hero Gilgamesh was a **demigod** in ancient Babylonian mythology.*
254. **merfolk**                \ 'mər.fōk \
- This word is originally English.
- plural noun
- legendary peoples of the sea having human head, trunk, and arms and the tail of a fish.
- In legends, **merfolk** are said to dwell deep beneath the ocean’s surface.*
255. **rebuke**                 \ rə'byük \
- This word is perhaps from German-derived French.
- verb
- to criticize sharply: to reprimand.
- The preacher warned his flock not to **rebuke** others before they had first examined their own faults.*
256. **newfangled**            \ 'nü.fangəld \
- [ \ 'nyü.fangəld \ ]
- This word is originally English.
- adjective
- recently made or of the most up-to-date style.
- The **newfangled** coffee maker had more buttons than an airplane cockpit, confusing everyone who tried to use it.*

257. *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.*
- rogue**                    \ 'rōg \                    This word is of unknown origin.  
noun  
[Could be confused with roke.]  
a dishonest unprincipled person.  
*The **rogue** slipped through the bustling marketplace, picking pockets and stealing merchandise without anyone noticing.*
258. **threshold**                    \ 'thresh.hōld \  
                                              [ \ 'thre.shōld \  
                                              This word is originally English.  
noun  
the place or point of entering or beginning : outset.  
*Now at the **threshold** of adulthood, James is wondering what to do with his life.*
259. *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.*
- altar**                    \ 'ōltər \  
                                              This word went from Latin to English.  
noun  
[Has homonym: alter.]  
a tablelike construction used in the Christian church in celebrating the Eucharist : communion table.  
*The couple exchanged vows in front of the beautifully decorated **altar** in the church.*
260. **surcharge**                    \ 'sər.chärj \  
                                              [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
                                              This word is from a Latin-derived French word that then became English.  
noun  
a price demanded for a thing or service in excess of the usual or normal amount.  
*When he saw the **surcharge** for extra cheese on his pizza, George joked that the cheese was probably made of gold.*
261. **guava**                    \ 'gwävə \  
                                              This word is from a word that went from Arawak to Spanish.  
noun  
the globular yellow fruit of a small shrubby tropical American tree.  
*A slice of **guava** topped off Rawonda's fruit salad.*
262. **embroiled**                    \ əm'brōild \  
                                              This word is from a French word formed from a word of Germanic origin.  
verb  
involved especially in conflict or with a problem, adversaries, or the law.  
*The senator found himself **embroiled** in a political scandal that dominated the headlines for weeks.*

263. *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.*
- goatee**                    \,gō'tē \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with goaty.]  
a small trim pointed or tufted beard on a man’s chin.  
*Before his job interview, Ben shaved his unruly beard into a neat **goatee**.*
264. **pesos**                    \ 'pā.sōz \                    This word is from Latin-derived Spanish.  
                                      [ \ 'pe.sōz \ ]                    plural noun  
coins or currency notes representing any of the basic monetary units of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Uruguay.  
*Felix has roughly 200 **pesos** in his wallet, which he plans to use to top up the gas in his car.*
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.*
- errands**                    \ 'erəndz \                    This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
[Could be confused with errants.]  
trips made in order to deliver a message or purchase or attend to something.  
*Mom told Sarah she had **errands** to run after work and might be a few minutes late picking her up from band practice.*
266. **stylistic**                    \ stī'listik \                    This word is from an originally Latin word and English elements.  
adjective  
of or relating to mode of expression especially in the use of language.  
*James Joyce’s Ulysses introduced many **stylistic** innovations to the English novel, including a famous “stream of consciousness” final chapter written without punctuation.*
267. **flailed**                    \ 'flāld \                    This word is originally English.  
verb  
moved, swung, or beat as though wielding an instrument for threshing grain from the ear by hand.  
*Jenny **flailed** her arms around her face, trying to drive the gnats away.*

268. **marksmanship**      \ 'märksmən.ship \      This word is from originally English parts.  
 noun  
 the art or skill of a person practiced at hitting a target especially with firearms.  
*Teddy spent a long time practicing his **marksmanship** with an air rifle and a paper target.*
269. *The speller should not be disqualified for noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based on whether they utter 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.*
- hocus-pocus** OR      \ .hōkəs'pōkəs \      This word is probably from sounds invented in imitation of Latin.  
**hokus-pokus**      noun  
 something that confuses, misleads, or is difficult to comprehend.  
*The **hocus-pocus** on the legal agreement was so hard to follow that Sammy had to hire a lawyer to explain it.*
270. *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.*
- ogres**      \ 'ōgərz \      This word came from French, which probably formed it from a Latin word.  
 plural noun  
 [Could be confused with ochres.]  
 hideous giants represented in fairy tales and folklore as feeding on human beings : monsters.  
*As huge as they were, the **ogres** were no match for the witches' spells.*
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.*
- column**      \ 'käləm \      This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.  
 noun  
 [Has homonym: collum.]  
 one of a building's vertical supporting structures.  
*A **column** supporting the balcony showed signs of termite infestation and had to be carefully rebuilt while the balcony was stabilized.*

272. **mirage**                    \ mə'razh \  
                                          [ \ mə'räj \ ]
- This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
- noun
- an optical phenomenon that is often observed on still days over deserts or hot pavements and has the mirrorlike appearance of a quiet lake or pool in which distant objects are seen inverted by reflection though usually distorted.
- The exhausted desert travelers were fooled by a **mirage**, thinking there was water ahead when there was only sand.*
273. **contribute**                \ kən'tri.byüt \
- This word is from Latin.
- verb
- to add (as knowledge or effort) to a common interest or activity.
- Emily decided to **contribute** to her school's bake sale by making red velvet cupcakes.*
274. **amnesia**                    \ am'nēzhə \
- This word is from Greek.
- noun
- loss of memory sometimes including the memory of personal identity.
- Alice suffered from **amnesia** as the result of a head injury.*
275. *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.*
- burro**                            \ bə'rō \  
                                          [ \ 'būrō \ ]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.
- noun
- [Has homonyms: borough, burgh, burrow.]
- a donkey.
- The easy pace and sure step of the **burro** make it a good pack animal.*
276. **gargoyles**                \ 'gär.gōilz \
- This word came to English from French.
- plural noun
- spouts often having the form of a grotesque figure or animal and projecting from a roof gutter to throw rainwater clear of a building.
- Two stone **gargoyles** stared grimly out at visitors from the roof of the castle.*

277. *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.*
- symphony**            \ 'sim(p)fənē \
- Originally Greek, this word passed from Latin to French before becoming English.
- noun
- [Has near-homonym: sinfonie, which is the plural form of a differently defined cross-reference.]
- a large piece for orchestra usually in three or four contrasting movements.
- Mozart wrote his first **symphony** when he was eight years old.*
278. **pavilions**            \ pə'vilyənz \
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
- plural noun
- light sometimes ornamental structures in gardens, parks, or places of recreation that are used for entertainment or shelter.
- Frank Liske Park has several beautiful **pavilions** where families can rest and enjoy picnics.*
279. **melancholy**            \ 'melənkälē \
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English.
- adjective
- depressed in spirits : mournful.
- Lily experienced a period of **melancholy** in her new school, but it lifted after a few months when she finally made a good friend.*
280. *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.*
- palette**            \ 'palət \
- The first part of this word is from a Latin-derived French word, and the second part is a French element.
- noun
- [Could be confused with pallid, pellet. Also, has homonyms: palate, pallet, palette.]
- a particular range, quality, or use of color.
- Monet used a much darker **palette** at the beginning of his painting career than he used in his later years.*

281. *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.*

**narwhal** OR  
**narwal**

\ 'när.wäl \  
[ \ 'nä.r.hwäl, 'nä.r.wäl, 'nä.r.wól \  
]

This originally Old Norse word probably passed through Icelandic and then Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish before becoming English.

noun

an arctic cetacean that has no dorsal fin, is marbled black and white in color, reaches a length of about 16 feet, and possesses in the male one or rarely two long, spirally twisted pointed tusks.

*Scientists have argued for years about the function of the tusk of the **narwhal**, as it does not seem to be used for courtship, battle, or to break ice.*

282. **aquamarine**

\ äkwəmə'rēn \  
[ \ ,akwəmə'rēn \  
]

This word is from Latin.

noun

a pale blue to light greenish blue.

*After experiencing the beautiful color of the ocean in the Caribbean, Lola decided to paint the walls of her room **aquamarine**.*

283. *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.*

**famine**

\ 'famən \

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

noun

[Could be confused with fanon.]

a period of extreme scarcity of food.

*Meg’s Irish great-grandfather shared stories his relatives had told him about the great **famine** of 1846 through 1850.*

284. **adversity**

\ ad'vərsətē \

This word is from Latin.

noun

a state of unfavorable fortune : a condition of suffering, destitution, or affliction often implying previous prosperity or well-being.

*The injured gymnast said that **adversity** had always been her greatest motivator.*

285. *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.*

**plaque** OR  
**placque**

\ 'plak \

This word is from a word that passed from Dutch to French.

noun

[Has homonym: plack.]

an inscribed usually metal tablet placed (as on a building or post) to identify a site or commemorate an individual or event.

*The **plaque** on the front of the building told visitors that Frederick Douglass had once lived there.*

286. **fruition**

\ frü'ishən \

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

noun

completion, fulfillment.

*The new community center came to **fruition** after many years of planning and labor.*

287. *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.*

**committee**

\ kə'mitē \

This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.

noun

[Could be confused with comity.]

a body of persons delegated to consider, investigate, or take action upon and usually to report concerning some matter or business.

*The neighborhood safety **committee** discussed ways to get cars to slow down on the main road.*

288. **linoleum**

\ lə'nōlēəm \

[ \ lə'nōlyəm \ ]

This word is from Latin.

noun

a floor covering made by laying on a burlap or canvas backing a mixture of solidified linseed oil and various solid particles and usually pigments.

*The old **linoleum** floor in the kitchen has a certain retro charm.*

289. **flamboyant**

\ flam'bōiənt \

This word is from a Latin-derived French word.

adjective

marked by or given to strikingly elaborate, colorful, or showy display or behavior.

*Eugenia took many pictures of the **flamboyant** parade floats.*



290. **haberdasher**      \ 'habər.dəʃər \
- This word was formed in English from a modified French word.
- noun
- a dealer in men's furnishings, such as shirts, ties, and hats.
- Another upscale **haberdasher** has opened a shop on Brighton Street.*
291. *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.*
- skeptical** OR      \ 'skeptikəl \
- sceptical**
- This word is from Greek.
- adjective
- characterized by an attitude of doubt or disposition in regard to something particular (such as a supposed fact).
- Will was **skeptical** about the new student's claim that he had climbed Mount Everest.*
292. *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.*
- clientele**      \ .klīən'tel \
- [ \ .klēən'tel, .klē.än'tel \ ]
- This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
- noun
- [Could be confused with cliental.]
- a body of patrons or customers.
- Kyrone hopes to expand the **clientele** of his shoe store.*
293. **onyx**      \ 'äniks \
- [ \ 'änēks \; nonstandard pron(s): \ 'ō niks \ ]
- Originally Greek, this word passed through Latin and French before entering English.
- adjective
- of the color jet black.
- Enrique decided to go with the **onyx** phone case so it wouldn't look worn out right away.*
294. **anecdotes**      \ 'anik.dōts \
- This word is from French, which formed it from a Greek word.
- plural noun
- usually short narratives of interesting, amusing, or curious incidents often biographical and generally characterized by human interest.
- Grandpa entertained us with amusing **anecdotes** from his life as a travelling salesman.*
295. **catapults**      \ 'katə.pəʊlts \
- [ \ 'katə.pūlts \ ]
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
- plural noun
- ancient military devices used for hurling heavy missiles (as stones) or for hurling other missiles (as spears, arrows) with extreme force.
- The English army used **catapults** to launch large stones at the castle walls.*

296. **teriyaki**                    \ ,terē'yäkē \                    This word is from Japanese.  
noun  
a dish of Japanese origin consisting of meat or fish that is grilled or broiled after being marinated in a seasoned soy sauce.  
*Stella's favorite dish at the Japanese restaurant is **teriyaki**.*
297. **grotesque**                    \ grō'tesk \                    This word passed to French from Italian, which formed it from originally Greek and Germanic elements.  
adjective  
departing markedly from the natural, the expected, or the typical (as by distortion, exaggeration) : atypical.  
*The political cartoon featured a **grotesque** depiction of the politician, accentuating his hair and teeth.*
298. **crescendo**                    \ krə'shendō \                    This word came from Italian, which formed it from a Latin word.  
noun  
the peak of a gradual increase (as in physical or emotional force or intensity).  
*As the debate became more intense, the noise in the room rose to a **crescendo**, with each participant trying to make sure their points were heard.*
299. *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.*
- filigree** OR                    \ 'filə,grē \                    This word is from a word that went from Latin-derived Italian to French.  
**filagree**                    noun  
[Could be confused with variant filigrain/filigrane.]  
ornamental work formerly of 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.*
300. **ocelot**                    \ 'äsə.lät \                    This word is from a word that went from Nahuatl to French.  
                                          [ \ 'ōsə.lät \ ]                    noun  
a medium-sized American wildcat having a tawny yellow or grayish coat that is dotted and striped with black.  
*The **ocelot** appears in Aztec stone carvings, where it is associated with power and bravery.*

