



2010

SCHOOL PRONOUNCER GUIDE

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Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols

- ə.....banana, collect
 'ə, ɪə.....humdrum
 ɚ.....as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for *bird* (alternative |ə|)
 ə̃.....two-value symbol equivalent to the unstressed variants |ə|, |ɪ|, as in *habit*, *duchess* (|'habət| = |'habət, -bit|)
 ˚.....immediately preceding |l|, |n|, |m|, |ŋ|, as in *battle*, *mitten*, and in one pronunciation of *cap* and *bells* |˚m-|, *lock* and *key* |˚ŋ-|; immediately following |l|, |m|, |r|, as in one pronunciation of French *table*, *prisme*, *titre*
 əɪ.....as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for *bird* (alternative |əɪ|)
 ɔr.....operation; stressed, as in *bird* as pronounced by speakers who do not drop *r*; stressed and with centered period after the |r|, as in one pronunciation of *burry* (alternative |ɔr|) and in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative |əɪr|); stressed and with centered period after |əɪr| as in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative |əɪr|)
 a.....mat, map
 ā.....day, fade, date, aorta
 ä.....bother, cot; most American speakers have the same vowel in *father*, *cart*
 ɑ.....father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with *bother*; *farther* and *cart* as pronounced by *r*-droppers
 aa.....bad, bag, fan as often pronounced in an area having New York City and Washington, D.C., on its perimeter; in an emphatic syllable, as before a pause, often |aaə|
 ai.....as in some pronunciations of *bag*, *bang*, *pass*
 aɪ.....now, loud, some pronunciations of *talcum*
 b.....baby, rib
 ch.....chin, nature |'nāchə(r)| (actually, this sound is |t| + |ʃh|)
 d.....elder, undone
 ɾ.....as in the usual American pronunciation of *latter*, *ladder*
 e.....bet, bed
 'ē, iē.....beat, nosebleed, evenly, sleepy
 ē.....as in one pronunciation of *evenly*, *sleepy*, *envious*, *igneous* (alternative |i|)
 ee.....(in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates a vowel with the quality of *e* in *bet* but long, not the sound of *ee* in *sleep*: *en arrière* |ä'nāryeer|
 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*
 ɪ.....tip, one pronunciation of *banish* (alternative unstressed |ē|), one pronunciation of *habit* (alternative |ə|; see ə)
 ĩ.....site, side, buy (actually, this sound is |ä| + |i|, or |ā| + |i|)
 iū.....as in one pronunciation of *milk*, *film*
 j.....job, gem, edge, procedure |prə'sɛjə(r)| (actually, this sound is |d| + |ʒh|)
 k.....kin, cook, ache
 ḳ.....as in one pronunciation of *loch* (alternative |k|), as in German *ich-laut*
 l.....lily, pool
 m.....murmur, dim, nymph
 n.....no, own
 ̃.....indicates that a preceding vowel is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French *un bon vin blanc* |œ'bɔ̃'va'blɑ̃|
 ŋ.....sing |'siŋ|, singer |'siŋə(r)|, finger |'fiŋgə(r)|, ink |'iŋk|
 ō.....bone, snow, beau; one pronunciation of *glory*
 ó.....saw, all, saurian; one pronunciation of *horrid*
 œ.....French *bœuf*, German *Höhle*
 œ̃.....French *feu*, German *Höhle*
 òi.....coin, destroy, strawy, sawing
 ōo.....(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* |kōō't|
 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* |'deths.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* |'nit.hùd|
 tḥ.....then, either (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
 ü.....rule, fool, youth, union |'yünyən|, few |'fyü|
 ù.....pull, wood, curable |'kyürəbəl|
 ŷ.....German *füllen*, *hübsch*
 ŷ̃.....French *rue*, German *föhlen*
 v.....vivid, give
 w.....we, away
 y.....yard, cue |'kyü|, union |'yünyən|
 ̣̣.....(in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates that during articulation of the sound represented by the preceding character the tip of the tongue has substantially the position it has for the articulation of the first sound of *yard*, as in French *digne* |dēn'|
 yü.....youth, union, cue, few
 yù.....curable
 z.....zone, raise
 zh.....with nothing between, as in *vision*, *azure* |'azhə(r)| (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in *rosehill* |'rōzhil|
 ˈ.....mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: |'penmən.ship|
 ˌ.....mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: |'penmən.ship|
 ().....indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: *factory* |'fakt(ə)rē|

Guidelines Regarding Pronunciation and Language of Origin

Pronunciation

For many words in *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster (*Webster's Third*), more than one pronunciation is offered. In this school pronouncer guide, the chief pronunciation for a word is most often the first pronunciation given in this dictionary. Occasionally, however, the Bee has chosen to assign the dictionary's second or third pronunciation as the chief pronunciation. This decision has been made whenever the Bee has reason to think that a certain pronunciation has become the most prevalent one since this dictionary was first published.

Many of the variations in pronunciation listed in *Webster's Third* are included in this publication as alternate pronunciations and are listed in square brackets under the chief pronunciation. These alternate pronunciations are all the variants in the dictionary's pronunciation data that differ phonemically from the chief pronunciation. Minor phonetic variations that are described in the dictionary pages are not included here, however, such as pronunciations that differ only in the level of stress on given syllables. In addition, this publication has not included the voluminous treatment of *r*-dropping and vowel variations before /r/ such as those that are found in certain geographical dialects of American English. Experience has shown that this information about nuances of phonetic variation in pronunciation can be the cause for confusion for spellers and pronouncers alike.

Nevertheless, every pronunciation in *Webster's Third* that can offer any clues about spelling is listed as an alternate pronunciation herein. The phrase *no alternate pronunciations* means simply that, while the dictionary entry may or may not contain further details about phonetic differences in different dialects, the word in question has no other pronunciations that differ phonemically from the chief pronunciation that is provided.

Language of Origin

Information in this guide regarding language of origin is a simplification of that provided in *Webster's Third*. For example, *Webster's Third* gives Old English, Middle English, and English, but we give only English.

With New Latin and International Scientific Vocabulary, however, we tend to provide information that supplements that provided in *Webster's Third*. Where *Webster's Third* lists New Latin as the language of origin, we attempt to list the origin of the roots used to form the new word. We list International Scientific Vocabulary only when it is difficult to determine instead the languages from which the International Scientific Vocabulary element came.

We do not always list all of the languages a word passed through before it entered modern English. Only those languages that significantly altered the word are listed, with the earliest language listed first followed by the subsequent language(s). We give the separate etymologies of each word element regularly used in *Webster's Third*, with one exception: combining form(s). Combining forms are word elements regularly used in English or another language to make a new word, but they do not by themselves constitute words. Examples include *-ly*, *-ing*, *-ment*, *-en*, *-o-*, *en-*, *non-*, etc. Page 16a of *Webster's Third* contains more detailed information about etymological entries.

Tips for Spelling Bee Officials

1. Acquaint yourself with the organization of this guide.

A. Words 1–125:

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

B. Words 126–275 (Additional Words):

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

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

3. Pronouncers, please note:

- Before the spelling bee gets under way, review the 275 word entries and completely familiarize yourself with the correct pronunciations of the words.
- One pronunciation is listed alongside each word in this guide, and this pronunciation is usually the first given in *Webster's Third*. If the speller requests an alternate pronunciation, consult the additional pronunciation information provided in square brackets. Please refer to the guidelines regarding pronunciation provided on page 3.
- This guide provides language of origin information. Please refer to the guidelines regarding language of origin on page 3. Consult *Webster's Third* if you desire additional information or clarity regarding the word's language of origin.
- Although some words can be more than one part of speech, only one part of speech per word is provided in this guide. The part of speech provided matches that of the definition listed and coincides with the word's use in the illustrative sentence.
- Some word entries offer two example sentences. The first sentence is a traditional example sentence. The second sentence, noted with a smiley (☺), is a humorous alternative. You may offer either sentence or both sentences in an order of your choosing.
- Several words have homonyms or near homonyms. If you think a word is a homonym and yet a homonym is not listed, check *Webster's Third* or skip the word. It is possible that we did not note the fact that the word is a homonym. For the final word in handling homonyms, see the portions of Rules 5, 7, and 11 that refer to homonyms.
- Because during the spelling bee you may be asked to check for additional information in *Webster's Third*, this guide provides the *Webster's Third* page and column location of each word, designated in parentheses after the part of speech as follows: (*Webster's Third* page number, column number).

4. Judges, please note:

- Ensure that you are completely familiar with the rules. Pay particular attention to Rule 6 (Judges' role), Rule 10 (End-of-bee procedure), and Rule 11 (Appeals).
- You may customize the word list in this guide for the circumstances of your spelling bee. You may omit words. You may place words elsewhere on the list. However, if you choose to place words elsewhere on the list, avoid placing a Scripps National Spelling Bee Study Word (any word with a number between 1 and 125) in the Additional Words (any word with a number greater than 125) and vice versa.
- Preserve fairness by ensuring that all spellers spelling in the same round receive words from the same section of this guide.
- *Webster's Third* (Figure 1) is the final authority for the spelling of all words that appear on Scripps National Spelling Bee word lists. We suggest that you have at least one copy of *Webster's Third* on hand at your spelling bee. If you cannot locate a copy of *Webster's Third* in time for your spelling bee, *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, eleventh edition (Figure 2), copyright 2003, Merriam-Webster, is the preferred alternative.