## Seventh Grade

301. *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.*
- halo**                    \ 'hā.lō \
- This word passed from Greek to Latin to English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with hallo.]  
the aura of glory, veneration, prestige, or sentiment surrounding an idealized person or thing.  
*The **halo** surrounding the famous author was diminished after various scandals came to light in the years following her death.*
302. *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.*
- spree**                    \ 'sprē \
- This word is perhaps from a word that went from Latin to Scottish Gaelic.  
noun  
[Could be confused with differently pronounced variant: spray.]  
an unrestrained and usually excessive indulgence in or outburst of any activity : splurge, rampage.  
*After she won the lottery, Jeanine went on a celebratory shopping **spree**.*
303. *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.*
- tiff**                      \ 'tif \
- The origin of this word is unknown.  
noun  
[Could be confused with tift.]  
a slight fit of anger : an outburst of temper or spite : a petty quarrel.  
*Elena had a **tiff** with her sisters over who had to sit in the middle seat.*
304. *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.*
- buzzard**                \ 'bʌzəd \
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with buzzer.]  
any of various birds of prey such as a turkey vulture or a condor.  
*The **buzzard** swooped down on the unsuspecting pigeon and carried it off in its talons.*

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.*
- techie**                    \ 'tekē \
- This word is from an originally Greek part and an English element.
- noun
- [Could be confused with tekke.]
- a person who is very knowledgeable or enthusiastic about the science of the application of knowledge to practical purposes.
- Mei’s father, a hardcore **techie**, enjoyed tinkering with the family computer on weekends.*
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.*
- vial**                      \ 'vīl \
- [ \ 'viəl \ ]
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- [Has homonym: vile.]
- a small vessel for liquids.
- Tamika keeps a **vial** of fragrant jasmine essential oil at her desk to lift her mood.*
307. **foyer**                    \ 'föiər \
- [ \ 'föi.yā, 'fwä.yā \ ]
- This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
- noun
- an anteroom or lobby especially of a theater, library, or other public building.
- Joanne admired the large mobile hanging from the ceiling of the museum’s **foyer**.*
308. **inferno**                  \ ən 'fər.nō \
- This word came from Italian, which formed it from a Latin word.
- noun
- a large disastrous fire : a conflagration.
- Howling winds fanned a relatively small blaze into a fast-moving, unstoppable **inferno**.*
309. **feisty**                    \ 'fistē \
- This word is from originally English elements.
- adjective
- having or showing a lively aggressiveness : spunky.
- The **feisty** kitten was the polar opposite of her sleeping sister, exploring the house and pouncing on anything that moved.*

310. *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.*
- squeal**                    \ 'skwēl \                    This word is originally English, and probably of imitative origin.  
verb  
[Could be confused with squill.]  
to cry with a sharp shrill prolonged sound.  
*Soren let out a loud **squeal** of excitement while riding the roller coaster.*
311. **kindling**                    \ 'kindliŋ \                    This word is from Old Norse-derived English.  
[ \ 'kɪnlən \ ]                    noun  
easily combustible material of a convenient size for starting a fire.  
*Samantha gathered dry leaves and twigs for **kindling** to start the campfire.*
312. *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.*
- barren**                    \ 'barən \                    This word is from a French word, probably of non-Indo-European origin, that then became English.  
adjective  
[Has homonym: baron.]  
deficient in producing vegetation : bare or desolate.  
*Years of deforestation in the Amazon rainforest have led to large portions of it becoming **barren**.*
313. **cohort**                    \ 'kō.hōrt \                    This word is originally from Latin.  
noun  
company, band, group.  
*The **cohort** of rabid soccer fans began tearing apart the stadium in anger at the referee’s decision.*
314. **smattering**                    \ 'smatəriŋ \                    This word is probably from an imitative English word.  
noun  
an inconsiderable number or amount especially of similar but distinct individuals or parts : a piecemeal collection.  
*After only a **smattering** of people visited the museum exhibit, it was replaced earlier than originally planned.*
315. **transfixed**                    \ tranz'fikst \                    This word is from Latin.  
[ \ tran(t)'sɪkst \ ]                    verb  
held motionless by or as if by piercing especially with an absorbing emotion or interest.  
*The crowd was **transfixed** by the singer’s soulful voice.*

316. **lavishly** \ 'lavishlē \ This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English, plus an English element.  
adverb  
in a manner characterized by profusion or excess.  
*The ballroom was **lavishly** decorated for the gala with golden tablecloths and velvet drapes.*
317. *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.*  
**skiff** \ 'skif \ Originally Germanic, this word passed through Italian and French.  
noun  
[Could be confused with differently pronounced dialectal variant skift.]  
a light rowboat.  
*Pietro rowed a **skiff** out to the island in the middle of the lake.*
318. **totem** \ 'tōtəm \ This word is from Ojibwa [oh-JIB-way], an Algonquian indigenous language of North America.  
noun  
an animal, plant, or other object serving as the emblem of a family or clan and often regarded as a reminder of its ancestry.  
*The emu is the sacred **totem** for an aboriginal people of Australia.*
319. *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.*  
**eliminate** \ i'limə.nāt \ This word is from Latin.  
verb  
[Could be confused with illuminate.]  
to cause the disappearance of especially as a factor or element in a process or situation : to get rid of.  
*Lizette found it easy to **eliminate** artificial sweeteners from her diet, but saying no to cheese was simply out of the question.*
320. **parroting** \ 'parətiŋ \ This word is probably from a French word, plus an English element.  
verb  
imitating the form of without understanding the sense or meaning involved.  
*The history teacher explained that **parroting** facts wouldn't help them on the test; they had to understand the historical significance of the event.*

321. **suffice** \ sə'fɪs \ This word went from Latin to French before becoming English.  
verb  
to be enough : to meet or satisfy a need.  
*Tarek's parents thought he was packing too much for the weekend trip, insisting that one small suitcase should **suffice**.*
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.*  
**foist** \ 'fɔɪst \ This word is probably from a Dutch word.  
verb  
[Could be confused with feist.]  
to force another to accept especially by stealth or deceit.  
*The cellphone salesman tried to **foist** an expensive monthly plan on the unsuspecting customer.*
323. **giddily** \ 'gɪd'li \ This word is originally English.  
adverb  
in a manner characterized by exuberance, impulsiveness, or thoughtlessness.  
*Dax tends to laugh **giddily** when he is nervous.*
324. **steeped** \ 'stēpt \ This word is originally English.  
verb  
saturated thoroughly : imbued.  
*Living in Madrid, Jacob became so **steeped** in Spanish that he started to dream and think in the language.*
325. **mourners** \ 'mɔrnərz \ This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
those that are sorrowful over a death.  
***Mourners** surrounded the grave of the fallen soldier and placed wreaths and flowers around the tombstone.*
326. **residential** \ rezə'denʃəl \ This word is from Latin-derived French plus an English element.  
adjective  
used, serving, or designed as a temporary or permanent dwelling place, abode, or habitation to which one intends to return.  
*When the delivery driver got lost in the maze of **residential** streets with almost identical houses, he finally resorted to using the GPS app.*

327. **deposition** \ ,depə'zishən \  
[ \ ,dēpə'zishən \ ] This word came to English from Latin.  
noun  
testimony taken down in writing under oath or affirmation.  
*The psychiatrist's **deposition** was presented to the judge before the defendant took the stand.*
328. **tersely** \ 'tərslē \ This word is from a Latin word and an English element.  
adverb  
[ ' ]  
in a brief and concise manner.  
*Alessio answered his coworker's question **tersely**, wanting to get back to his own project.*
329. **graphite** \ 'gra.fit \ This word came to English from German, which formed it from originally Greek parts.  
noun  
a mineral consisting of soft black lustrous carbon that conducts electricity and is used in pencils, crucibles, electrolytic anodes, as a lubricant, and as a moderator in atomic-energy plants—called also “black lead.”  
*The artist preferred soft **graphite** pencils for their ability to create subtle shading.*
330. **leeward** \ 'lēwərd \  
[ \ 'liəd \ ] The first part of this word is from Germanic-derived English and the second part is originally English.  
adjective  
situated away from the wind : downwind.  
*The **leeward** side of a mountain gets less rain than the windward side.*
331. *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.*  
**banishment** \ 'banishmənt \ This word is from a word of Germanic origin that went through French to English, plus an English element.  
noun  
[Has near-homonym: vanishment.]  
legal expulsion from a country.  
*For her part in the uprising, the rebel was sentenced to lifelong **banishment** from the tiny island nation.*
332. **veterinarian** \ ,vetərə'nērēən \ This word is from Latin.  
noun  
one qualified and duly authorized to treat diseases of animals.  
*The **veterinarian** patiently explained the various treatment options to the anxious dog owner.*



333. **magenta** \ mə'jentə \ This word is from an Italian geographical name.  
noun  
a deep purplish red.  
*Along with cyan, yellow, and black, magenta is one of the four colors used in most inkjet printers; these colors are then mixed in various proportions to approximate the entire visible spectrum.*
334. *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 for noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based on whether they utter the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.*
- hurly-burly** \ hɜrlē'bɜrlē \ This word is from an English word probably of imitative origin.  
noun  
[Could be confused with differently pronounced variant hurry-burry.]  
confusion, turmoil, uproar.  
*When the hurly-burly of the post-game celebration was done, the captains of the two teams found each other and shook hands.*
335. **intestines** \ in'testənz \ This word went from Latin to French to English.  
[ \ in'te.stinz \ ]  
plural noun  
tubular portions of the digestive tract that in the vertebrate lie posterior to the stomach from which they are separated by the pyloric valve.  
*After the dog ate part of his bed, the veterinarian examined the scan to check for any possible blockages in the intestines.*
336. *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.*
- straightforward** \ 'strɑt'fɔrwɔrd \ This word consists of originally English elements.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with differently pronounced variant straightforwards.]  
free from the use of an unnecessarily large number of words to express an idea : direct or not roundabout in expression.  
*The recipe was straightforward, with simple steps that even a beginner cook could follow easily.*

337. **sanitation** \ sanə'tāshən \ This word is made up of originally Latin and French parts.  
noun  
the application of measures to make environmental conditions favorable to health.  
*The city's department of **sanitation** works tirelessly to ensure the streets are clean and garbage-free.*
338. **conveyance** \ kən'vān(t)s \ This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.  
noun  
the action of transporting : transportation.  
*The bicycle is a primary mode of **conveyance** in many countries.*
339. *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.*
- treachery** \ 'trechərə \ This word is from a French word that then became English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with trashery.]  
betrayal of trust.  
*Finnegan's **treachery** left his partner broke and without a home.*
340. **writhes** \ 'rɪθz \ This word is originally English.  
verb  
becomes twisted, contorted, or wrested about in or as if in pain or struggling.  
*Bolo the dog always **writhes** when you put on his collar but relaxes when he gets to go on a walk.*
341. **autism** \ 'ɔ:tɪzəm \ This word was formed in Latin from originally Greek parts.  
noun  
a developmental disorder that appears by age three and that is variable in expression but is recognized and diagnosed by impairment of the ability to form normal social relationships, by impairment of the ability to communicate with others, and by stereotyped behavior patterns.  
*The school offered specialized programs to support students with **autism**.*

342. *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.*
- gruesome** OR **grewsome** \ 'grūsəm \      This word is originally English.  
adjective  
inspiring horror or repulsion : fearful, grisly, hideous.  
*Priya said that the monster movie was too **gruesome** for her taste.*
343. **monotone** \ 'mānətōn \      This word is from originally Greek elements.  
noun  
a succession of syllables, words, or sentences in one unvaried key or pitch.  
*"That is correct," the regional spelling bee judge confirmed in her standard **monotone**.*
344. **aluminum** \ ə'lūmənəm \      This word is from Latin.  
[ \ ə'lyūmənəm \ ]      noun  
a bluish silver-white metallic element that is the most abundant metal in Earth's crust.  
***Aluminum** is usually alloyed with other metals because it is soft and not very strong.*
345. **bibliophile** \ 'biblēə.fil \      The word is made up of originally Greek parts.  
[ \ 'biblēō'fil \ ]      noun  
a lover of books especially for beautiful or rare qualities of format; also : a book collector.  
*The **bibliophile** had a small collection of antique volumes with hand-tooled leather bindings.*
346. **anomaly** \ ə'nāmələ \      This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.  
noun  
something deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy : something irregular or abnormal.  
*Kristin felt that her friend's nasty comment was an **anomaly** and decided to ignore it.*
347. **respiratory** \ 'respəre.tōrē \      This word is from Latin.  
[ \ rə'spīrətōrē \ ]      adjective  
of or relating to breathing.  
*Zane made a 3D-printed model of the lungs as part of his biology project on the **respiratory** system.*
348. **perpetrate** \ 'pərpə.trāt \      This word is from Latin.  
verb  
to be guilty of (a crime, an offense, etc.) : to commit.  
*On the latest episode of Mia's favorite crime show, the detective tailed a group of criminals who were planning to **perpetrate** a bank robbery.*

349. *The speller should not be disqualified for noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based on whether they utter the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.*

**mañana**

\ mə'nyänə \

This word went from Latin to Spanish.

adverb

at an indefinite time in the future – used chiefly in the Southwest.

*Marla kept promising her dad that she would clean her room **mañana**.*

350. **tsunami**

\ sù'nämē \

This word is from Japanese.

[ \ tsù'nämē \ ]

noun

a great sea wave produced by submarine earth movement or volcanic eruption : a tidal wave.

*The **tsunami** devastated the shores of 11 nations.*

## Eighth Grade

351. *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.*

**violence**

\ 'vīlən(t)s \  
[ \ 'viələn(t)s \  
]

This word went from Latin to French to English.

noun

[Could be confused with violins.]

intense, turbulent, or furious action, force, or feeling often destructive.

*Dale's mom didn't let his younger siblings watch the action movie with him because it had too much **violence**.*

352. **recoil**

\ ri'kōil \  
]

This word went from Latin to French to English.

verb

to shrink back especially with a sudden movement (as in horror, fear, disgust) : to move suddenly backward or away.

*Discovering the moldy green bag of bread in the fridge caused Lydia to **recoil**.*

353. **charade**

\ shə'rād \  
[ \ shə'rād \  
]

This word is from a word of imitative origin that probably went from Occitan to French to English.

noun

an almost transparent pretense.

*The princess confirmed public suspicion that her marriage had been a **charade** from the beginning.*

354. *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.*

**lubbers**

\ 'ləbərz \  
]

This word is probably of Scandinavian origin.

plural noun

[Could be confused with lovers.]

clumsy or unskilled seamen.

*The captain chuckled as he watched the **lubbers** stumble over anchor lines on the deck.*

355. *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.*

**karma**

\ 'kärmə \  
[ \ 'kərmə \  
]

This word is from Sanskrit.

noun

[Could be confused with carman.]

the sum total of the ethical consequences of a person's good or bad actions comprising thoughts, words, and deeds that is held in Hinduism and Buddhism to determine one's specific destiny in one's next existence.

*In Buddhism, harming or helping another being is believed to affect one's **karma**.*

356. **emblem** \ 'embləm \  
 [ \ 'em.blem \ ] This word went from Greek to Latin to English.  
noun  
a device, symbol, design, or figure adopted and used as an identifying mark.  
*The knight's shield displayed the **emblem** of a lion, symbolizing strength and courage.*
357. *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.*  
**smoldering** OR \ 'smōldəriŋ \  
**smouldering** This word is originally English.  
verb  
wasting away by slow combustion.  
*The campfire left behind embers that were still **smoldering** in the morning.*
358. **ruffian** \ 'rəfēən \ This word is from a French word.  
noun  
a coarse, brutal, or cruel fellow.  
*The **ruffian** tossed Herman to the ground after stealing his wallet.*
359. **probation** \ prō' bāshən \ This word is from Latin.  
noun  
the action of suspending the sentence of a convicted offender in such a way that the offender is given freedom after promising good behavior and agreeing to a varying degree of supervision.  
*Because of the extenuating circumstances, the judge decided on **probation** instead of a prison sentence.*
360. **gravelly** \ 'gravəlē \ This word is from a word of perhaps Celtic origin that passed into French, plus an English element.  
adjective  
harsh and usually irritating or unpleasant — used especially of the human voice.  
*The author, worried his own voice was too **gravelly**, requested that a voice-over artist be hired to record his audiobook.*
361. *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.*  
**symbolizes** OR \ 'sɪmbə.līzəz \  
**symbolises** This word is from a word that went from Greek to Latin to English and an English element.  
verb  
serves as something that stands for or suggests something else by reason of relationship, association, convention, or accidental but not intentional resemblance.  
*The color red **symbolizes** life, love, and good fortune across many different cultures.*

362. **crannies** \ 'kranēz \ This word is from Latin-derived French that is perhaps of Celtic origin.  
plural noun  
small obscure clefts, corners, or closed spaces that are easy to overlook and are likely places for concealing something or for hiding.  
*While cleaning the dusty **crannies** of the antique bookshelf, Evan found a secret compartment.*
363. **regales** \ ri'gālz \ This word is from Latin-derived French.  
verb  
gives pleasure or amusement to : affects pleasurably.  
*Grandma **regales** us with hilarious stories of her hippie days every time we visit her.*
364. **artificial** \ ärtə'fishəl \ This word is from a word that went from Latin to French.  
adjective  
produced by human beings and intended to imitate something in nature : simulated.  
*The **artificial** turf on the football field looked just like real grass.*
365. **keening** \ 'kēniŋ \ This word is from Irish Gaelic.  
adjective  
having the quality of or suggesting a lamentation or cry of grief.  
*Andrej followed the soft **keening** cries to an abandoned litter of puppies by the dumpster.*
366. **muttonchops** \ 'mət'n.chəps \ This word consists of a Celtic word that went through French before becoming English plus an originally English word.  
plural noun  
[Merriam-Webster Unabridged only provides an audio pronunciation. Written pronunciation is from m-w.com.]  
side-whiskers that are narrow at the temple and broad and round by the lower jaws.  
*Ian tried to grow **muttonchops** so he could look more like his hero, Wolverine.*
367. **endowed** \ ən'daüd \ This word went from Latin to French to English.  
[ \ en'daüd \ ]  
verb  
furnished (as an institution) with an income.  
*The school was **endowed** a generous amount by its alumni association, and used the money to build a new gym and school garden.*

368. **stockade** \ stä'kād \ This word came to English from Germanic-derived Spanish.  
noun  
a line of stout posts or timbers set firmly in the earth in contact with each other, usually furnished with loopholes, and designed to form a barrier or defensive fortification.  
*The insubordinate soldier was sent to the **stockade** for the rest of his enlistment.*
369. **alighted** \ ə'lītəd \ This word is originally English.  
verb  
descended from or as if from the air and come to rest : landed, settled.  
*The song sparrow **alighted** on a branch and chirped out its tune, hoping to attract a mate.*
370. *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.*
- rookery** \ 'rūkərē \ The first part of this word is originally English and the second part went from French to English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with roguery.]  
a breeding ground or common haunt of gregarious birds or animals (as herons, penguins, or seals); also : a colony of such birds or animals.  
*The wildlife photographer spent hours at the penguin **rookery**, taking hundreds of pictures of chicks.*
371. **rancid** \ 'ran(t)səd \ This word is from Latin.  
adjective  
having an offensive smell or taste usually from chemical change or decomposition.  
*After a month at room temperature, most cheeses will be **rancid**.*
372. *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.*
- physician** \ fə'zishən \ This word is from an originally Greek word that passed from Latin to French before becoming English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with position.]  
one duly authorized to treat disease : a doctor of medicine.  
*After serving for a time with Doctors Without Borders, the **physician** became a regular speaker at the group's fund-raising events.*



373. **suffocate** \ 'sʌfəˌkeɪt \ This word is from Latin.  
verb  
to die from being unable to breathe.  
*It was so hot and stuffy in the classroom that Mark thought he would **suffocate**.*
374. **eulogy** \ 'yʊləˌdʒi \ This word is from Greek.  
noun  
a composition (as a set oration) in commendation of someone or something (as of the character and services of a deceased person).  
*Charlie delivered a heartfelt **eulogy** at his grandfather's funeral, sharing fond memories and stories.*
375. *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.*
- villainous** \ 'vɪləˌnəs \ This word went from Latin to French to English.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with villainess.]  
highly objectionable : mean, bad, wretched, vile, detestable.  
*The compost heap sometimes had a **villainous** stink, but it was very helpful to their garden.*
376. **dysfunctional** \ ˌdɪs'fʌŋ(k)ʃənəl \ This word is from a Greek-influenced alteration of a Latin-derived English element and a Latin word.  
adjective  
related to a trait or condition failing to serve a useful or just purpose in society.  
*The **dysfunctional** city bureaucracy often resulted in needless delays and inefficient use of taxpayer money.*
377. **Olympics** \ ˈɒlɪmpɪks \ This word is from a Greek geographical name and a Greek-derived element that went from Latin to English.  
plural noun  
a modified revival of a Panhellenic festival originating in Athens in 1896, held once every four years, and consisting of international athletic contests.  
*Athletes from around the world gathered to compete in the 2024 Paris **Olympics**, with the 2028 event to be held in Los Angeles.*
378. **upholstery** \ əp'hɒlstəri \ This word is originally English.  
[ \ ə'pɒlstəri \ ]  
noun  
the materials (as fabric, padding, and springs) used to make a soft covering especially for a seat; specifically : the fabric used to cover a seat.  
*The cat loved to scratch the expensive **upholstery**, much to its owner's dismay.*

379. **detainees** \ dā,tā'nēz \  
 [\ ,dē.tā'nēz \]  
 This word is from parts that went from Latin to French to English.  
 plural noun  
 persons held in custody for political reasons.  
*After months of international pressure and negotiations, the government finally released the **detainees**.*
380. *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.*  
**grudgingly** \ 'grəʒɪŋlē \  
 This word is from an originally Germanic word that became French before becoming English.  
 adverb  
 [Could be confused with drudgingly.]  
 in a manner that is unwilling, reluctant, illiberal, or ungenerous.  
*Though Tracy did offer her coworker a ride home, she did so **grudgingly**.*
381. *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.*  
**barista** \ bə'rēstə \  
 [\ bə'rēstā \]  
 This word came to English from Italian, which formed it from an originally English part plus an originally Greek part that passed into Latin.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with barrister.]  
 a person whose job is to prepare and serve coffee and similar drinks (such as espresso).  
*Gisele claims that her neighborhood **barista** makes the world's best cappuccinos.*
382. **puppeteer** \ ,pəpət'ɪr \  
 This word came to English from French, which formed it from Latin elements.  
 noun  
 one who manipulates small-scale figures of humans or other living beings.  
*Jim Henson was a famous **puppeteer** who created both the Muppets and Sesame Street.*
383. **delinquent** \ dē'liŋkwənt \  
 [\ dē'liŋkwənt, dē'liŋkwənt \]  
 This word is from Latin.  
 noun  
 a transgressor against duty or law especially in a degree not constituting crime.  
*The police referred to Harold as a "**delinquent**" when he was found on the street after curfew.*

384. **immunization**      \ ɪmyənə'zāshən \  
                                          [\ ɪmyənɪ'zāshən,  
                                          əmyünə'zāshən \ ]
- This word is from a Latin element that became French plus an originally German element and an English element.
- noun
- the creation of a condition of being able or the capacity to resist a particular disease.
- Louie's doctor recommended that he get an **immunization** for yellow fever before his trip to South America.*
385. **technicalities**      \ ˌteknə'kalətēz \
- This is from an originally Greek word and English elements.
- plural noun
- details that have meaning only for the specialist.
- Julio loved to explain the **technicalities** of football, including the various formations and play calls, when his friends just wanted to watch the game.*
386. *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.*
- inimitable**      \ ɪ'nimətəbəl \
- This word is from Latin.
- adjective
- [Could be confused with archaic unimitable.]
- not capable of being copied : matchless.
- After trying time and time again to recreate his mother's special cookies, Karl finally conceded that the cookies were **inimitable**.*
387. *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.*
- euphoria**      \ yü'fōrēə \
- Both parts of this word are originally Greek.
- noun
- [Has near-homonym: euphorbia.]
- a feeling of well-being or elation.
- Garth's **euphoria** over getting his learner's permit evaporated when he had a fender bender on the way home from the testing center.*
388. **gondolas**      \ ˈgändələz \
- This word is from a word that went from Greek to Italian.
- plural noun
- long narrow flat-bottomed boats with a high prow and stern used on the canals of Venice.
- Genji's parents wouldn't take him to Venice just to ride the **gondolas**, but they offered to take him to Little Italy in Las Vegas instead.*

389. *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.*
- accommodations**     \ ə.kəmə'dāshənz \
- This word is from an originally Latin word.  
plural noun  
[Could be confused with commodations.]  
lodgings, food, and services (as at a hotel).  
*"As part of your **accommodations**," the hotel employee said, "you can use the heated pool and have a complimentary breakfast in the morning."*
390. *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.*
- relegated**             \ 'relə.gātəd \
- This word is from Latin.  
verb  
[Has homonym: religated.]  
degraded : demoted.  
*The manager knew he must improve his performance or be **relegated** to a less visible position.*
391. **conspiratorial**     \ kən.spirə'tɔrēəl \
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English, plus English elements.  
adjective  
of, having to do with, or suggestive of an agreement manifesting itself in words or deeds and made by two or more persons confederating to do an unlawful act or use unlawful means to do an act which is lawful.  
*Right before they tried to rob the bank, Jimmy told Tommy to quit giving him obviously **conspiratorial** looks.*
392. *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.*
- gullet**                    \ 'gələt \
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with gallet/galet.]  
the tube by which food passes from the pharynx to the stomach : the esophagus.  
*Most birds have a food storage sac called a "crop," which is an outpouching from the **gullet** at the lower end of the neck.*