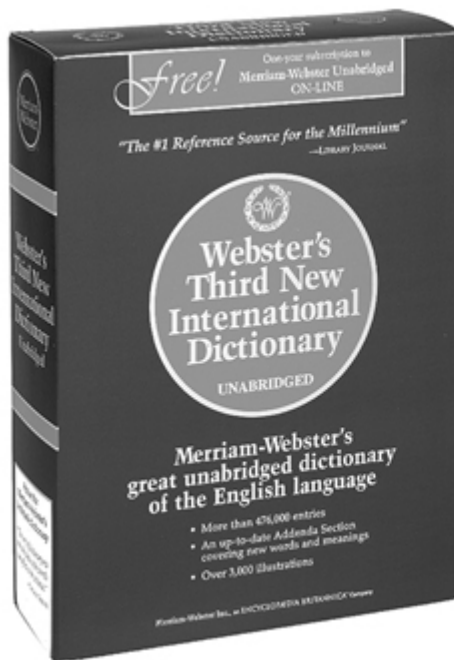


Figure 1

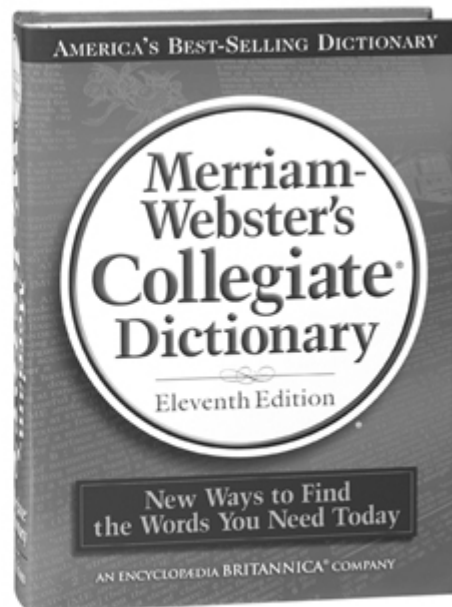


Figure 2

Rules for Local Spelling Bees

Preface

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

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

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

The Scripps National Spelling Bee has no authority over the conduct of local spelling bees (namely, spelling bees other than the Scripps National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C.). Consequently, the national office will not render judgments relating to the conduct of local spelling bees. Individuals bearing complaints about the conduct of local spelling bees should register their concerns with local spelling bee officials. DECISIONS OF LOCAL SPELLING BEE OFFICIALS ARE FINAL.

These *Rules for Local Spelling Bees* are not the rules in effect at the Scripps National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C. When a local spelling bee official says, “We use the national rules,” he or she is probably indicating that the *Rules for Local Spelling Bees* are in effect.

The Scripps National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C., operates under a significantly different set of rules called the *Contest Rules of the 2010 Scripps National Spelling Bee*. These rules—obtainable through www.spellingbee.com—contain provisions that are specific to unique conditions at the event in Washington, D.C. Their successful implementation at the local level is considered impossible and therefore is not recommended.

Rules

1. Eligibility: A speller qualifying for the 2010 Scripps National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C., must meet these requirements:

- (1) The speller must not have won a Scripps National Spelling Bee championship in Washington, D.C.
- (2) The speller must attend a school that is officially enrolled with the Scripps National Spelling Bee.
- (3) The speller must not have passed beyond the eighth grade on or before February 1, 2010.
- (4) The speller must not have repeated fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth grade for the purpose of extending spelling bee eligibility. If the speller has repeated fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth grade, the speller must notify the Scripps National Spelling Bee of the circumstances of grade repetition by March 26, 2010; and the Scripps National Spelling Bee will, at its sole discretion, determine the speller’s eligibility status on or before April 30, 2010.
- (5) The speller—or the speller’s parent, legal guardian, or school official acting on the speller’s behalf—must not have declared to another entity an academic classification higher than eighth grade for

any purpose, including high school graduation equivalency or proficiency examinations and/or examinations such as the PSAT, SAT, or ACT.

- (6) The speller must not have earned the legal equivalent of a high school diploma.
- (7) The speller must not have completed or have been enrolled in more than six high school–level courses or two college-level courses on or before April 30, 2010.
- (8) The speller must not eschew normal school activity to study for spelling bees. The Scripps National Spelling Bee defines normal school activity as adherence to at least four courses of study other than language arts, spelling, Latin, Greek, vocabulary, and etymology for at least four hours per weekday for 34 of the 38 weeks between September 1, 2009, and May 23, 2010.
- (9) The speller must not have reached his/her 15th birthday on or before September 1, 2009.
- (10) The speller must have won a final local spelling bee on or after February 1, 2010.

(11) Once having been disqualified at any level of a sponsor's spelling bee program between June 2009 and April 2010, the speller remains disqualified for the 2010 Scripps National Spelling Bee and may not seek advancement in the 2010 Scripps National Spelling Bee program through another sponsor and/or enrollment in another school.

(12) The speller, upon qualifying for the 2010 Scripps National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C., must submit a completed Champion Bio Form, a Certification of Eligibility Form, a signed Appearance Consent and Release Form, and a hard copy of a photo to the Scripps National Spelling Bee no later than March 26, 2010. The speller will notify the Bee—at least 24 hours prior to the first day of competition in the Scripps National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C.—if any of the statements made on the Certification of Eligibility Form are no longer true or require updating. The speller's sponsor will provide access to the necessary forms.

The Scripps National Spelling Bee may disqualify prior to or during competition any speller who is not in compliance with any of its eligibility requirements; and it may—at any time between the conclusion of the 2010 Scripps National Spelling Bee and April 30, 2011—require any speller who is found to have not been in compliance with any of the eligibility requirements to forfeit the prizes, rank, and other benefits accorded to the speller as a result of participation in the 2010 Scripps National Spelling Bee.

2. Format: The spelling bee is conducted in rounds. Each speller remaining in the spelling bee at the start of a round spells one word in each round—except in the case of a written, multiple choice, or online test. The spelling bee may be conducted orally or in writing or in a manner that is a combination of the two; however, if the spelling bee officials specify an oral format, the speller may not demand a written format except under the conditions of Rule 4.

3. Word list: Local spelling bee officials are responsible for selecting the word lists for use at each local spelling bee. Many local spelling bee officials use word lists generated by the Scripps National Spelling Bee. These lists include many words that appear in the current edition of *Spell It!* as well as some “end-of-bee” words. All words on Scripps National Spelling Bee word lists are entries in *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster, the official dictionary of the Scripps National Spelling Bee.

4. Special needs: Spelling bee officials will strive to provide accommodation for spellers who have physical

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

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

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

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

Pronouncer's sense of helpfulness: The pronouncer may offer word information—without the speller having requested the information—if the pronouncer senses that the information is helpful and the information is presented in the entry for the word in a 2010 Scripps National Spelling Bee word list or *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster.

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

Interaction with the speller: Because seeing the speller's lip movements may be critical in detecting misunderstandings or misspellings, the judges encourage spellers to face them when pronouncing and spelling the word.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

homonym of the word and the pronouncer failed to either offer a definition or distinguish the homonyms.

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

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

10. End-of-bee procedure:

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

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

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

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

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

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

VERY IMPORTANT: If a speller misspells the anticipated championship word in a one-word round:

A *new* round begins with ALL the spellers who spelled (correctly *and incorrectly*) in the previous round. These spellers spell in their original order.

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

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

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

Appeal protocol

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

While the competition is in session, individuals who have filed appeals may not directly approach the judges unless explicit permission to approach the judges has been given. The judges will contact the speller if they decide to reinstate the speller. To minimize disruption to the pace of the spelling bee and the concentration of the spellers, the judges are under no obligation to stop the spelling bee in order to discuss with the speller's parent(s), legal guardian,

or teacher a denied appeal. The judges' decisions are final and are subject neither to review nor to reversal by the Scripps National Spelling Bee's headquarters office.

Reinstatement protocol

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. **towel** \ 'taʊəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from an originally Germanic word that became French before becoming English.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2417, column 3)
 a piece of absorbent cloth or paper often rectangular in shape for wiping or drying.
*Jennifer dried her hair with a **towel**.*

If a word has a homonym or near homonym, the word's homonym status is probably noted at the word's entry in this guide. We encourage you to include these words in your bee, provided you indicate the word's homonym or near homonym status to the speller.

If you think a word is a homonym and yet a homonym is not listed, please check Webster's Third New International Dictionary for further information or skip the word. It is possible that we did not note the fact that the word is a homonym. For the final word in handling homonyms, see the portions of Rules 5, 7, and 11 that refer to homonyms.