393. *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.*
- consensus**      \ kən'sen(t)səs \      This word is from Latin.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with concentus.]  
 collective opinion : the judgment arrived at by most of those concerned.  
*The Booster Club's **consensus** was that popcorn would sell better than cotton candy.*
394. **effectual**      \ i'fekchəwəl \      This word went from Latin to French to English.  
                                          [ \ e'fekchəwəl, ē'fekchəwəl,      adjective  
                                          i'fekshəwəl \ ]  
 characterized by adequate power to produce an intended result.  
*Amina's new medication proved to be highly **effectual** in alleviating her chronic pain.*
395. *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.*
- operant**      \ 'öpərənt \      This word is from Latin.  
 adjective  
 [Could be confused with apparent.]  
 relating to conditioning in which the desired behavior or increasingly closer approximations to it are followed by a rewarding or reinforcing stimulus — used in psychology.  
*One of the most famous examples of **operant** conditioning is the Skinner box, when a rat who touched a lever would receive a pellet of food, leading to a repetition of the behavior.*
396. **prosecutor**      \ 'präsəkjütər \      This word is from Latin.  
 noun  
 an attorney who conducts proceedings especially of a criminal nature in a court on behalf of the government.  
*The **prosecutor** presented a compelling case, using cell phone location evidence to convince the jury of the defendant's guilt.*
397. **noncommittal**      \ nänkə'mitl \      This word is from Latin.  
 adjective  
 taking no clear position or giving no clear indication of attitude, feeling, or point of view.  
*Lacy's tone was friendly but **noncommittal**.*

398.	<b>infrastructure</b>	\ 'ɪnfɹə.stɹæk.tʃər \ [ \ 'ɪnfɹə.stɹæk.ʃər \ ]	This word is from Latin. noun the system of public works of a country, state, or region. <i>After the devastating earthquake, the city had to rebuild much of its damaged <b>infrastructure</b>, including the sewer system and several roads.</i>
399.	<b>fandango</b>	\ fan'daŋ(ɪ)gō \ 	This word is from a perhaps Latin-derived Portuguese word that passed into Spanish. noun a lively Spanish dance usually performed by a man and woman with castanets and in triple time. <i>Craig and Ursula danced a <b>fandango</b> in the high school talent competition.</i>
400.	<b>algebraic</b>	\ .əl.jə'brā.ɪk \ 	This word is from an originally Arabic word that went into Latin before being adopted by English, plus an English element. adjective of, relating to, involving, or according to the laws of a branch of mathematics in which arithmetic relations are generalized and explored by using letter symbols to represent numbers, variable quantities, or other mathematical entities. <i><b>Algebraic</b> formulas were introduced to the European world in the 12th century when the works of the great Muslim mathematician al-Khwarizmi were translated into Latin.</i>
401.	<b>miscreant</b>	\ 'mɪskrē.ənt \ 	Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English. noun one who behaves criminally or viciously. <i>Some <b>miscreant</b> dumped a bucket of paint in Herb's convertible.</i>
402.	<b>ambiguity</b>	\ .əmbə'gyü.ətē \ 	This word is from Latin. noun the condition of admitting of two or more meanings, of being understood in more than one way, or of referring to two or more things at the same time. <i>The <b>ambiguity</b> of Mr. Mitchell's essay questions encouraged creative interpretations.</i>
403.	<b>sentient</b>	\ 'sɛnʃənt \ [ \ 'sɛnʃē.ənt, 'sɛntē.ənt \ ]	This word is from Latin. adjective conscious or capable of fine distinctions or perceptions : sensitive. <i>The philosopher and technologist Ray Kurzweil believes that computers will soon become <b>sentient</b>.</i>

404. **circumspectly**      \ 'sərkəm.spektlē \      The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English element.  
adverb  
in a manner marked by caution and earnest attention to all significant circumstances and possible consequences of action.  
*The inspector **circumspectly** approached Mrs. Meyers and asked whether she had checked her jewel collection recently.*
405. *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.*  
**pentameter**      \ pen'tamətər \      This word is from Greek.  
noun  
[Could be confused with pantometer.]  
a line of five metrical feet.  
*Shakespeare’s sonnets are predominantly written in iambic **pentameter**.*
406. *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.*  
**cache**      \ 'kash \      This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.  
noun  
[Has homonym: cash.]  
something that is hidden or stored in a secret or secure place.  
*Whenever his mom baked cookies, Nicolas hid a **cache** of them in his room for late-night cravings.*
407. **impeccable**      \ im'pekəbəl \      This word is from Latin.  
adjective  
free from fault or blame : flawless.  
*Jamal’s **impeccable** sense of direction meant he never got lost, even without a map.*
408. **buccaneer**      \ .bəkə'nir \      This word is from an originally Tupi word that passed into French.  
noun  
one of the pirates preying upon Spanish ships and settlements especially in the West Indies in the seventeenth century.  
*The story of the infamous **buccaneer** was filled with tales of high-seas adventure and buried treasure.*

409. **cavalier** \ kavə'liɹ \ Originally Latin, this word went from Old Provençal to Italian to French before becoming English.  
adjective  
given to airy dismissal of things worthy of attention.  
*Sampson's cavalier attitude toward homework ended when his report card arrived in the mail.*
410. *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.*  
**incorporeal** \ ɪn.kɔr'pɔrēəl \ This word is from a Latin word and an English element.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with differently pronounced cross-reference incorporal.]  
having no material body or form : not consisting of matter.  
*During her fever, Maria saw various incorporeal beings who passed through her hands when she tried to touch them.*
411. *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.*  
**acquaintance** \ ə'kwāntəns \ This word is from a Latin-derived French word that then became English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with plural of obsolete noun acquaintant.]  
a not particularly close or intimate friend : a person with whom one has had some social contact but for whom one has no strong personal attachment.  
*Despite seeing him every day in math class, Shania remained just an acquaintance to Hari, someone he greeted with a nod but never really got to know well.*
412. **Cyclops** \ 'sɪ.kləps \ Originally Greek, this word passed through Latin before becoming English.  
noun  
one of a race of giants in Greek mythology with a single eye in the middle of the forehead.  
*Kelly searched online for a mask that looked like a Cyclops, but she ended up making her entire Halloween costume herself.*



413. *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.*
- reticule**                \ 'retəküül \
- This word came to English from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
- noun
- [Could be confused with synonymous cross-reference reticle or dialectal variant ridicule.]
- a woman's small drawstring bag used as a pocketbook, workbag, or carryall.
- Searching through her **reticule** for her keys, Leah wondered how many items she could fit in such a small bag.*
414. **cabeza**                \ kə'bāzə \
- This word is from Latin-derived Spanish.
- noun
- the head of a person or animal.
- In Mexican cuisine, the **cabeza** of a cow is sometimes roasted whole, with its various parts used as filling for tacos and burritos.*
415. **assizes**                \ ə'sizəz \
- [ \ 'a'sizəz \ ]
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
- plural noun
- former periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in every county of England for the purpose of administering justice in the trial and determination of civil and criminal cases.
- The English judge presided over the **assizes**, carefully considering each case brought before the court.*
416. **translucent**            \ tranz'lüs<sup>nt</sup> \
- [ \ tran(t)'slüs<sup>nt</sup> \ ]
- This word is from Latin.
- adjective
- admitting and diffusing light so that objects beyond cannot be clearly distinguished : partly transparent.
- The Sainte-Chapelle has stained glass windows which are **translucent**, allowing beautiful colorful light to filter into the church.*
417. *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.*
- crystalline**                \ 'kristələn \
- [ \ 'kristə.līn, 'kristə.lēn \ ]
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French plus an English element.
- adjective
- [Could be confused with related crystallin, which has an overlapping pronunciation.]
- transparent, pure, pellucid.
- The lake was so still that it reflected the sky above with **crystalline** clarity.*

418. *The speller should not be disqualified for noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based on whether they utter the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.*

**séance**

\ 'sā.än(t)s \  
[ \ sä'ä'n s \ ]

This word is from Latin-derived French.

noun

a meeting for the purpose of receiving spirit communications.

*Mary Todd Lincoln held a **séance** in the White House in order to communicate with her lost son.*

419. **vociferous**

\ vō'sifərəs \  
[ \ vō'sifərəs \ ]

This word consists of a Latin word plus an English element.

adjective

marked by or given to ready vehement insistent outcry.

*The students' **vociferous** complaints led to the reinstatement of Taco Tuesday.*

420. *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.*

**imperator**

\ .impə'rätər \  
[ \ .impə'rä.tör \ ]

This word is from Latin.

noun

[Could be confused with genus Imperata.]

supreme leader especially of the ancient Romans : commander, emperor.

*After their victory over the Gallaeci and Lusitani peoples, Julius Caesar's troops hailed him as **imperator**.*

421. *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.*

**puncheon**

\ 'pəntʃən \  
[ \ pəntʃən \ ]

This word came to English from a French word of unknown origin.

noun

[Has near-homonym: punching.]

a large cask of varying capacity.

*The general store recently received a **puncheon** of molasses from Barbados.*

422. **defibrillator**

\ də'fibrə.lätər \  
[ \ də'fibrə.lätər \ ]

This word is from Latin.

noun

an electronic device that applies an electric shock to restore the normal rhythm of a heart.

*"Clear!" the doctor shouted, and applied the **defibrillator** to attempt to revive the patient experiencing cardiac arrest.*

423. **camouflaged** \ 'kamə.fläzhd \  
[ \ 'kamə.fläjd \ ]  
This word is from a word that went from Italian to French.  
verb  
concealed by means of disguise.  
*The chameleon **camouflaged** itself on the colorful flowers to hide from the hungry birds.*
424. **Canterbury** \ 'kantər.berē \  
This word is from an English geographical name.  
adjective  
of or from the city of the same name in England.  
*The most famous work of Geoffrey Chaucer, who is often called the father of English literature, is **The Canterbury Tales**.*
425. **psychometry** \ sī'kämətrē \  
This word is from originally Greek parts.  
noun  
divination of facts concerning an object or its owner through contact with or proximity to the object.  
*The novel's main character was blessed (or cursed) with the power of **psychometry**, and wore gloves to protect herself from receiving floods of information from each object she touched.*
426. *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.*
- aesthetic** OR \ es'thetik \  
**esthetic** [ \ ēs'thetik \ ]  
This word went from Greek to Latin to German to English.  
adjective  
relating to the beautiful as distinguished from the merely pleasing, the moral, and especially the useful and utilitarian.  
*The movie's cinematography was so beautiful that it was an **aesthetic** triumph, but Hillary was troubled by its message.*
427. **Madagascar** \ .madə'gaskər \  
[ \ .madə'ga.skär \ ]  
This word is an African geographical name.  
geographical entry  
island located in the western Indian Ocean off southeastern Africa and noted for its unique flora and fauna; formerly a French territory.  
*There are over 100 species of lemurs, and they live exclusively in the wild on the island of **Madagascar**.*
428. **hydraulics** \ hī'drōliks \  
[ \ hī'drälīks \ ]  
This word is from Greek-derived Latin.  
plural noun  
a branch of science that deals with practical applications (as the transmission of energy or the effects of flow) of water or other liquid in motion.  
*Dara wanted to become an amusement park engineer so she could build thrilling rides using **hydraulics**.*

429. *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.*

**fuselage**                    \ 'fyüsə.lāzh \

This word is from a Latin-derived French word.

noun

[Could be confused with fusillade.]

the central body portion of an airplane designed to accommodate the crew and the passengers or cargo.

*Leslie pointed out the bulbous **fuselage** of the airplane on the tarmac.*

430. **glabrous**                    \ 'glābrəs \

This word consists of an originally Latin element plus an English element.

adjective

having a smooth even surface : free of roughness; specifically : having an epidermal covering that is totally or relatively devoid of hairs or down.

*Mr. Franklin showed the first graders that reptiles, unlike mammals, are **glabrous**.*

431. **lieutenant**                    \ lü'tenənt \

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

noun

a commissioned officer in the army, navy, air force, or marine corps.

*After his heroism in the battle, the young soldier was promoted to **lieutenant**.*

432. *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 for noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based on whether they utter 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.*

- |      |                                  |                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 432. | <b>piñon</b> OR<br><b>pinyon</b> | \ pēn'yōn \<br>[ \ 'pinyən \ ] | <p>This word went from Latin to Spanish.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>[Has homonym: pinion.]</p> <p>the nutlike seed of a low-growing nut pine of western North America used especially in confectionery.</p> <p><i>The New Mexico chef loved blending chocolate with the mellow, nutty flavor of locally foraged <b>piñon</b>.</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 433. | <b>Carmelite</b>                 | \ 'kärmə.līt \<br>             | <p>This word is from a Middle Eastern geographical name and a Latin element that passed to English.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>a member of a Roman Catholic mendicant order founded in the 12th century.</p> <p><i>The most famous <b>Carmelite</b> was probably St. Teresa of Ávila, who attempted to bring back some of the strictness of the order’s original practices.</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 434. | <b>klystron</b>                  | \ 'klī.strän \<br>             | <p>This word is from a trademark.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>an electron tube in which bunching of electrons is produced by subjecting them to acceleration and deceleration by high potential across a gap and which is used for the generation and amplification of ultrahigh-frequency current (as in radar).</p> <p><i>The powerful <b>klystron</b> in the radar station helps bounce radio waves off distant objects.</i></p>                                                                                                                                       |
| 435. | <b>grosgrain</b>                 | \ 'grō.grän \<br>              | <p><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></p> <p>This word is from Latin-derived French.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>[Could be confused with differently pronounced variant program.]</p> <p>a firm fabric in plain weave usually with a silk or rayon warp and a heavy cotton filling that forms pronounced crosswise ribs.</p> <p><i>Historically, <b>grosgrain</b> has been used as a cheaper alternative to wool or fine-woven silk.</i></p> |

436. *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.*

**Byzantine**

\ 'biz<sup>ə</sup>n.tēn \  
[ \ 'biz<sup>ə</sup>n.tēn, 'biz<sup>ə</sup>n.tin,  
bə'zan.tēn, bi'zan.tēn \ ]

This word is from a European geographical name that passed into Latin.

adjective

[Could be confused with Byzantian.]

having the characteristics of an architecture developed in the eastern Roman Empire having as its chief decorative feature the incrustation of walls with marble veneering and with richly colored mosaic on grounds of gold.

*Many people say that the most impressive example of **Byzantine** architecture is the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul.*

437. *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.*

**cascabel**

\ 'kaskə.bel \

Originally of Semitic origin, this word passed from Greek to Latin to Old Provençal to Spanish.

noun

[Could be confused with similarly pronounced variant: cascavel.]

a vicious South and Central American rattlesnake that has a powerful neurotoxic venom and is the only rattlesnake of eastern South America.

*The **cascabel** grows to a length of about five feet and lives in diverse habitats, from savannas and semi-arid zones to drier, sandier regions.*

438. *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.*

**gallipot**

\ 'galə.pät \

This word is made up of a part that probably went from Greek to Old Catalan or Old Provençal to French, plus an originally English part.

noun

[Has homonym: galipot.]

a small usually ceramic vessel with a small mouth; especially : one used by apothecaries to hold medicines.

*Although historically made of glazed clay, today a **gallipot** containing medicine is likely to be made from plastic or stainless steel.*

439. *Say to the speller: “This word is a compound entry. You are responsible for spelling all parts of the word entry. Your word is \_\_\_\_\_.”*

*The speller should not be disqualified for noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based on whether they utter the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.*

**San Joaquin**

\,sɑnwə'kɛn\  
[ \,sɑnwó'kɛn\ ]

This word is from a North American geographical name.  
geographical entry

a river in central California flowing from the Sierra Nevada southwest and then northwest into the Sacramento River.

*The valley formed around the **San Joaquin** is one of the most productive agricultural areas in all of the United States.*

440. *Say to the speller: “This word is a compound entry. You are responsible for spelling all parts of the word entry. Your word is \_\_\_\_\_.”*

*The speller should not be disqualified for noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based on whether they utter the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.*

**objet d'art**

\,ɔbzɑ'hɑ'dɑr\  
[ \,ɔbzɑ'ɑ'dɑr\ ]

This word entry is from French.

noun

an article of artistic worth.

*Brian tried to convince his wife that his old He-Man toy was not “plastic trash” but an **objet d'art**.*

441. **Aquitaine**

\'ɑkwətɑn\  
[ \'ɑkwətɑn\ ]

This word is a European geographical entry.  
geographical entry

historical region of southwestern France whose capital was Toulouse.

***Aquitaine** has historically been known for its vineyards and produces some of the world's finest wine.*

442. **catechism**

\'kɑtə'kizəm\  
[ \'kɑtə'kizəm\ ]

This word is from Greek-derived Latin.

noun

a manual or guide for systematic instruction (as for moral and religious instruction) sometimes in the form of a comprehensive summary of doctrine and often in the form of questions and answers.

*Susan studied the **catechism** in preparation for being a confirmed member of her church.*

443. Say to the speller: “This word is a compound entry. You are responsible for spelling all parts of the word entry. Your word is \_\_\_\_\_.”
- The speller should not be disqualified for noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based on whether they utter the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.*
- louis d’or**                \ .lüē’dòr \
- This word entry was formed in French from a French name and a Latin-derived French word.
- noun
- a French gold coin first struck in 1640 and issued up to the Revolution.
- The **louis d’or** was one of the first coins to be produced with a pendulum press instead of hammering, marking the shift to industrial rather than artisanal coin production.*
444. 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.
- creosote**                \ 'krēəsōt \
- This word was formed in German from originally Greek parts.
- noun
- [Has homonym: differently defined creasote.]
- a dark brown or black flammable tar deposited from especially wood smoke on the walls of a chimney.
- The unpleasant smoky smell of **creosote** is often a sign that a chimney needs to be cleaned.*
445. **Choctaws**                \ 'chäk.tòz \
- This word is from an indigenous American language of the same name.
- plural noun
- members of a Muskogean people of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana.
- During World War I, **Choctaws** serving in the US military used their native language to develop a secure code that confused enemy forces.*
446. 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.
- Samhain**                \ 'sauñ \
- [ \ 'säwñ \ ]
- This word is from Irish Gaelic.
- noun
- [Has near-homonym: Sawan.]
- the evening preceding All Saints’ Day : Halloween.
- Although **Samhain** has come to be celebrated in much the same way as Halloween, it has ancient Celtic origins.*



447. **chlorofluorocarbon** \ ,klɔrō.flɔrō'kərbən \  
[ \ ,klɔrō.flɔrō'kərbən \ ]
- This word is from a Greek part and two Latin parts.  
noun  
any of several simple gaseous compounds used as refrigerants, cleaning solvents, and aerosol propellants and in the manufacture of plastic foams, and that are believed to be a major cause of stratospheric ozone depletion.  
*Chlorofluorocarbon emissions have been significantly reduced since the implementation of international agreements aimed at protecting the ozone layer.*
448. *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.*
- Chernobyl** \ chər'nɔbəl \  
[ \ cher'nɔbəl \ ]
- This word is an Eastern European geographical entry.  
geographical entry  
[Could be confused with differently pronounced variant spelling Chornobyl'.]  
site in northern Ukraine of a town abandoned after a nuclear accident nearby in 1986.  
*Since the nuclear disaster, Chernobyl has become, quite accidentally, the third largest nature preserve in mainland Europe.*
449. **Euphrates** \ yù'frā.tēz \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is a southwestern Asian geographical name.  
geographical entry  
river 1,700 miles long in southwestern Asia flowing from eastern Turkey southeast through Syria and Iraq to unite with the Tigris forming the Shatt al Arab.  
*On their trip to research ancient human civilizations, the historians marveled at the ancient irrigation systems along the Euphrates.*
450. **Tlingit** \ 'tliŋət \  
[ \ 'tliŋət \ ]
- The origin of this word is not given in our dictionary.  
noun  
a group of Indian peoples of the islands and coast of southern Alaska.  
*The Tlingit peoples are known for their intricate totem poles which showcase animals, family crests, and traditional symbols.*

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

## Words 451–600 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.”*

451. *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.*

**temple**                    \ 'tempəl \

This word is from Latin.

noun

[Could be confused with tempo.]

an edifice dedicated to the worship of a deity.

*The Millers admired the ornate architecture of the **temple** of Angkor Wat on their trip to Cambodia.*

452. *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.*

**comma**                    \ 'kämə \

This word went from Greek to Latin.

noun

[Could be confused with karma.]

a punctuation mark, used especially as a mark of separation within the sentence generally indicating a slight pause.

*An introductory subordinate clause should be set off with a **comma**.*

453. *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.*

**describe**                    \ də'skrīb \  
                                          [ \ dē'skrīb \ ]

This word is from Latin.

verb

[Could be confused with Scottish variant describe.]

to communicate verbally from the results of personal observation an account of salient identifying features of.

*Try as she might, Caroline could not find the words to accurately **describe** the courses of the experimental chef’s menu.*

454. **witty** \ 'witē \ This word is originally English.  
adjective  
amusingly or cleverly novel (as in expression or point of view).  
*Darren was always full of **witty** remarks.*
455. *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.*
- tenders** \ 'tendərz \ This word is probably from a word that consists of two Latin-derived French words.  
plural noun  
[Could be confused with tenters.]  
strips of cooked chicken meat usually from the breast that are typically breaded and fried.  
*Tad's favorite meal is **tenders** with fries.*
456. **rugged** \ 'rʌɡəd \ This word is from a Scandinavian word that came into English.  
adjective  
strongly built or constituted : hardy, robust, vigorous.  
*Dino needed to buy a **rugged** pair of boots for his new job.*
457. **outlook** \ 'aʊtlʊk \ This word is originally English.  
noun  
the prospect for the future.  
*With company resources dwindling, the **outlook** for expansion was grim.*
458. *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.*
- instance** \ 'ɪnzʔən(t)s \ This word went from Latin to French to English.  
noun  
[ 'ɪnstən(t)s \ ]  
[Has homonym: instants.]  
something cited in proof or as an example.  
*Mrs. Sogar kept a record of each **instance** of good behavior in her music class by placing a star next to the student's name.*
459. **dreary** \ 'drirē \ This word is originally English.  
adjective  
without liveliness, cheer, joy, or hope.  
*It was a **dreary** day, cold and foggy, and Lou decided to stay at home.*

460. 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.

**revolt**

\ ri'vōlt \

[ \ ri'vōlt \ ]

This word went from Latin to Italian to French to English.

verb

[Could be confused with revote.]

to turn away from a party, leader or duty.

*The twins threatened to **revolt** against laundry duty if they couldn't pick out their favorite scented dryer sheets.*

461. 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.

**sullen**

\ 'sələn \

This word probably came to English from Latin-derived French.

adjective

[Could be confused with solen, solon.]

ill-humoredly unsociable : gloomily or resentfully silent.

*When his name was called in class, Trey looked up in **sullen** resentment.*

462. 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.

**diaper**

\ 'dīpər \

[ \ 'dīpər \ ]

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

noun

[Has near-homonym: diapor.]

a basic garment for infants consisting usually of a piece of folded cloth or other absorbent material drawn up between the legs and fastened about the waist.

*Mom had a moment of panic when she realized she only had one **diaper** left for the baby.*

463. 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.

**merchants**

\ 'mərçənts \

This word is from a part that went from Latin to French to English plus an English element.

plural noun

[Could be confused with obsolete variant marchants.]

buyers and sellers of commodities for profit: traders.

*Gloria handed her business card to all of the **merchants** at the craft fair.*

464. *The speller should not be disqualified for noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based on whether they utter the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.*
- no-frills**                    \ 'nō'frilz \
- This word is from an originally English word and a perhaps originally Flemish word.
- adjective
- offering or providing only the essentials : not fancy, elaborate, or luxurious.
- Janey found a cheap, **no-frills** motel room and went to sleep for the night.*
465. *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.*
- phases**                    \ 'fāzez \
- This word is from Greek-derived Latin.
- plural noun
- [Has homonym: fazes.]
- stages or intervals in a development or cycle.
- Luka went through several distinct **phases** in the 7th grade.*
466. *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.*
- boar**                    \ 'bōr \
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- [Has homonym: bore.]
- a wild hog.
- The hunter listened for the distinctive scuffling sound of a **boar** in the woods.*
467. *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.*
- decree**                    \ dē'krē \
- [ \ dē'krē \ ]
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
- noun
- [Has near-homonym: degree.]
- an order set forth by one having authority : an authoritative decision.
- Mom finally gave the **decree** that Mandy would divide the cookie in half, and J.D. would choose the half he wanted first.*
468. **pastures**                    \ 'paschərz \
- [ \ 'pashchərz \ ]
- This word is from an originally Latin word that went through French before becoming English.
- plural noun
- lands that are used for the grazing of animals or are suitable for such use.
- The farm has three fenced **pastures**, a pond, and trails for hiking and riding horses.*

469. **emptiness**                    \ 'em(p)tēnəs \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
the quality or state of lacking or being devoid of contents (as typical or customary).  
*Bronwyn stared into the **emptiness** of her fridge and wondered if it was time to head to the grocery store.*
470. **allowance**                    \ ə'laʊən(t)s \                    This word is from an originally French word that passed to English.  
noun  
a sum granted as a reimbursement or a bounty or as appropriate for such purposes as personal or household expenses.  
*Greta begged her parents for a higher **allowance** so that she could attend concerts more frequently.*
471. *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.*
- skulking** OR                    \ 'skʌlkiŋ \                    This word is from a part that went from Scandinavian to English plus an English element.  
**sculking**  
verb  
moving in or as if in a stealthy, furtive, or cautious manner: sneaking.  
*Despite his attempts at **skulking** to his hiding spot, Joe's sister heard him get inside the toy chest and quickly found him.*
472. *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.*
- meddlesome**                    \ 'medʒlsəm \                    This word is from an originally Latin word that went through French before becoming English plus an English part.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with mettlesome.]  
given to interfering without right, permission, or request of those concerned.  
*Her landlady's **meddlesome** manner annoyed Hattie so much that she moved out.*
473. **embattled**                    \ əm'batʰld \                    This word is originally English.  
[ \ əm'batʰld \ ]  
adjective  
characterized by conflict or controversy.  
*After weeks of debate, the museum finally decided to move the **embattled** artwork to a back room.*