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

7. **furnace** \ 'fɜrnəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 923, column 3)
 an apparatus for the production or application of heat.
*Fortunately, the weather turned warmer the same week Ernie's **furnace** stopped working.*
8. **laundry** \ 'lɒndrē \
 [\ 'lændrē \]
- [This word is originally English.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1278, column 2)
 a collection of clothes or household linens to be washed.
*Mike's mother told him that she expects him to put his dirty **laundry** in the hamper.*
9. **exact** \ ɪg'zækt \
 [\ eg'zækt \]
- [This word is from Latin.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 790, column 2)
 devoid of any addition, subtraction, or other variation from fact or a standard.
*The decorator made **exact** measurements of the windows in the hotel.*
 © Sarah could not recall the **exact** number off the top of her head but promised her dad he had already told her this story approximately a million times.
10. **urgent** \ 'ɜrjənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from Latin.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2521, column 3)
 calling for or demanding immediate attention.
*The blood bank has an **urgent** need for type O positive blood.*
 © Gabrielle weighed the options in her two-year-old mind and, after careful deliberation, decided that it was indeed **urgent** that she press every button in the elevator.

16. **squeeze** \ 'skwēz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is originally English.]
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 2216, column 1)
 exert pressure especially on opposite sides or parts of : press together closely or tightly.
*The twins always **squeeze** the toothpaste tube in the middle despite the protests of their parents.*
 © James would later regret not knowing that the substance he was about to **squeeze** onto his toothbrush was denture cream.
17. **suggest** \ səg'jest \
 [\ sə'jest \]
- [This word is from Latin.]
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 2286, column 1)
 mention (something) as a possibility.
*The students at Mark's school routinely **suggest** that the school system purchase more computers.*
18. **guard** \ 'gärd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a French word of Germanic origin that then became English.]
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 1007, column 2)
 stand on the border or at the entrance of as if being a gate person or watch person of a building or plant.
*The two marble lions that **guard** the entrance to the New York Public Library were adorned with wreaths last November and December.*
 © Two marble lions **guard** the entrance to the New York Public Library, a situation that will surely change once it's discovered that book thieves are unafraid of lion statues.
19. **treasure** \ 'trezhər \
 [\ 'trāzhər \]
- [This word went from Greek to French to Latin to English.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2434, column 2)
 something of great worth or value.
*The museum's greatest **treasure** is a recently unearthed ancient Roman statue.*
20. **ounce** \ 'aün(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1599, column 3)
 a unit of weight equal to 1/16 avoirdupois pound.
*Claire's new baby weighs eight pounds and one **ounce**.*
21. **receive** \ rə'sēv \
 [\ rē'sēv \]
- [This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.]
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 1894, column 1)
 take possession or delivery of.
*Students who have made the A honor roll every grading period will **receive** a plaque at the end of the the school year.*

22. **semifinal** \ ,se(,)mē'fīnəl \
 [\ ,se.mī'fīnəl, ,semi'fīnəl \]

[The first part of this word is from an originally Latin element that then became an English combining form, and the second part is from an originally Latin word that became French before becoming English.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2063, column 3)
 next to the last.
*Selena reached the **semifinal** round in the tennis tournament.*
 © No one could have predicted that at the end of the tennis tournament they would see André hoist the championship trophy, certainly not after they watched him lose in the **semifinal** round: Someone call security!

23. **holiday** \ 'hɒlə,dɪ \

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

[This word consists of two originally English elements.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1080, column 1)
 a day on which one is exempt from one's usual labor or vocational activity.
*Marshall likes to go to the beach whenever he has a **holiday**.*

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

24. **brighten** \ 'brɪtən \

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

[This word is originally English.]
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 277, column 3)
 [has homonym: *brighton*]
 become shining or luminous.
*The baby's eyes **brighten** whenever her mother walks into the room.*

25. **continent** \ 'kɒntɪnənt \

[\ 'kɒnt'n.ent, 'kɒntə.nent \]

[This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 492, column 3)
 one of the great divisions of land on the globe; specifically : a large body of land differing from an island or a peninsula in its size and in its structure, which is that of a large basin bordered by mountain chains.
*Antarctica is Earth's driest, coldest, windiest, highest, and least-populated **continent**.*
 © Foster denied that his recent chat with FBI agents on his front lawn had anything to do with his sudden plans to travel to another **continent**.

26. **estimate** \ 'estə.māt \

[\ 'estəmāt \]

[This word is from Latin.]
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 778, column 3)
 judge the value of.
*The insurance adjuster will **estimate** the damage to Ken's car and give him a check to cover the cost of having it repaired.*
 © Brian's teachers did not like it when he would **estimate** their ages.

27. **octopus** \ 'äktəpəs \
 [\ 'äktəpús \]
- [This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1562, column 3)
a mollusk having a small saclike body, a large head, highly developed eyes, and eight arms united at the base by a membrane and usually provided with two rows of suckers by which the mollusk clings to the sea bottom or holds its prey.
The octopus can change color to hide from predators.
28. **specialty** \ 'speshəltē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2186, column 3)
a branch of knowledge, science, art, or business to which one devotes oneself whether as an avocation or a profession and usually to the partial or total exclusion of related matters.
Dr. Shultz's specialty is pediatrics.
☺ *Rolling her eyes at adults has become a specialty for 16-year-old Danielle.*
29. **piano** \ pē'a(i)nō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word came from Italian, which formed it from a Latin word.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1709, column 2)
a stringed percussion instrument having steel wire strings stretched over a sounding board that sound when struck by felt-covered hammers operated from a keyboard and pedals that alter or modify the quantity and quality of sound produced.
Cynthia regrets that she never learned how to play the piano.
30. **headache** \ 'he,dāk \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word consists of two originally English elements.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1042, column 2)
pain inside the division of the human body that contains the brain, the eyes, the ears, the nose, and the mouth.
Riding in a car with four complaining children gave Mother a headache.
☺ *Edward's line graph showed a strong correlation between his headache and math homework.*
31. **examine** \ ig'zamən \
 [\ eg'zamən \]
- [Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]
verb (*Webster's Third* page 790, column 3)
inquire into systematically : investigate.
Gisela knows the district attorney will carefully examine the question of motive in the theft.
☺ *Mrs. Barnes said the students were to examine the frog's heart, not take it out and play hot potato with it in the back row.*

32. **cabbage** \ 'kʌbɪj \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a French word that then became English.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 309, column 2)
a leafy garden plant distinguished by a short stem upon which is crowded a mass of leaves usually green but in some varieties red or purplish forming a dense globular head that is used as a vegetable.
Irena's grandmother often makes a traditional Polish stew from cabbage and sausage.
33. **diamond** \ 'dɪmənd \
 [\ 'dɪəmænd \]
- [This word is from a word that went from Greek to Latin to French to English.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 624, column 1)
the area of a baseball or softball field enclosed in a square with a base at each corner—called also “infield.”
The groundskeeper took great pride in maintaining a unique grass-cutting pattern on the baseball diamond.
34. **solemn** \ 'sɒləm \
 [\ 'sɒləm \]
- [Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2168, column 2)
marked by grave sobriety and earnest serious sedateness : free from casualness or lighthearted levity.
Donald looked solemn as he apologized to the class.

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

35. **missile** \ 'mɪsəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1445, column 2)
[has homonyms: *missal, missel, mistle*]
a self-propelling unmanned weapon (as a rocket or a robot bomb).
The fighter plane launched a missile to destroy the tank.
36. **exercise** \ 'eksəɹ.sɪz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.]
verb (*Webster's Third* page 795, column 2)
exert the body for the sake of developing and maintaining physical fitness.
The sports teams exercise in the gymnasium when it rains or snows.

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.

37. **senator** \ 'senədər \
 [\ 'senətər \]
- [This word is from Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2065, column 3)
a member of the second chamber in the bicameral legislature of a major political unit (as a nation, state, or province).
The senator decided that he would run for his party's nomination for President of the United States.

38. **straightforward** \ 'strāt'fōrwərd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word consists of three originally English elements.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2254, column 2)
 free from the use of an unnecessarily large number of words to
 express an idea : direct or not roundabout in expression.
The instructions for playing the video game were quite
straightforward.
39. **courage** \ 'kərij \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [The first part of this word is originally Latin and went through
 French, and the second part is a French combining form.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 522, column 1)
 mental or moral strength enabling one to venture, persevere, and
 withstand danger, fear, or difficulty firmly and resolutely.
Stan's letter to the editor praised the courage of those who
fought the wildfires that threatened his community.
 ☺ *The idea of courage made Arthur laugh because really, could*
any man be courageous without first wrestling a badger as he
had with his bare hands?

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

40. **applause** \ ə'plɔz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 104, column 2) [could be confused
 with *applauds*]
 approval publicly expressed (as by clapping hands).
After the applause subsided, the opera continued.
 ☺ *Sally took pride in her ability to start a round of applause.*
41. **beautiful** \ 'byüdəfəl \
 [\ 'byütēfəl \] [The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that
 went through French before becoming English, and the second
 part is an English combining form.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 194, column 1)
 marked by extreme physical attractiveness and loveliness.
Rahul thought that he had never seen a building as beautiful as
the Taj Mahal.
42. **population** \ ,päpyə'lāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1766, column 2)
 the whole number of people or inhabitants occupying a specific
 geographical locality.
The city's population doubled during the past 20 years.
 ☺ *Joey's crumbs nourished an entire population of ants living*
underneath his couch.
43. **strengthen** \ 'strenj(k)thən \
 [\ 'stren(t)thən \] [This word is originally English.]
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 2259, column 2)
 give added physical force or vigor to.
Chewing coarse foods will strengthen the jaws.