474. **stricken** \ 'stri:kən \ This word is originally English.  
adjective  
afflicted with or overwhelmed by or as if by disease, misfortune, or sorrow.  
*Martina stared at the cake she had just dropped, her expression **stricken**.*
475. **collage** \ kə'lāzh \ This word is from a word that went from Greek to Latin to French plus a French element.  
[ \ kə'lāzh, kō'lāzh \ ]  
noun  
an artistic composition of fragments of printed matter and other materials pasted on a picture surface.  
*Sabrina spent weeks finishing a large **collage** of a Paris street scene.*
476. *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.*  
**hoisted** \ 'hōistəd \ This word is from a word that is probably from an originally imitative word that went through Dutch or German.  
verb  
[Could be confused with hoised, hosted, heisted.]  
moved from one place to another by or as if by lifting.  
*Owen **hoisted** the groceries up the stairs to his apartment.*
477. **nuclear** \ 'nyūklēər \ This word was originally formed in French from Latin.  
[ \ 'nyūklēər \ ;  
nonstandard pron(s): \ 'nyūkyələr \ ]  
adjective  
of or relating to atomic energy.  
*In the television show The Simpsons, the character Homer Simpson works as a **nuclear** safety inspector.*
478. **quiver** \ 'kwivər \ This word is from a Germanic-derived French word that went to Anglo-French and then English.  
noun  
the act or action of shaking or moving with a slight tremulous motion : a tremor.  
*Angie's cat crouched below the bird feeder for 15 minutes without so much as a **quiver**.*
479. **brigade** \ bri'gād \ This word came to English from French, which took it from Celtic-derived Italian.  
noun  
a large body of troops.  
*The United States' 173rd Airborne **Brigade** has been nicknamed the "Sky Soldiers."*

480. *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.*
- vaunted**                \ 'vɒntəd \  
                                                        [ \ 'væntəd \ ]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with obsolete variant *avaunted*.]  
boasted about : praised to the skies.  
*Malik was looking forward to the **vaunted** Hawaiian sunshine, but it rained throughout his vacation.*
481. **emergency**             \ ɛ'məʤən(t)sɛ \  
                                                        [ \ ɛ'məʤən(t)sɛ \ ]
- This word is from Latin.  
noun  
an unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting state that calls for immediate action.  
*Colby explained to his parents that the broken string on his guitar was not some minor problem but an actual **emergency**.*
482. *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.*
- protocol**                    \ 'prɒtə.kɒl \  
                                                        [ \ 'prɒtə.kæl, 'prɒtə.kɒl, 'prɒtəkəl \ ]
- Both parts of this word are originally Greek.  
noun  
[Has near-homonym: *prodigal*.]  
a rigid long-established code prescribing complete deference to superior rank and strict adherence to due order of precedence and precisely correct procedure.  
*Lieutenant Griffin was censured for violating **protocol** after getting up in the middle of the meal without excusing himself.*
483. *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.*
- unison**                         \ 'yünəsən \  
                                                        [ \ 'yünəzən \ ]
- This word is from an originally Latin word that then became French.  
adverb  
[Could be confused with *eunicean*.]  
in precise and perfect agreement : so as to harmonize exactly — used with “in.”  
*Mrs. Kelly had her class recite the alphabet in **unison**.*
484. **pallbearer**             \ 'pɒl.beərə \
- The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that then became English, and the second part is an originally English word.  
noun  
an attendant at a funeral who helps to carry the coffin.  
*Each **pallbearer** wore a white carnation on his lapel.*



485. **equality**                    \ ē'kwälətē \  
                                          [ \ ə'kwälətē \ ]
- Originally Latin, this word passed through French before becoming English.
- noun
- likeness or sameness in quality, power, status or degree.
- John stated that in an ideal world there would be **equality** for all humankind.*
486. *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.*
- provisions**                    \ prə'vizhənz \  
                                          [ \ prə'vizhənz \ ]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English.
- plural noun
- [Has near-homonym: provisions.]
- stocks of food : victuals.
- The residents raced to the grocery store to stock up on **provisions** before the big storm hit.*
487. *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.*
- bayou**                            \ 'bi:ü \  
                                          [ \ 'bi:ð \;  
                                          nonstandard pron(s): \ 'biə \ ]
- This word is from a Choctaw-derived Louisiana French word.
- noun
- [Could be confused with French geographical name "Bayeux."]
- a creek, secondary watercourse or minor river that is tributary to another river or other body of water.
- Dale's grandfather lives near a **bayou** in southern Alabama.*
488. *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.*
- sabbath**                        \ 'sabəθ \
- Originally Hebrew, this word passed from Greek to Latin to French before becoming English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with sabbat.]
- the day of rest and solemn assembly observed as sacred to God by Jews and some Christian churches on the seventh day of the week from sunset Friday until sunset Saturday.
- Orthodox Jews do not drive or ride in vehicles on the **sabbath**; if they want to travel on Saturdays, they must walk.*

489. *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.*
- mosque**                    \ 'mäsk \
- This word is from an originally Arabic word that went through Spanish and then Italian and then French before becoming English.
- noun
- [Has homonym: masque/mask.]
- a building used for public worship by Muslims.
- Visitors were required to remove their shoes before entering the **mosque**.*
490. **sensitive**                    \ 'sen(t)sätiv \
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
- adjective
- having a capacity of being easily affected or moved.
- Because her eyes are extremely **sensitive** to light, Amy never leaves the house without her sunglasses.*
491. **mariner**                    \ 'marənər \
- This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.
- noun
- one who navigates or assists in navigating a ship : a sailor.
- Rosa expected the **mariner** who took her family fishing to be ancient and to have a long, gray beard.*
492. *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.*
- egotistical**                    \ 'ægə'tistikəl \
- [ \ 'ægə'tistikəl \ ]
- This word is from an originally Latin word plus English elements.
- adjective
- [Could be confused with similarly defined egoistical.]
- boastful or arrogant : referring unduly to oneself.
- Paul wrote an **egotistical** letter to the editor of the newspaper.*
493. **receptive**                    \ ri'septiv \
- This word is from Latin.
- adjective
- able or inclined to receive; specifically : open to ideas, impressions, or suggestions.
- Since Lea always spoke up in algebra class, Mr. Fink thought she might be **receptive** to the idea of joining the mathletes.*
494. **confidential**                    \ .känfə'denchəl \
- This word is from Latin.
- adjective
- known only to a limited few : not publicly disseminated : private : secret.
- When the **confidential** report was leaked to the press, top management launched an undercover operation to identify the informant.*

495. **attentive**                \ ə'tentiv \  
                                                  [ \ a'tentiv \ ]                This word came to English from Latin-derived French.  
                                                                                                                          adjective  
                                                                                                                          heedful of the comfort of others : courteous, polite.  
*Mr. Bingley's **attentive** behavior toward Jane stood in stark contrast to the apathetic countenance of his best friend.*
496. *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.*
- benediction**                \ ,benə'dikshən \  
                                                                                                                          This word is from Latin.  
                                                                                                                          noun  
                                                                                                                          [Could be confused with Benedictine.]  
                                                                                                                          an expression or utterance of blessing or good wishes.  
*Alta's mother orated an impressive **benediction** at her wedding reception.*
497. *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.*
- neutralize** OR                \ 'nütrə.liz \  
**neutralise**                                               [ \ 'nyütrə.liz \ ]                The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English element.  
                                                                                                                          verb  
                                                                                                                          [Alternate spelling is British.]  
                                                                                                                          to make chemically neither acidic nor basic.  
*Glen hopes that the antacid tablets will **neutralize** his heartburn.*
498. **dignified**                \ 'dignə.fid \  
                                                                                                                          [no alternate pronunciation(s)]                This word is from an originally Latin word that passed from French to English.  
                                                                                                                          adjective  
                                                                                                                          showing or expressing formality, seriousness, and self-confidence in appearance, manner, or language.  
*Jayden quickly learned that it was hard to learn to ice skate and look **dignified** at the same time.*

499. *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.*

**censure**                    \ 'sen(t)shər \

This word is from Latin.

noun

[Could be confused with censor, senser.]

adverse judgment : the act of blaming, finding fault with, or condemning sternly.

*The commentator spoke in **censure** of the political candidate's latest speech.*

500. **anaconda**                    \ .anə'kändə \

This word is probably from a Singhalese word, with a part that is probably derived from a Sanskrit word that is perhaps of Dravidian origin.

noun

a large arboreal snake of the boa family of tropical South America, powerful enough to crush in its coils a small deer though subsisting mostly on smaller animals and waterfowl.

*The **anaconda** often lies in wait in trees at watering places at night, hunting birds and animals that have come to drink.*

501. **unorthodox**                    \ .un'orthə.däks \

This word consists of an originally Greek part plus an English element.

noun

not in accord with approved, standardized, or conventional doctrine, method, thought, custom, or opinion.

*Riley thought the rock version of her favorite hymn seemed a little **unorthodox**.*

502. *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.*

**grandiose**                    \ 'grandē.ōs \  
                                          [ \ 'grandē.ōz \ ]

This word came to English from French, which took it from Latin-derived Italian.

adjective

[Could be confused with grandioso.]

characterized by affectation of magnificence, by pretense and pomp or arrogance, or by absurd exaggeration.

*Cleo didn't want to listen to all of Nicolette's **grandiose** ideas for the party.*

503. **impulsive**                    \ im'pəls.iv \  
                                          [ \ əm'pəls.iv \ ]

This word is probably from French, which formed it from Latin elements.

adjective

especially prone to act on a sudden spontaneous inclination or an incitement of the mind or spirit prompting some usually unpremeditated action.

*Whitney's **impulsive** behavior was constantly getting her into trouble.*

504. **prototypes** \ 'prōtəˌtīps \
- This word consists of a part that went from Greek to French plus an English element.
- plural noun
- the first full-scale models of a new type or design of furniture, machinery, or vehicle.
- At the science fair, Kevin proudly displayed his **prototypes** for a remote-controlled lawn mower.*
505. *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.*
- criticize** OR \ 'krītəˌsīz \
- criticise**
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
- verb
- stress the faults and demerits of.
- When Sandra and her sister **criticize** their brother's friends, they try not to do it in his presence.*
506. **occasional** \ əˈkɑːzhənəl \
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
- adjective
- met with, appearing or taking place irregularly and according to no fixed or certain scheme : infrequent.
- Patrick enjoys **occasional** visits with his fraternity brothers and wishes they would get together more often.*
507. **proctors** \ 'prɑːktərz \
- This word came to English from a Latin-derived French word.
- plural noun
- officers or students (as in a college or university) appointed to supervise students (as at an examination and in the dormitories) or to check on attendance or perform some similar duty.
- Three **proctors** handed out the history exams, supervised the students, and collected the exams at the end of the testing period.*
508. **accreditation** \ əˌkredəˈtāshən \
- [ nonstandard pron(s):  
\ əˌkredəˈdāshən \ ]
- This word is made up of originally Latin parts.
- noun
- the act or process of recognizing an educational institution as maintaining standards that qualify the graduates for admission to higher institutions or for professional practice.
- Our high school's curriculum and facilities will be evaluated for state **accreditation**.*

509. **proficiency**      \ prə'fɪʃhənsē \  
                                  [ \ prɔ̄'fɪʃhənsē \ ]
- This word is from Latin.  
noun  
the quality or state of being well advanced in an art, occupation, skill, or a branch of knowledge.  
*Through steady practice, the batter attained great **proficiency** at bunting the ball.*
510. **importune**      \ ɪmpər'tün \  
                              [ \ ɪmpər'tün, ɪmpər'tyün,  
                              əm'pɔrchən, əm'pɔrchün \ ]
- This word came to English from Latin and French.  
verb  
to press or urge with frequent or unreasonable requests or troublesome persistence.  
*Political organizations that **importune** shoppers to sign petitions outside Mr. Davis' store have become a problem for him.*
511. **strenuous**      \ 'strenjəwəs \
- This word is from Latin.  
adjective  
arduous : rigorous.  
*Paul relaxed after his **strenuous** workout.*
512. *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.*
- inaccessible**      \ ɪnɪk'sesəbəl \  
                              [ \ ɪ.nək'sesəbəl \ ]
- This word is originally from Latin.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with synonymous unaccessible.]  
not capable of being reached, entered, or approached.  
*Devonte remodeled his store's entrance because it was **inaccessible** to those in wheelchairs.*

513. *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.*

**trawler**

\ 'trɒlər \

This word is probably from Latin-derived Dutch plus an English element.

noun

[Could be confused with troller.]

a person or craft catching fish with a large conical net that is dragged along the sea bottom in gathering fish or other marine life.

*The **trawler** pulled up a load of shrimp and released the bycatch back into the ocean.*

514. *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.*

**calipers** OR  
**callipers**

\ 'kælɪpərz \

This word is an alteration of a word that probably originally was Greek and passed through Arabic and Italian to French.

plural noun

a measuring instrument having two legs or jaws that can be adjusted to determine thickness, diameter, and distance between surfaces.

*The mechanic used a pair of **calipers** to double-check the size of the bolt.*

515. *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.*

**emu**

\ 'ē(ɪ)myü \

This word is from Portuguese.

noun

[Could be confused with imu.]

a large Australian bird inhabiting open forests and plains and having rudimentary wings and plumage of slender drooping feathers.

*The placard at the zoo described the **emu**, but none of the visitors could spot it in the enclosure.*

516. **stymied**

\ 'stīmēd \

This word is perhaps from an English-derived Scots word.

verb

blocked, checked, thwarted.

*After three days of fruitless negotiations, the diplomats admitted that they had been **stymied**.*

517. *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.*

**zucchini**

\ zü'kēnē \

[ nonstandard pron(s): \ zü'chēnē \ ]

This word is from Italian.

noun

[Could be confused with zecchini.]

a slender summer squash with very dark green or blackish skin and thick greenish white or creamy white tender flesh.

*Tim picked a large **zucchini** from his garden.*

518. *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.*

**cathartic**

\ kə'thärtik \

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

adjective

[Could be confused with synonymous cathartical.]

of or relating to the purification of the emotions (as pity and fear) primarily through art and drama.

*As the play progressed and Janice became emotionally involved with the characters, she experienced a **cathartic** release of tension.*

519. *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.*

**consolation**

\ kən(t)sə'lāshən \

This word is originally Latin.

noun

[Could be confused with constellation.]

alleviation of distress or misery (as by sympathetic care or attention or by the soothing or mitigating effects of natural or psychological phenomena).

*Seeing her granddaughter when she woke from surgery was a great **consolation** for Marjorie.*

520. **salvageable**

\ 'salvijəbəl \

The first part of this word was originally Latin and then became French, and the second part is an English element.

adjective

[MWU only has audio pron at entry.]

capable of being rescued or saved especially from wreckage or ruin.

*After the tornado hit their neighborhood, the residents returned to look for anything **salvageable**.*

521. **ambulatory**

\ 'ambyələ.tōrē \

[ \ 'ambyələ.tōrē \ ]

This word is from Latin.

adjective

of or relating to walking.

*Lea prefers to stay fit by swimming, while her parents prefer **ambulatory** exercise.*



522. **inanimate**            \ in'anəmət \  
                                         [ \ ə'n'anəmət \ ]            This word is from Latin.  
                                                    adjective  
                                                    not endowed with consciousness or animal life.  
                                                    *The tennis champion sometimes talked to his racket as if it weren't an **inanimate** object.*
523. **meticulous**            \ mə'tikyələs \            This word is from Latin.  
                                                    adjective  
                                                    commendably thorough or precise : strict.  
                                                    *Dr. Newlands is a heart surgeon known for his **meticulous** work habits.*
524. *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.*
- aplomb**                      \ ə'pləm \            This word came from French, which formed it from a  
                                         [ \ ə'pləm \ ]            Latin word.  
                                                    noun  
                                                    [Could be confused with aplome.]  
                                                    complete confidence or assurance in oneself : poise.  
                                                    *A seasoned public relations officer, Karen handles difficult situations with **aplomb**.*
525. *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.*
- pylon**                        \ 'pī.län \            This word is from an originally Greek word.  
                                         [ \ 'pīlən \ ]            noun  
                                                    [Could be confused with paillon.]  
                                                    a tower (as of steelwork) for supporting either end of a wire over a long span.  
                                                    *The steel **pylon** at the south end of the footbridge was showing dangerous signs of wear.*
526. *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.*
- cruller**                      \ 'krələ̀r \            This word is from a Dutch word.  
                                                    noun  
                                                    [Could be confused with crueler.]  
                                                    a small sweet cake made of a rich egg batter formed into twisted strips and fried brown in deep fat.  
                                                    *Olive couldn't decide whether to order a **cruller** or an éclair with her coffee.*

527. 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 for noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based on whether they utter the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.

**pâté**

\ pä'tā \

[ \ pa'tā \ ]

Perhaps originally Greek, this word passed through Latin to French before becoming English.

noun

[Has homonym: pattée/paté/patée. Alternate pronunciation is from m-w.com.]

a spread of finely mashed seasoned and spiced meat (as chicken or goose liver).

*John's recipe for **pâté** calls for onion, garlic, and thyme to be added to the chicken livers.*

528. **linden**

\ 'lindən \

This word is originally English.

noun

a tall forest tree of eastern and central North America.

*The flowers of the **linden** are noted for their sweet fragrance.*

529. 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.

**gamut**

\ 'gamət \

This word was probably formed in Latin from an originally Greek and an originally Latin word.

noun

[Could be confused with gambit, gamete, gambet.]

an entire range from one extreme to another.

*The products unveiled at the auto show ran the **gamut** from hybrid vehicles to sporty race cars.*

530. 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.

**fulsome**

\ 'fʊlsəm \

This word is originally English.

adjective

[Could be confused with full-summed.]

excessively or insincerely complimentary.

*Jenny's praise was so **fulsome** that no one believed it anymore.*

531. *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.*
- collards**                    \ 'kälərdz \                    This word is an alteration of an originally English word.  
 plural noun  
 [Could be confused with collars.]  
 leaves of a cabbage related to kale cooked and eaten as a vegetable.  
*Gina took a big serving of soupy **collards** and put them next to her mashed potatoes.*
532. **legatee**                    \ .legə'tē \                    This word was formed in English from a Latin-derived part plus an English element.  
 noun  
 one to whom a gift is bequeathed in a will.  
*Mrs. Jackson was very surprised to find she was a **legatee** of her third cousin, the late Lord Pompadour.*
533. *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.*
- amoeba** OR                    \ ə'mēbə \                    This word went from Greek to Latin.  
**ameba**                                       noun  
 any protozoan of a large genus of naked rhizopod protozoans without permanent organelles or supporting structures that are widely distributed in fresh and salt water and moist terrestrial situations.  
*The biology students were surprised to see an **amoeba** move slowly through the fluid on the microscope slide.*
534. **reservoir**                    \ 'rezə.vwär \                    This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.  
                                           [ \ 'rezər.vwär, 'rezə.vwör, 'rezə.vöi \ ]                    noun  
 a place where water is collected and kept in quantity for use when wanted.  
*Because of the dry spell, the town **reservoir** was only half full, and water restrictions had to be imposed.*
535. *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.*
- tegular**                    \ 'tegyələr \                    This word is from Latin elements plus a Latin-derived English element.  
 adjective  
 [Could be confused with tegula.]  
 of, relating to, or resembling a tile.  
*Janelle will cover the recreation room floor with linoleum that has a **tegular** design.*

536. **rivulets** \ 'rivyələts \ This word came from a modification of a Latin-derived Italian word.  
plural noun  
small streams.  
*On her Sunday hike, Saya tried to keep track of the **rivulets** she came across, but quickly lost count.*
537. **Cherokee** \ 'cherəkē \ This word is probably from a word in Creek, a North American indigenous language.  
noun  
an Iroquoian people originally of the Appalachian mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina, later spreading as far south as Alabama and Georgia and as far west as Texas and Oklahoma.  
*The **Cherokee** have a rich culture and history which includes traditional crafts and storytelling.*
538. **entourage** \ äntə'räzh \ This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.  
[ \ äñ( )tü'räzh, 'än( )tü.räzh \ ]  
noun  
one's attendants or subordinates.  
*The rock star and his **entourage** occupied an entire floor of the hotel.*
539. **marauders** \ mə'rödərz \ This word is from a French word and an English element.  
plural noun  
those that roam about and make irregular sudden small-scale attacks, raids, or incursions for or as if for the sake of obtaining loot.  
*In the famous movie Seven Samurai, a Japanese village hires a group of soldiers to protect them from **marauders**.*
540. *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.*  
**emanation** \ emə'nāshən \ This word is from Latin.  
noun  
[Could be confused with amination.]  
something impalpable (such as light, odor, or effluvium) that arises from a material source.  
*The air was tainted with a musky **emanation** from the alligator holding pen.*
541. **viand** \ 'viənd \ Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  
[ nonstandard pron(s): \ 'vīənd \ ]  
noun  
an article of food.  
*The pantry was so full that there wasn't room for a single **viand** more.*

542. **infidel** \ 'infə.dəl \  
 [ \ 'infəd'ɪ \ ]  
 This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.  
 noun  
 an unbeliever in respect to a particular religion.  
*Ann's favorite painting in the museum is a seventeenth-century portrait entitled "Conversion of the **Infidel**."*
543. *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.*
- lyre** \ 'lɪr \  
 [ \ 'lɪər \ ]  
 Originally Greek, this word went from Latin to French to English.  
 noun  
 [Has homonyms: liar, lier. Has similarly pronounced cross-reference: lyra.]  
 a stringed musical instrument of the harp class used by the ancient Greeks.  
*The legendary Greek poet Arion is generally depicted holding a **lyre** in one hand and a plectrum, or pick, in the other.*
544. **ablutions** \ ə'blʊshənz \  
 [ \ ə'blʊshənz \ ]  
 This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.  
 plural noun  
 the washing of one's body or part of it.  
*Carl nodded to Ivar, who was making his morning **ablutions** at the pump.*
545. **progeny** \ 'prəjənē \  
 This word went from Latin to French before becoming English.  
 noun  
 a line descended from a common ancestor.  
*Grandma Ida and Grandpa Oliver's **progeny** now number 130, and three babies will arrive soon.*
546. **endive** \ 'en.dɪv \  
 [ \ ən'dēv \ ]  
 Perhaps of originally Semitic origin, this word passed from Latin to French before becoming English.  
 noun  
 an annual or biennial herb widely cultivated as a salad plant and occurring in cultivation in two forms distinguished by one having deeply lobed leaves and the other having curly leaves.  
*Azia added blue cheese to her fancy **endive**, walnut, and pear salad.*

547. **harlequin** \ 'här'ləkwən \  
[ \ 'här'ləkən \ ]
- This word is an alteration of a word that went from English through French and Italian and back into French.
- noun
- a stock character in comedy and pantomime who appears variously as a clown and a magician and usually wears a mask and variegated tights and carries a wooden sword.
- The children especially enjoyed the buffoonish antics of the **harlequin**.*
548. **Gibraltar** \ jə'brɒltər \
- This word is from the British name of an Iberian geographical area.
- noun
- an impregnable stronghold.
- Louis viewed his room as his personal **Gibraltar** and banned all other members of the family from coming inside.*
549. **larboard** \ 'lärbəd \
- This word is from English.
- adjective
- of, relating to, or situated to the left side of a ship or airplane looking forward : port.
- The lookout in the crow's nest shouted to the captain to heed a reef coming up on the ship's **larboard** side.*
550. 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.
- retinue** \ 'retə.nü \  
[ \ 'retə.nyü \ ]
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with retinue.]
- a train of attendants.
- The actress obtained coveted awards ceremony tickets for her entire **retinue**.*
551. 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.
- chartreuse** \ shär'trüž \  
[ \ shär'trüis \ ]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to a French trademark.
- noun
- [Has homonym: Chartreux.]
- a variable color averaging a brilliant yellow green.
- Elsie selected **chartreuse** as the accent color for her pink bedroom.*

552. **frangibility** \ ,franʒə'bilətē \
- The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that passed through French to English, and the second part contains English and Latin-derived English elements.
- noun
- the quality or state of being breakable.
- Winnie appreciates the beauty of glass ornaments so much that their **frangibility** does not discourage her from buying them.*
553. **Jerusalem** \ jə'rüs(ə)ləm \
- [ \ jə'rüz(ə)ləm \ ]
- This word is a southwestern Asian geographical name.
- geographical entry
- city in southwestern Asia northwest of the Dead Sea; divided 1948–67 between Jordan (old city) and Israel (new city); capital of Israel since 1950 and formerly the capital of the ancient kingdoms of Israel and Judah; old city under Israeli control since 1967.
- Jerusalem is considered a holy city for all of the Abrahamic faiths: Jews, Christians, and Muslims.*
554. 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.
- plinth** \ 'plin(t)th \
- This word is from Greek-derived Latin.
- noun
- [Could be confused with differently defined plint.]
- a square block serving as a base (as for a statue or vase).
- The famous fourth **plinth** of London’s Trafalgar Square serves as a base for a rotating display of contemporary sculpture.*
555. 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.
- kippers** \ 'kipərs \
- This word is originally English.
- plural noun
- [Could be confused with capers.]
- herring or salmon cured by splitting, cleaning, salting, and smoking.
- For breakfast, Gianna’s family decided to try **kippers** with their eggs and toast.*
556. **maelstrom** \ 'mälztrəm \
- [ \ 'mälstrəm, 'mälz.träm, 'mäl.sträm \ ]
- This word is from a Dutch word.
- noun
- a powerful often destructive water current that usually moves in a circular direction with extreme rapidity : a whirlpool.
- A famous tidal whirlpool off the northern coast of Norway was the inspiration for Edgar Allan Poe’s short story “A Descent into the **Maelstrom**.”*