49. **calories** \ 'kælərēz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.]
 plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 319, column 3)
 units expressing heat-producing or energy-producing values in food that when oxidized in the body are capable of releasing units of energy.
*Rachel always looks at the nutrition information on candy, especially the number of **calories** per serving.*
 ☺ *The weight loss counselor said with a clever smile that a cake with zero **calories** was any cake you did not eat.*
50. **consonant** \ 'kän(t)sənənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 485, column 1)
 one of a class of speech sounds characterized by constriction or closure at one or more points in the breath channel.
*The letter r represents not just the **consonant** we know in English but also several different ones pronounced farther back in the mouth in other languages.*
 ☺ *All Derek needed to end the silly poem was a word that started with a **consonant** other than f and rhymed with fricassee.*
51. **significant** \ sig'nifəkənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from Latin.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2116, column 2)
 having or likely to have influence or effect : important.
*The 2008 presidential election was a **significant** event in American history.*
52. **mildew** \ 'mil.dü \
 [\ 'mil.dyü \]
- [This word is originally English.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1433, column 1)
 a superficial usually whitish growth produced on various forms of organic matter and on living plants by fungi.
*Books stored in a cellar are susceptible to damage from **mildew**.*
53. **tolerant** \ 'tälərənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a French word.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2405, column 2)
 showing understanding or leniency for conduct or ideas differing from or conflicting with one's own.
*The preacher said that we should be more **tolerant** of each other's differences.*
 ☺ *Chad's family was **tolerant** of his burgeoning singing hobby until he chose yodeling as his specialty.*
54. **routine** \ rü'tēn \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a French word.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1981, column 1)
 a standardized piece of entertainment or the art of a person having a sense or knack for dramatization or visual effectiveness; specifically : a theatrical number.
*An emcee introduced each **routine** in the variety show.*
 ☺ *The comedian's mad cow **routine** was not well received at the beef industry convention.*

55. commentary	\ 'kämən.tərē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word is from Latin.] noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 456, column 2) a spoken description or series of observations accompanying a motion picture or other exhibition. <i>Sheila listened to the prerecorded commentary as she viewed the series of paintings in the exhibit.</i> © After the movie Brian thanked the couple behind him for their unending commentary throughout the film.</p>
56. chemical	\ 'keməkəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word went from Greek to Arabic to Latin to French.] adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 383, column 3) relating to applications of a science that deals with the composition, structure, and properties of substances and of the transformations that they undergo. <i>Mrs. Davis is searching for something more exciting than mixing vinegar and baking soda to demonstrate a chemical reaction in the science lab.</i></p>
57. dynamite	\ 'dīnə.mīt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[Originally formed in Swedish, this word is from two elements in International Scientific Vocabulary, which got them ultimately from Greek.] noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 711, column 2) a solid blasting explosive used especially in mining, quarrying, and engineering that contains nitroglycerin incorporated with a base which increases the safety of handling. <i>The Swedish chemist Alfred Nobel invented dynamite in 1866.</i></p>
58. fertilize	\ 'fərd ^ə .līz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word is from a Latin element but was probably formed in French, which added a combining form to the Latin element.] verb (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 840, column 3) apply compost, manure, or a chemically-prepared substance to (a growing medium) in order to supply nutriment or make available nutriment already present. <i>The Newells fertilize their garden with a combination of goat manure and homemade compost.</i> © Nancy let Spot outside so that he could fertilize the backyard.</p>
59. artificial	\ .ärtə'fīshəl \ [\ .ärdə'fīshəl \]	<p>[This word is from Latin.] adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 124, column 2) produced or accomplished by the skill of humans to imitate nature : simulated. <i>Bettina placed an artificial rose in every bud vase in the café.</i></p>
60. successful	\ sək'sesfəl \ [\ sɪk'sesfəl \]	<p>[This word consists of a Latin part plus an English combining form.] adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2282, column 2) gaining or having gained a desired end; especially : having attained wealth, position, or fame. <i>Ethan graduated from college and became a successful business executive.</i></p>

66. apology	\ ə'päləjē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French.]</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 101, column 2)</p> <p>an admission to another of a wrong or discourtesy done him or her accompanied by an expression of regret.</p> <p><i>The teacher received a sincere apology from the disrespectful student.</i></p>
67. denominator	\ də'nämə.nādər \ [\ dē'nämə.nādər \]	<p>[This word is from Latin.]</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 602, column 2)</p> <p>the part of a fraction that is below the horizontal or slanting line signifying division and that in fractions with numerator 1 indicates into how many parts the unit is supposed to be divided.</p> <p><i>The teacher spent today's math period teaching the students how to find the least common denominator of the fractions 1/5, 1/6, and 1/15.</i></p>
68. velocity	\ və'läsədē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.]</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2539, column 1)</p> <p>quickness of motion : swiftness : speed.</p> <p><i>George estimates that the velocity of the wind is 22 miles per hour.</i></p> <p>☺ <i>The velocity of Ryan's stride on his way toward the sliding glass door was thankfully only enough to cause a broken nose and a wounded ego.</i></p>
69. article	\ 'ärdəkəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word is from Latin.]</p> <p>noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 123, column 3)</p> <p>a generally short nonfictional prose composition usually forming an independent portion of a publication (as a newspaper, magazine, or encyclopedia).</p> <p><i>Lisa was commissioned to write the article on Brazil for the encyclopedia.</i></p> <p>☺ <i>The article incorrectly identified the horn player as the victim and a frozen pork loin as the suspected weapon.</i></p>
70. accurate	\ 'akjərət \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word is from Latin.]</p> <p>adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 14, column 1)</p> <p>correct : exact : precise.</p> <p><i>The detective prided himself on making accurate reports of crime scenes.</i></p>

71. **guidance** \ 'gīd^ən(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a word that went from Germanic to Old Provençal to French to English plus an English combining form.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1009, column 1)
 advice in choosing courses, preparing for a vocation or further education, or coping with personal problems given to students by a teacher or a professional counselor.
*Robert's alma mater offers extensive career **guidance** to its undergraduates.*
 ☺ *The best **guidance** Mario ever got was from his free-spirited uncle who lived in a hatchback Tercel parked behind Walmart.*
72. **pharmacy** \ 'färməsē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1694, column 2)
 a place where medicines are compounded or dispensed.
*Tim got a text message from the **pharmacy** indicating that his prescription was ready to be picked up.*
 ☺ *While in line at the **pharmacy**, Grandma grabbed a magazine off the rack to catch the latest news about alien invaders.*
73. **faucet** \ 'fösət \
 [\ 'fäsət \]
- [This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 829, column 2)
 a fixture for drawing a liquid from a pipe, cask, or other vessel.
*When Kitty turned the handle of the **faucet**, only a slow trickle of water emerged.*

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

74. **condemn** \ kən'dem \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from Latin.]
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 472, column 3)
 [has near homonym: *contemn*]
 pronounce as ill-advised, reprehensible, wrong, or evil typically after definitive judgment and without reservation or mitigation.
*Often custom justifies an action that years later it will **condemn**.*
 ☺ *Leonard did not have the heart to **condemn** his children for eating the rest of the cake; after all, the cake was left out on the table, and his children were actually cocker spaniels.*

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

75. **tutor** \ 'tütəər \
 [\ 'tyütəər \]
- [This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.]
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 2470, column 3)
 [has homonyms: *tooter, Tudor*]
 teach, guide, or instruct usually on an individual basis and in a specific subject or for a particular occasion or purpose.
*A bright classmate will **tutor** Hannah in math.*

86. **apprentice** \ ə'prentəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 106, column 1)
one who is learning by practical experience under skilled workers a trade, art, or calling usually for a prescribed period of time and at a prescribed rate of pay.
*Jake hopes to become an **apprentice** in a stained-glass studio.*
☺ *The mime never had an **apprentice** until Eugene arrived at the studio and feigned getting swallowed by a boa constrictor.*
87. **quarantine** \ 'kwɔrən.tēn \
[\ 'kwärən.tēn \]
- [This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to Italian.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1859, column 3)
a regulation restraining a ship from physical connections with the shore while suspected of offering a threat of contagion.
*Were it not for the **quarantine**, the port city might have experienced an outbreak of a deadly strain of influenza.*
☺ *The passengers recounted the harrowing days of the cruise ship's subjection to **quarantine**, when they were forced to watch a hairy chest contest while listening to a calypso band under the tropical sun.*
88. **hysterical** \ hi'sterəkəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [The first part of this word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin, and the second part is from an English combining form.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1118, column 1)
exhibiting unrestrained emotionalism.
*When their team won the world championship, the fans became **hysterical** with joy.*
☺ *"That Donnie Osmond is **hysterical, hysterical**," Edith whispered to Gladys in the event room of the Sunrise Retirement Community.*
89. **subterranean** \ ,səbtə'rānēən \
[\ ,səbtə'rānyən \]
- [This word is from Latin.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2281, column 1)
functioning, operating, or suitable for operating beneath the surface of the earth.
*The mole is a **subterranean** creature.*
90. **miraculous** \ mə'rakyələs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a word that went from Latin to French.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1441, column 2)
interpreted as performed by a supernatural power or accomplished by the direct agency of an almighty power and not by natural causes.
*Juan made a **miraculous** recovery after the accident.*

91. **oblige** \ ə'blɪj \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.]
verb (*Webster's Third* page 1556, column 3)
constrain (as another or oneself) by physical, moral, or legal force : put under binding agreement to do or to forbear from doing something.
*The new rules **oblige** students to wear prescribed uniforms to school.*
☺ *Ramon plans to protest the new rules that **oblige** him to take out the trash.*
92. **encore** \ 'æn.kɔr \
 [\ 'æn.kɔr \]
- [This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 747, column 1)
the further appearance of a performer or an additional performance requested by an audience.
*The audience was so thrilled by the singer's rendition of the aria that it cheered for an **encore**.*
☺ *Marli asked for an **encore** when her brother slipped on the freshly mopped floor.*
93. **centennial** \ sen'tenēəl \
 [\ sen'tenyəl \]
- [This word is from a Latin element plus another Latin element that had become English.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 362, column 1)
a 100th anniversary or its celebration.
*Ulysses S. Grant was president when the United States of America celebrated its **centennial**.*
☺ *To celebrate the **centennial** of the first cross-country road trip by a female driver in America, Larry asked his wife to go down the street and get some milk.*
94. **indelible** \ in'deləbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from Latin.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1147, column 3)
that cannot be removed, washed away, or erased : permanent.
*Lily's narrow escape from drowning left an **indelible** mark on her personality.*
95. **financier** \ ,fɪnən'sɪr \
 [\ fɪ.nən'sɪr, ,fɪ.nən'sɪr \]
- [This word is from a French word.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 851, column 3)
a large-scale investor.
*Marv's uncle, a Boston **financier**, works one day a week in a soup kitchen.*
☺ *Looking at her fiancé, Alexa saw the man she loved as well as the **financier** of her future jewelry collection.*
96. **supplement** \ 'sʌplə.mənt \
 [\ 'sʌpləmənt \]
- [This word is from an originally Latin word that then became English.]
verb (*Webster's Third* page 2297, column 1)
fill the deficiencies of.
*Chrysanthe will **supplement** her diet by taking a multivitamin every day.*

97. **larynx** \ 'lariŋ(k)s \
 [\ 'larēŋ(k)s \]
- [This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1274, column 1)
the modified upper part of the respiratory passage of air-breathing vertebrates bounded above by the glottis and continuous below with the trachea.
The vocal cords are situated within the larynx.
© *The passengers on the plane were treated to a demonstration of the impressive larynx of Carla's newborn baby.*

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

98. **patience** \ 'pāshən(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1655, column 2)
[has homonym: plural noun *patients*]
calm self-possession in confronting obstacles or delays.
George doesn't have the patience to wait in line for hours to buy a ticket.

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

99. **accomplice** \ ə'kämpləs \
 [\ ə'kämpləs, ə'kəmpləs \]
- [This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 12, column 2)
[could be confused with *accomplish*]
one that participates with another in a crime either as the chief actor or an actual participant or as one who is not actually or constructively present but contributes as an assistant or instigator.
The juvenile was convicted as an accomplice in the robbery.

100. **rutabaga** \ 'rüd.ə.bāgə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a word that went from Old Norse to Swedish.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1992, column 2)
a turnip commonly with a very large yellowish root that is used as food both for stock and for human beings.
Julia diced a rutabaga and added it to the vegetable soup she was making.
© *The celebrity chef's first book was about how to make imitation meat products out of rutabaga.*

101. **fallacy** \ 'faləsē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 818, column 2)
a plausible reasoning that fails to satisfy the conditions of valid argument or correct inference.
Though Ben's argument may seem credible, it is pure fallacy.

102. **infatuation** \ ɪn.fə.tʃəˈwɑːʃən \ [This word is from Latin.]
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] noun (*Webster's Third* page 1158, column 1)
 strong and unreasoning attachment.
*Tim's parents were concerned about his **infatuation** with video games.*

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

103. **palatable** \ ˈpæl.ə.də.bəl \ [The first part of this word is from an element perhaps of Etruscan origin that went to Latin and then English, and the second part is an English combining form.]
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1623, column 2)
 agreeable to the taste : appetizing.
*George dislikes broccoli but finds it **palatable** if it is topped with melted cheese.*
104. **ineffable** \ ɪnˈef.ə.bəl \ [This word is from Latin.]
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1156, column 1)
 incapable of being expressed in words : unutterable : indescribable.
*Billy felt **ineffable** joy when his parents presented him with a puppy.*

The following word could be confused with a variant of the word that is pronounced differently. Ensure that the speller understands the pronunciation that is provided by the pronouncer.

105. **psychoanalysis** \ ˌsaɪ(ɪ)kəˈnæləsəs \ [Both parts of this word are originally Greek.]
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] noun (*Webster's Third* page 1832, column 3)
 [could be confused with differently pronounced variant *psychanalysis*]
 a method of investigating (as through free association and dream study) content lying outside the sphere of physical science or knowledge and mechanisms not readily accessible to voluntary exploration by the conscious mind.
*The doctor recommended **psychoanalysis** to treat Sam's abnormal behavior.*
106. **labyrinth** \ ˈlæb.ərɪn(t)θ \ [This word is from a probably Carian word that went into Greek and then Latin and then English.]
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] noun (*Webster's Third* page 1260, column 2)
 a maze in a park or garden formed by paths separated by high thick hedges.
*Carole brags about being the first person in her class to reach the middle of the **labyrinth** behind the Governor's Palace on their trip to Colonial Williamsburg.*

107. **enfranchise** \ ɛn'frɑn.chɪz \
[\ ɛn'frɑn.chɪz \]
[This word is from a French word that then became English.]
verb (*Webster's Third* page 751, column 2)
endow with a constitutional or statutory right or privilege,
especially the right to vote.
*Sarah finds it hard to believe that the United States did not
enfranchise women until 1920.*
108. **aggrandizement** \ ə'grændəzmənt \
[\ ə'grændɪzmənt,
'agrændɪzmənt \]
[This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin
word.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 41, column 2)
the act, action, or result of making great or greater (as in power,
honor, or wealth).
*Because she was a commoner, Ruth was accused of marrying the
prince for her personal aggrandizement.*
109. **circuitous** \ ,sər'kyüədəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word is from Latin.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 408, column 3)
being a winding course : indirect : roundabout.
The road going up the mountain was increasingly circuitous.
110. **adjudicate** \ ə'jüdə.kāt \
[\ ə'jüdē.kāt \]
[This word is from Latin.]
verb (*Webster's Third* page 27, column 1)
hear and determine (as a litigated question) or decide in the case
of (as a person) in or as if in a court charged with the
administration of law.
*A council composed of students and teachers will adjudicate all
reports of honor code violations.*
111. **omniscient** \ ăm'nɪʃənt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word is from Latin.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1574, column 2)
having infinite awareness, understanding, and insight : knowing
all things.
Many people believe in an omniscient Deity.
© *The editor was delighted that Hamilton had taken the advice
to use an omniscient narrator but worried that it was too
distracting that on every other page the narrator boasted about
how awesome it was to know everything.*
112. **cajolery** \ kə'jɔləɹē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word is from a French word.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 313, column 3)
the act or practice of alluring or inducing by soft words or
flattery.
After much cajolery, the kitten finally came down from the tree.
113. **analgesia** \ .ɑn'ɹjēzēə \
[\ .ɑn'ɹjēzhə \]
[This word is from an originally Greek word.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 76, column 3)
insensibility to pain without loss of consciousness.
*Dr. Horton is researching the effectiveness of acupuncture as a
method of inducing analgesia.*

114. **conundrum** \ kə'nəndrəm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is of unknown origin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 497, column 2)
 a puzzle or problem that is usually intricate and difficult to solve.
*As a mayoral candidate, Kevin spent weeks puzzling over the **conundrum** of how to balance the city's budget while maintaining its services.*
 © *The governor called on the advice of his closest advisers but struggled with the **conundrum** until late into the night, when he finally figured out how to get his bath to be the perfect temperature.*
115. **vengeance** \ 'venjən(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2540, column 2)
 infliction of punishment in return for an injury or offense.
*The defeated rebels howled with rage and fury and swore bloody **vengeance**.*
116. **analogize** \ ə'nalə,jīz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [The first part of this word is from a word composed of Greek elements and was probably formed in Greek, and the second part is an English combining form.]
 verb (*Webster's Third* page 76, column 3)
 make use of a figure of speech embodying an extended or elaborate comparison between two things or situations especially in reasoning.
*Debaters often **analogize** to make their thinking clear to an audience.*
117. **photosynthesis** \ .fōdō'sin(t)thəsəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word consists of two Greek parts.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1703, column 3)
 the formation of carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and a source of hydrogen (as water) in chlorophyll-containing cells (as of green plants) exposed to light.
***Photosynthesis** provides plants with necessary carbohydrates.*
118. **calisthenics** \ .kaləs'theniks \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [The first part of this word is originally Greek, and the second part is an English combining form.]
 plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 317, column 3)
 systematic exercises performed usually in rhythm and often in a group without apparatus or with light hand apparatus to improve the strength, suppleness, balance, and health of the body.
*Aunt Julia does **calisthenics** twice a week in a program called "Body Recall."*