557. **poetaster** \ 'pōə.tastər \ This word is formed from a Greek-derived Latin part plus an originally Latin element.  
noun  
a writer of worthless or inferior verses.  
*The poetaster spewed out rhyme after rhyme, each worse than the previous one.*
558. **diaphragm** \ 'dīə.fram \ Originally Greek, this word went into Latin before becoming English.  
noun  
a body partition of muscle and connective tissue; specifically : the partition separating the chest and abdominal cavities in mammals.  
*The diaphragm is the major muscle of respiration.*
559. *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.*
- fabiform** \ 'fābə.fōrm \ This word consists of ultimately Latin-derived elements.  
adjective  
[Has near-homonym: faviform.]  
shaped like a bean.  
*Jodie is having a fabiform swimming pool installed in her backyard.*
560. **oblocutor** \ 'äblə'kyütər \ This word is from Latin.  
noun  
a disputer : a gainsayer : a detractor — used chiefly in law.  
*Mr. Donald, an effective oblocutor, was hired to support the company's position that the plaintiff's maladies have nothing to do with her employment.*
561. *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.*
- tiki** \ 'tēkē \ This word is from Maori and Marquesan.  
noun  
[Could be confused with ticky.]  
a Polynesian wood or stone image set up as a temporary abode or embodiment of a god or other supernatural power but not worshipped as an idol.  
*The tiki at the entrance to the Polynesian restaurant is genuine.*
562. **geobiont** \ ,jēō'bi.änt \ This word consists of Greek-derived elements.  
[ \ 'jē'ōbē.änt \ ]  
noun  
an organism inhabiting the soil.  
*A geobiont, such as a naked mole-rat, is adapted to life without light.*



563. **Ethiopia** \ ˌɛθiˈoʊpiə \ This word is an African geographical entry.  
geographical entry  
landlocked country of eastern Africa; formerly an empire; since 1975 a republic; capital Addis Ababa.  
*Although **Ethiopia** was briefly occupied by fascist Italy from 1935 to 1941, it is one of the few countries in Africa to have never been colonized by a Western nation.*
564. **obispo** \ ˈɒːbiːspō \ This word is from a Greek-derived Latin word that passed into Spanish.  
[ \ əˈbiːspō \ ]  
noun  
an eagle ray widely distributed in warm seas and having the upper surface more or less thickly covered with white or yellow spots.  
*Alejandro watched as an **obispo** leapt out of the water beside his boat.*
565. **Montessorian** \ ˌməntəˈsɔːriən \ This word is from an Italian name plus an English element.  
adjective  
of, following, or relating to a system for training young children emphasizing free physical activity, informal and individual instruction, early development of writing and reading, and extended sensory motor training.  
*The **Montessorian** learning environment contains materials for all levels of children’s readiness.*
566. *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.*  
**chyme** \ ˈkɪm \ This word went from Greek to Latin to English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with kine.]  
the semifluid mass of partly digested food resulting from the action of the gastric juice and expelled by the stomach into the duodenum.  
***Chyme** is a combination of food as well as substances released by organs like the pancreas to aid in digestion.*
567. **Ishmael** \ ˈɪʃməəl \ This word is from a Hebrew name.  
[ \ ˈɪʃməəl \ ]  
noun  
one at odds with or as if with society : outcast, outsider.  
*Kayden fancies himself an **Ishmael**, preferring to take long walks in nature rather than scrolling through TikTok.*
568. **mussitation** \ ˌməʊsəˈtæʃən \ This word is from Latin.  
noun  
movement of the lips as if in speech but without accompanying sound.  
*The cameras picked up the speller’s **mussitation** as she pondered the word.*

569. **arbitrage** \ 'ärbə.träzh \ This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.  
 noun  
 simultaneous purchase and sale of the same or equivalent security, commodity contract, insurance, or foreign exchange on the same or different markets in order to profit from price discrepancies.  
*Through skillful **arbitrage**, Constanza doubled her money in two weeks.*
570. 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.  
**Morpheus** \ 'mɔrfēəs \ This word is from a Greek name.  
 [ \ 'mɔrfyūs, 'mɔrfiūs \ ] noun  
 [Could be confused with morphias.]  
 something that induces or prolongs sleep.  
*Tim has a white-noise generator in his office, which he uses as his **Morpheus** when he takes a lunchtime nap.*
571. **appetstat** \ 'apə.stat \ This word consists of a part that went from Latin to French to English plus a part that went from Greek to Latin.  
 noun  
 a neural center in the hypothalamus believed to regulate the desire to eat.  
*The **appetstat** may be impaired by illness, lack of activity, or sugary foods.*
572. **grimoire** \ gräm'wär \ This word is from a French word that came from a Greek-derived Latin word.  
 noun  
 a magician’s manual for invoking demons and the spirits of the dead.  
*The witch looked in her **grimoire** to find a spell to change the child into a rat.*

573. *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.*
- ocarina**                    \ äkə'rēnə \
- This word came from Italian, which formed it from a Latin word.
- noun
- [Could be confused with genus Acarina.]
- a simple wind instrument or toy of the flute class having a mouthpiece and finger holes and usually made of terracotta in various sizes.
- Zak asked for an **ocarina** for his birthday because of his love for the popular Legend of Zelda video games.*
574. *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.*
- mimographer**            \ mə'mägrəfər \
- [ \ mī'mägrəfər \ ]
- This word came to English from Latin which formed it from Greek parts.
- noun
- [Could be confused with mammographer.]
- a writer of works of dramatic entertainment representing scenes from life usually in a ridiculous manner.
- When Kyle told his mom he wanted to be a **mimographer** when he grew up, his mom told him he should probably come up with a backup plan as well.*
575. *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.*
- embrasures**              \ əm'brāzhərz \
- [ \ em'brāzhərz \ ]
- This word is from a French word and a Latin-derived English element.
- plural noun
- [Could be confused with embracers.]
- openings with sides flaring outward in walls or parapets of a fortification usually for allowing the firing of a cannon.
- The archers looked out through the **embrasures** at the approaching army.*
576. **frumentaceous**      \ ,frümən'tāshəs \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
- adjective
- made of or resembling wheat or other grain.
- The seeds of many **frumentaceous** plants, such as corn and oats, can be ground into meal.*

577. *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.*
- mistral**                    \ 'mistrəl \  
                                      [ \ mə'sträl \ ]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to Old Provençal to French.
- noun
- [Could be confused with minstrel.]
- a violent cold dry northerly wind of the Mediterranean provinces of France.
- In Provence, the **mistral** sometimes dries out the grapevines.*
578. **echinacea**             \ ekə'nāshēə \
- This word is from Greek.
- noun
- the dried rhizome and roots of either of two herbs formerly used in the treatment of ulcers and boils.
- Some people take **echinacea** to prevent colds and flu.*
579. **lamasery**                \ 'lämə.serē \
- This word is made up of a part that went from Tibetan to French plus a part that went from Persian to French.
- noun
- a Tibetan Buddhist monastery.
- After trekking to an elevation of 15,000 feet above sea level, Hubert finally reached the **lamasery** he had been seeking.*
580. *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.*
- paradiddle**                 \ 'parədɪd'əl \
- This word is probably imitative in origin.
- noun
- [Could be confused with taradiddle/tarradiddle.]
- a snare-drum stroke characterized by the left-handed and right-handed attack on successive principal beats.
- When he was learning to drum, Sebastien found a video on the Internet to help him learn to perform a **paradiddle**.*
581. **unciferous**             \ ʌn'sɪfərəs \
- This word is made up of Latin elements.
- adjective
- bearing a hook or hooklike structure.
- Weaving and other fiber arts involve the use of several **unciferous** tools.*
582. **asphodel**                \ 'æsfədəl \
- This word is from Greek.
- noun
- any of various Old World usually perennial herbs that bear their flowers in long erect racemes.
- Bernice thought that an **asphodel** would be the perfect plant to complete her garden.*

583. **roanoke** \ 'rōə.nōk \ This word is from an Algonquian word.  
 noun  
 beads made of shells polished and strung together in strands, belts, or sashes and used by the Native Americans as money, ceremonial pledges, and ornaments.  
*According to colonial accounts, **roanoke** continued to be used by Algonquian-speaking Native Americans in present-day Maryland and Virginia throughout the 17th century.*
584. *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.*  
**tilde** \ 'tildə \ This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] noun  
 [Could be confused with tilter.]  
 a mark ~ placed especially over the letter “n” to denote the /ny/ sound or over vowels to indicate nasality.  
*Marcia could not find the **tilde** on the computer keyboard.*
585. *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.*  
**guidon** \ 'gīdän \ This word is from a word that went from Old Provençal to French.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with guiding, gaydiang.]  
 a usually swallow-tailed flag borne by a military unit usually as a unit marker.  
*Leah was selected to carry the **guidon** in the ROTC parade.*
586. **tetragrammaton** \ ,tetrə'gramətän \ This word is from Greek.  
 noun  
 the Hebrew word of four letters constituting a name of God.  
*Out of reverence or for fear of desecration, many pious Jewish people do not pronounce the name indicated by the **tetragrammaton**.*
587. *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.*  
**fastigium** \ fa'stijēəm \ This word is from Latin.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with fastidium.]  
 the period at which the symptoms of a disease (as a febrile disease) are most pronounced.  
*In typhoid fever, a steady fever lasts for a week or longer after the **fastigium** is reached.*

588. **borzoi** \ 'bɔr.zɔi \ This word is from Russian.  
noun  
a breed of tall slender long-haired dogs of greyhound type developed in Russia especially for pursuing wolves.  
*The **borzoi** resembles a large greyhound with long, wavy hair.*
589. **georgic** \ 'jɔr.jɪk \ This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.  
noun  
a poem dealing with agriculture and rural affairs.  
*A famous **georgic** by Virgil is about beekeeping.*
590. *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.*  
**calascione** \ kalə'shɔnē \ This word comes from Italian, which probably took it from a Greek-derived Latin word.  
noun  
[Could be confused with colascione.]  
a guitar with two or three strings used especially in southern Italy.  
*The lute-like **calascione** is played with a plectrum, not with the fingers.*
591. **theurgy** \ 'thē.ər.jē \ This word was formed in Greek before passing into Latin.  
noun  
the art of compelling or persuading a god or beneficent supernatural power to do or refrain from doing something.  
*The characters in Homer's epics often turn to **theurgy** to help themselves out of difficulties.*
592. *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.*  
**coati** \ kə'wätē \ This word is from an originally Tupi word that passed into Portuguese.  
[ \ kɔ'ätē, kwä'tē \ ]  
noun  
[Could be confused with quoddy.]  
a mammal of tropical America that is related to the raccoon but with a longer body and tail and a long flexible snout.  
*When foraging, the **coati** often climbs trees for fruit.*

593. *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.*
- empressement**      \ ä<sup>n</sup>presmä<sup>n</sup> \
- This word is from Latin-derived French.  
noun  
[Has homonym: plural empressions.]  
emotional interest or involvement : intensity of feeling or expression.  
*The **empressement** of the bystander at the crime scene struck the detective as suspicious.*
594. *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.*
- jongleur**              \ zhō<sup>n</sup>glər \
- [ \ 'jänglər \ ]
- This word is from French, which ultimately took it from Latin.  
noun  
[Could be confused with jangler.]  
an itinerant medieval minstrel reciting and singing for hire.  
*Franz went to the Renaissance Fair dressed as a **jongleur**, wearing a velvet cap and carrying a handmade lute.*
595. **shakuhachi**        \ shäkü'hächē \
- This word is from Japanese.  
noun  
a Japanese bamboo flute.  
*Blair listened enthralled to the duet for **shakuhachi** and koto.*
596. **balalaika**        \ balə'likə \
- This word is from Russian.  
noun  
a usually 3-stringed instrument of Russian origin with a triangular body played by plucking or strumming.  
*Yevgeni strummed the **balalaika** and sang a Ukrainian folk song.*
597. **chilaquiles**      \ chēlä'kēlās \
- Originally Nahuatl, this word came to English from Mexican Spanish.  
noun  
a Mexican dish of fried corn tortilla pieces simmered with salsa or mole and typically topped with cheese and other accompaniments (such as sliced onions, shredded chicken, and fried or scrambled eggs).  
*Miles' favorite breakfast is a plate of fresh, hot **chilaquiles**.*
598. **gemellus**         \ jə'meləs \
- This word is from Latin.  
noun  
either of two small muscles of the hip.  
*Tania sprained her **gemellus** as she slid into third base.*

599. **kaitaka**                    \ kī'tākə \                    This word is from Maori.  
noun  
a mat of fine flax worn as a cloak by the Maori people.  
*At the Museum of New Zealand, Klaus spent a long time admiring a **kaitaka** that was woven in the 1700s and collected by James Cook during a voyage.*
600. *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.*
- Tuareg** OR                    \ 'twä:reg \                    This word is from Arabic.  
**Touareg**                    noun  
one of the dominant nomads of the central and western Sahara and along the Middle Niger from Timbuktu to Nigeria.  
*Due to their largely nomadic lifestyle, the **Tuareg** have never developed central leadership, instead forming various loose confederations.*



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