119. **latitudinarian** \ ˌlɑdəˌtʊdˈnˈerēən \
 [\ ˌlɑdəˌtyʊdˈnˈerēən,
 ˌlɑdəˌtʊdˈnˈārēən \]
 [The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part contains English combining forms.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1277, column 1)
 not insisting on strict conformity to a particular standard, norm, or formula : tolerant.
*Some conservative members of the church did not agree with the **latitudinarian** policies of the pastor.*
 ☺ *Some members of the church were not pleased with the **latitudinarian** aspects of the guest speaker's sermon, though they admitted that his oversized sunglasses were pretty funny.*
120. **anemone** \ əˈnemənē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 [This word came to English from Latin, which took it from Greek, which perhaps took it from a word of Semitic origin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 81, column 3)
 any of numerous almost invariably solitary and often large and brilliantly colored polyps that in form, bright and varied colors, and cluster of tentacles surrounding the mouth superficially resemble a flower.
*An **anemone** attaches itself to a rock or coral reef and feeds on organisms that pass by.*

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

121. **adieu** \ əˈdju \
 [\ əˈdyü \]
 [This word is from Latin-derived French.]
 interjection (*Webster's Third* page 26, column 2)
 [has homonym: *ado*]
 —used to express farewell.
*“**Adieu**, my friends!” called the fur trapper as he paddled away from the shore.*
 ☺ *“**Adieu**, my friends!” yelled the fur trapper as he paddled away from the grinning beavers and toward the unseen waterfall.*
122. **anticoagulant** \ ˌæn(ɪ)tɪkəˈɑɡyələnt \
 [\ ˌantəkəˈɑɡyələnt,
 ˌantəkəˈɑɡyələnt \]
 [This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 94, column 2)
 a substance (as a drug) that hinders clotting of blood.
*The surgeon administered an **anticoagulant** after the operation.*
 ☺ *“The good news,” Sam thought to himself, “is I stopped taking my **anticoagulant** last month. The bad news is that it's a shark, alright.”*
123. **paramecium** \ ˌpærəˈmēshēəm \
 [\ ˌpærəˈmēshəm,
 ˌpærəˈmēsēəm \]
 [This word consists of a Greek part plus a Latin combining form.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1638, column 1)
 a one-celled animal having an elongate body covered with tiny hairlike structures.
*Karen used a microscope to observe the division of the **paramecium** into two daughter cells.*
 ☺ *Charles was upset that everybody mistook his Halloween costume for an amoeba when he was clearly a **paramecium**.*

124. **rotisserie** \ rō'tisərē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from a French word.]
noun (Webster's Third page 1977, column 2)
a cooking appliance fitted with a spit on which food is rotated
before or over a source of heat.
*Herb used the **rotisserie** on his new gas grill to cook Cornish
hens for supper.*
125. **brigadier** \ .brigə'dir \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from an Italian word that passed through French on
its way to English.]
noun (Webster's Third page 277, column 2)
an army, marine, or air force officer ranking just below a major
general and above a colonel.
*After the decisive battle in which he had a crucial role, Hiram
was promoted to **brigadier**.*
© The **brigadier** was not impressed that his colonel had taught
the troops to skip in formation.

137. **realistic** \ ˌrɪəˈlɪstɪk \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word is from a Latin-derived French word plus Greek-derived combining forms.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1890, column 3)
facing what is not imaginary, fictitious, or pretended squarely :
not impractical or visionary.
A realistic review of his prospects of reaching the summit convinced Ted to turn back.
138. **coffin** \ 'kɒfɪn \
[\ 'käfɪn \
[This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 439, column 3)
a box or chest in which a corpse is buried.
Aunt Magdalene could hardly bear the sight of her brother's coffin.
139. **burdensome** \ 'bɜːdɪnsəm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word consists of an originally English word plus an English combining form.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 298, column 2)
difficult or distressing to carry or to bear.
Tia found running the snack bar a burdensome responsibility.
140. **absurd** \ əb'sɜːrd \
[\ əb'sɜːrd, əb'zɜːrd \
[This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 8, column 2)
marked by an obvious lack of reason, common sense, proportion, or accord with accepted ideas.
Earl was in the absurd predicament of having to teach his dog how to bark.
141. **theory** \ 'θɪəri \\
[\ 'θɪrɪ, 'θɛrɪ \
[This word is from Greek.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2371, column 3)
a belief, policy, or procedure proposed or followed as the basis of action.
The educational system is based on the theory that all children want to learn.
142. **cabinet** \ 'kæbɪnət \
[\ 'kæbənət \
[This word is from a French word.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 309, column 3)
an upright case or cupboardlike repository.
Safety-conscious parents of young children put cleaning supplies out of reach or in a locked cabinet.
143. **morbid** \ 'mɔːrbɪd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word is from Latin.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1469, column 2)
abnormally susceptible to or characterized by gloomy or unwholesome feelings.
The inventor was haunted by a morbid sense of guilt about the possible harmful effects of her invention.

144. **nuzzle** \ 'nʌzəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word is originally English.]
verb (*Webster's Third* page 1553, column 1)
work with or as if with the nose : root.
*Even when he is busy with the stable chores, Al usually takes time to stroke the horses when they **nuzzle** into his neck.*
145. **prism** \ 'prɪzəm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1804, column 2)
a transparent body that is bounded in part by two nonparallel plane faces and is used to deviate or disperse a beam of light.
*The **prism** cast an array of colors on the tablecloth.*
146. **sardine** \ sɑr'dēn \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word is from a word that perhaps came from a Lydian geographical name that went into Greek, then Latin, and then French.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2015, column 1)
any of several small or immature fishes preserved for food.
*The only way Kathy could entice the frightened cat from under the porch was to offer him a **sardine**.*
147. **margin** \ 'mɑrjən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word is from Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1381, column 1)
a vertical blank column to the right or left of an area occupied or to be occupied by the main body of a printed or written text or by a group of illustrations on a page or sheet.
*The previous owner had scribbled illegible notes in the **margin** of almost every page of Elias's textbook.*
148. **haddock** \ 'hɑdək \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word is originally English.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1018, column 3)
an important food fish that is usually smaller than the common cod and has a black lateral line and a dark spot just behind the gills.
*The only fish sticks Dustin will eat are those made of minced **haddock**.*
149. **calcium** \ 'kælsēəm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word is from Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 315, column 1)
a silver-white rather soft bivalent metallic element that commonly occurs in combination in certain minerals and rocks, in practically all natural waters, and in most animals and plants as an essential constituent.
***Calcium** is an essential element in bones.*
150. **disobey** \ .dɪsō'bā \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word is from a French word.]
verb (*Webster's Third* page 652, column 2)
refuse to fit one's conduct to and perform as directed or requested by.
*Well-trained dogs will not **disobey** a familiar command.*

186. **curfew** \ 'kər(,)fyü \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word came from two Latin words that became French and then passed into English.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 556, column 1)
the stated hour usually of the evening at which persons (as juveniles, military personnel, or other specified classes) must be off the streets or at which business establishments or places of assembly must be closed.
*Megan and all her friends have a **curfew** of 9:00 p.m. on weeknights.*
187. **burgundy** \ 'bɜrgəndē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word is from a French geographical name.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 299, column 1)
a variable color averaging a dark grayish reddish brown that is redder and duller than mahogany.
*The students at the new high school voted for **burgundy** and gray as their school colors.*
188. **representative** \ .reprə'zentədɪv \
[\ .reprɛ'zentədɪv \]
[Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1926, column 3)
one that acts the part of another or others in a special capacity, as one that acts for a constituency as a member of a legislative or other governing body.
*Brady felt honored when he was elected to be his homeroom's **representative** to student council.*
189. **essential** \ ə'senʃəl \
[\ ə'senʃəl, ɛ'senʃəl \]
[This word is from Latin.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 777, column 2)
having or consisting of the basic, most fundamental nature, property, quality, or attribute peculiar to or necessary or indispensable to its kind.
*Larry's **essential** self-reliance was tested when he broke his leg.*
190. **ardent** \ 'ɑrdənt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
[This word is from Latin.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 115, column 2)
extremely loyal : devoted : faithful.
*Sally is an **ardent** supporter of environmental causes.*
191. **corridor** \ 'kɔrədər \
[\ 'kärədər, 'kɔrədɔr \]
[This word is from a Latin word that became Italian and then French.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 512, column 1)
a usually covered passageway; especially : one into which compartments or rooms open (as in a hotel or on certain types of trains).
*Richard heard a loud crash in the **corridor** and rushed out to see what had made the sound.*
192. **lozenge** \ 'lɔzənj \
[\ 'läzənj, 'lözənj, 'läsənj \]
[This word is from a French word.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1342, column 3)
a small flat diamond-shaped medicated candy; especially : one variously flavored and sometimes medicated.
*Mother gave Rick a cherry-flavored **lozenge** for his sore throat.*

200. **disparity** \ də'sparədē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 653, column 1)
 marked difference (as in age, rank, grade, condition, quantity, quality, or kind).
*The **disparity** between Ceci's ability and her performance on tests is huge.*
201. **attrition** \ ə'trɪʃən \
 [\ a'trɪʃən \] [This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 60a, column 2)
 a usually gradual loss of personnel from causes normal or peculiar to a given situation (as death, retirement, and resignation in a labor force or failure and dropout among students) often without filling the vacancies.
*The CEO promised that the reduction in staff required by the budget cuts would come from **attrition**, not from layoffs.*
202. **synthetically** \ sɪn'thedəklē \
 [\ sɪn'thedəkəlē \] [The first part of this word is originally Greek, and the rest consists of English combining forms.]
 adverb (*Webster's Third* page 2321, column 3)
 in a manner by which something is produced by artificial means or methods rather than by natural growth.
*Many pharmaceutical drugs are now produced **synthetically** as a result of advances in biotechnology.*
203. **virtue** \ 'vɜr(,)chü \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2556, column 1)
 moral excellence : integrity of character : uprightness of conduct.
*Sam lives by the adage that **virtue** is its own reward, and he can always be counted on to do the right thing.*
204. **mosquitoey** \ mə'skēdōē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word consists of a word that went from Latin to Spanish plus an English combining form.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1473, column 3)
 full of any of numerous two-winged flies that have a rather narrow abdomen and usually a long slender rigid proboscis that contains a set of needlelike organs with which they puncture the skin of animals to suck the blood.
*Dale pitched his tent on the hill above the **mosquitoey** swamp.*
205. **parable** \ 'parəbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from a word that went from Greek to Latin to French to English.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1635, column 1)
 a usually short fictitious story that illustrates a moral attitude or a religious principle.
*Ella's Sunday school teacher begins every class with a **parable**.*
206. **crocodilian** \ .kräkə'dɪlēən \
 [\ .kräkə'dɪlyən \] [This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin plus an English combining form.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 539, column 2)
 false : insincere.
*Claire's **crocodilian** grief over the death of her brother's pet snake did not fool anyone.*

207. **ammonia** \ ə'mɒnyə \
 [\ ə'mɒnēə \]
- [This word is from an Egyptian word that went into Greek and then Latin plus a Greek combining form.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 70, column 3)
a colorless gaseous alkaline compound of nitrogen and hydrogen that is lighter than air, of extremely pungent smell and taste, and very soluble in water and that is used both free and combined in medicine, the arts, and industry.
*Nan used a dilute solution of **ammonia** to clean the old varnish.*
208. **pilgrimage** \ 'pɪlgrəmiːj \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word was formed in French from a Latin-derived French word plus a French combining form.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1715, column 2)
a journey to visit a shrine or a holy place as a devotee.
*Felipe made a **pilgrimage** to Santiago last year.*
209. **reconcilable** \ 'rekən.sɪləbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that went through French before becoming English, and the second part is an English combining form.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1897, column 2)
capable of being adjusted or settled.
*Bill hopes that his differences with Sheila are **reconcilable**.*
210. **hiatus** \ hɪ'ɑːdəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1065, column 2)
a gap : an aperture.
*A **hiatus** between theory and practice caused Abbie unending frustration in her job administering surveys.*
211. **scalpel** \ 'skalpəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2024, column 2)
a small straight knife with a thin keen blade used especially for dissecting.
*In surgery the **scalpel** is now often replaced by a laser beam.*
212. **plutonite** \ 'plʊt'n.ɪt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a Greek-derived German element plus a German combining form.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1746, column 1)
a deep-seated rock.
*Seismic activity sometimes pushes a **plutonite** to the surface.*
213. **oncologist** \ ɔŋ'käləjəst \
 [\ ɔn'käləjəst \]
- [Both parts of this word are originally Greek.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1575, column 2)
a specialist in the study of tumors.
*Eli's father, an **oncologist**, is optimistic about medical advances in treating cancer patients.*
214. **acquittal** \ ə'kwɪdʰl \
 [\ ə'kwɪdʰl \]
- [This word consists of a Latin part plus a part that went from Latin to French.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 19, column 1)
a setting free or deliverance from the charge of an offense by verdict of a jury, sentence of a court, or other legal process.
*The young defense attorney was determined to win an **acquittal** for her client.*

223. **litany** \ 'lit'nē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1321, column 1)
 a recital or chant having the resonant or repetitive qualities associated with a ritualistic repetition of prayers.
*Maddie's little sister began a **litany** of requests at the breakfast table.*
224. **pollutant** \ pə'lüt'nt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1756, column 2)
 any substance, medium, or agent that makes physically impure or unclean.
*Ethylene gas is an air **pollutant** associated with industrial manufacturing and automobile exhaust.*
225. **decongestant** \ .dēkən'jestənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from four originally Latin elements.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 587, column 2)
 an agent that relieves an overaccumulation of blood in the blood vessels of an organ or part.
*A nasal **decongestant** constricts blood vessels and increases airflow, enabling patients with a stuffy nose to breathe more easily.*
226. **crucible** \ 'krüsəbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 545, column 3)
 a vessel or melting pot that is used for melting and converting to a powder or to a friable state a substance (as metal and ore) which requires a high degree of heat.
*Clyde began the experiment by dumping the collected samples into a **crucible**.*
227. **nubuck** \ 'nü.bək \
 [\ 'nyü.bək \] [This word is perhaps from two English words.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 113a, column 1)
 a soft sueded leather.
***Nubuck** has a feel similar to that of suede but is more durable.*
228. **sustenance** \ 'səstənən(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2304, column 2)
 something that gives support, endurance, or strength.
*Tyrone drew **sustenance** from the letters his girlfriend wrote him while he was overseas.*
229. **opacity** \ ɔ'pasədē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1578, column 3)
 the quality or state of a body that renders it impervious to the rays of light : lack of transparency or translucency.
*The envelope's **opacity** makes it impossible for Greg to see if there is a check inside.*

230. **agoraphobia** \ ,agərə'fōbēə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [Both parts of this word went from Greek to Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 43, column 1)
abnormal fear of crossing or of being in the midst of open spaces.
*Charles doesn't have **agoraphobia**, but he does much prefer staying home to going out.*
231. **hallucination** \ hə.lūs'n'āshən \
[\ həl.yūs'n'āshən \] [This word is from Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1023, column 2)
perception of objects with no reality.
*Maynard is adamant that the ghost he saw was not a product of **hallucination**.*
232. **onerous** \ 'änərəs \
[\ 'ɔnərəs \] [Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1576, column 2)
that involves, imposes, or constitutes much oppressive or irksome work, effort, difficulty, or responsibility : burdensome.
*Ron grudgingly completed the **onerous** task of cutting and stacking the firewood.*
233. **seismograph** \ 'sīzmə,graf \
[\ 'sīsmə,graf \] [Both parts of this word are originally Greek.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2057, column 2)
an apparatus of varying type and structure designed to measure and record vibrations within the earth and of the ground.
*The **seismograph** frantically scribbled out the record of the earthquake.*
234. **vestige** \ 'vestij \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2547, column 3)
a remaining bit that constitutes a memorial or trace of something formerly present or assumed to be present.
*Dmitri thought he detected a **vestige** of natural gas odor in the kitchen.*
235. **quintessence** \ kwɪn'tes'n(t)s \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1867, column 1)
the most typical example or representative : the consummate instance (as of a quality or class).
*To be steadfast in the face of mortal danger is the **quintessence** of courage.*
236. **impeccable** \ ɪm'pekəbəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1132, column 2)
free from fault or blame : flawless.
*A background investigation affirmed the candidate's **impeccable** character.*
237. **liquesce** \ li'kwes \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]
verb (*Webster's Third* page 1319, column 2)
become extremely fluid without being gaseous so as to flow freely typically in the manner of water.
*Izzy watched the ice sculptures **liquesce** in the afternoon sun.*

238. **foosball** \ 'fūzɪ.bəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is probably from a German word.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 88a, column 3)
a table game resembling soccer in which the ball is moved by
manipulating rods to which small figures of players are
attached—called also “table soccer.”
Kit and Cory enjoyed a game of foosball at the pizza parlor.
239. **calibrate** \ 'kalə.brāt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from a probably Greek element that went to Arabic,
then Italian, then French plus an English combining form.]
verb (*Webster's Third* page 316, column 3)
determine or mark the capacity or the graduations of or rectify the
graduations of (as a measuring instrument).
*Measuring cup makers usually calibrate them in both U.S.
customary units and metric units.*
240. **sinusitis** \ ,sɪnə'sɪdɪs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 2126, column 2)
inflammation of any of the several cavities in the substance of a
bone of the skull that usually communicates with the nostrils and
contains air.
*The allergist explained to Alice that sinusitis is the cause of her
headaches and sneezing.*
241. **Promethean** \ prə'mɛθɪən \
[\ prə'mɛθyən \] [This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into
Latin.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1815, column 2)
of, relating to, or resembling the Titan pioneer of civilization, his
experiences, or his art; especially : daringly original.
*Daryl's success as an inventor is largely the result of his
Promethean approach to problem solving.*
242. **officiant** \ ə'fɪʃɪənt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1567, column 2)
a priest or minister who performs a prescribed religious service or
ceremony.
*Drew invited his priest to be the officiant at his daughter's
wedding.*
243. **irretrievably** \ ,ɪrə'trɪvəbl̩ \
[\ ,ɪrɛ'trɪvəbl̩ \] [Originally Latin, this word went through French before
becoming English.]
adverb (*Webster's Third* page 1196, column 3)
to a degree or in a manner that is impossible to recoup, repair, or
overcome.
*Environmentalists bemoan the irretrievably lost sections of the
rain forest.*
244. **proscenium** \ prə'sɛnɪəm \
[\ prɔ'sɛnɪəm \] [This word is from Greek.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1820, column 2)
the wall that separates the stage from the auditorium in a modern
theater.
An apron stage juts out from the proscenium.

245. **rheumatic** \ rü'mad-ik \
 [\ rü'madik, rə'madik \]
- [This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1947, column 1)
 of, relating to, or characteristic of any of numerous conditions characterized by inflammation or pain in muscles, joints, or fibrous tissue.
*Benjamin Franklin and Henry VIII suffered from gout, a **rheumatic** disease.*
246. **dermatitis** \ ,dərmə'tīd-əs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 608, column 2)
 inflammation of the skin typically marked by reddening, swelling, crusting, or scaling.
*Bonnie treated her **dermatitis** with aloe vera.*
247. **refrigerant** \ rə'frijərənt \
 [\ rē'frijərənt \]
- [This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1910, column 1)
 a substance (as ice, ammonia, carbon dioxide) used in action or process of making or keeping something cold or cool.
*Mr. Horton wants to replace his current air-conditioning system with one that uses an ozone-friendly **refrigerant**.*
248. **panacea** \ ,panə'sēə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from Greek.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1628, column 2)
 a remedy for all ills or difficulties : a cure-all.
*The senator stated that federal aid would not be a **panacea** for the state's economic problems.*
249. **ecclesiastical** \ ə.klĕzē'astəkəl \
 [\ e.klĕzē'astəkəl \]
- [This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 718, column 2)
 belonging to, suggestive of, or suitable for use in a church building or service of worship.
*Ramona designed and sewed all the **ecclesiastical** garments worn in the church's services.*
250. **gelid** \ 'jeləd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from Latin.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 943, column 3)
 extremely cold : icy.
*When Frank was in Finland, he took a memorable swim in **gelid** water.*
251. **pessimum** \ 'pesəməm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1689, column 1)
 the least favorable environmental condition under which an organism can survive.
*The **pessimum** for many species of cockroach occurs at temperatures near the freezing point.*

252. **calliope** \ kə'liə(ɪ)pē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from a Greek name that passed into Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 318, column 3)
 a musical instrument consisting of a series of crude steam or air whistles used on riverboats and in circuses and carnivals.
Passengers gathered on the upper deck of the Mississippi Queen to listen to the calliope.
253. **tachycardia** \ ,takə'kɑrdēə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Greek.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2326, column 1)
 relatively rapid heart action whether physiological (as after exercise) or pathological.
Cardiologists have successfully used electric shocks to treat severe ventricular tachycardia.
254. **pirouette** \ ,pirə'wet \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from a French word.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1723, column 2)
 a full turn on the toe or ball of one foot in ballet.
The pirouette is one of the most striking movements in a dancer's repertoire.
255. **Montessorian** \ ,mäntə'sɔrēən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from an Italian name.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1465, column 3)
 of, following, or relating to a system for training young children emphasizing free physical activity, informal and individual instruction, early development of writing and reading, and extended sensory motor training.
The Montessorian learning environment contains materials for all levels of children's readiness.
256. **fascistic** \ fa'shistik \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from a word that went from Latin to Italian.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 825, column 3)
 of, belonging to, sponsored by, or embodying any program for setting up a centralized autocratic national regime that exercises regimentation of industry, commerce, and finance; rigid censorship; and forcible suppression of opposition.
The fascistic premier instituted many reforms regardless of whether or not the people wanted them.
257. **tuberculosis** \ tə.bərkyə'lɔsəs \
 [\ tü.bərkyə'lɔsəs,
 tyü.bərkyə'lɔsəs \] [This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2459, column 3)
 a communicable disease caused by the tubercle bacillus and characterized by toxic symptoms or allergic manifestations which in humans primarily affect the lungs.
The antibiotic drug streptomycin has been successfully used to treat tuberculosis.
258. **muesli** \ 'myüslē \
 [\ 'myüzlē \] [This word is from Swiss German.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 109a, column 2)
 a breakfast cereal of Swiss origin consisting of rolled oats, nuts, and fruit.
Cody likes to start the day with a bowl of his grandmother's muesli.

259. **primogeniture** \ ,prīmō'jənə.chūr \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1802, column 1)
 the state of being the firstborn of the children of the same parents.
Male primogeniture was used to determine inheritance of real estate and titles in Scotland until an act of Parliament abolished the practice in 1964.
260. **tortellini** \ ,tòrdə'l'ēnē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word came from Italian, which formed it from a Latin word.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2413, column 3)
 noodle dough cut in rounds, filled with savory fillings, and boiled.
Vic's favorite Italian meal is tortellini stuffed with meat and cheese.
261. **stalactite** \ stə'lak.tīt \
 [\ 'stalək.tīt \] [This word is from Greek.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 2221, column 1)
 a deposit of crystalline calcium carbonate resembling an icicle hanging from the roof or sides of a cavern.
It takes hundreds of years for even a small stalactite to form.
262. **ichthyosaur** \ 'ikthēō.sōr \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [Both parts of this word are originally Greek.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1121, column 1)
 any of an order of marine reptiles of the Mesozoic era having an elongated snout, short neck, dorsal and caudal fins, limbs modified into paddles, eyes very large, and numerous conical teeth set in grooves and adapted for catching fish.
Its streamlined body and paddle-like limbs enabled the ichthyosaur to move swiftly through the water.
263. **pantisocracy** \ ,pantə'säkrəsē \
 [\ ,pan.tī'säkrəsē \] [This word is from Greek.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1632, column 1)
 a utopian community in which all rule equally.
Samuel Taylor Coleridge was one of the romantic poets who dreamed of establishing an pantisocracy in the United States in the late 1700s.
264. **Sagittarius** \ ,sajə'tarēəs \
 [\ ,sajə'tārēəs \] [This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1999, column 3)
 the ninth sign of the zodiac.
The symbol for Sagittarius is an archer with a drawn bow.
265. **portcullis** \ pōrt'kəlīs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from a French word that then became English.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1768, column 2)
 a large grating of iron bars or heavy timbers suspended by chains over the gateway of a fortified place and lowered between grooves to prevent passage.
The guard quickly lowered the portcullis after the king and his knights passed through the gate.
266. **ossuary** \ 'āshə.werē \
 [\ 'äsyə.werē, 'äsə.werē \] [This word is from Latin.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1597, column 1)
 a depository (as a vault, room, urn) for the bones of the dead.
Zelda got the shivers as she explored the ossuary.

267. **glaucomatous** \ gló'kōməd-əs \
 [\ glau'kōmədəs, gló'kāmədəs \]
 [The first part of this word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin, and the second part is an English combining form.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 963, column 3)
 of, relating to, or affected with a disease of the eye marked by increased pressure within the eyeball that damages the optic disk and results in gradual loss of vision and ultimate blindness.
*Some drugs have proven effective in preventing damage to the retina in **glaucomatous** eyes.*
268. **hamartia** \ ,hā.mär'tēə \
 [\ hə'märdēə \]
 [This word is from Greek.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1024, column 2)
 a defect of character : error, guilt, or sin especially of the tragic hero in a literary work.
*Unrestrained ambition proved to be Macbeth's **hamartia**.*
269. **melamine** \ 'melə.mēn \
 [\ 'meləmən \]
 [This word is from German.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1405, column 3)
 a resin made from a white crystalline high-melting organic base and an aldehyde, characterized by resistance to heat and water and good electrical resistance, or a plastic made from such a resin.
*Galina placed the hot casserole on a trivet made of **melamine**.*
270. **deluginous** \ del'yüjənəs \
 [\ de'lüjənəs \]
 [This word consists of a part that went from Latin to French to English plus English combining forms.]
 adjective (*Webster's Third* page 598, column 2)
 like a drenching rain.
*The car was hit by a **deluginous** spray from the sprinklers on the median.*
271. **epilation** \ ,epə'lāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 [This word is from a French word made up of Latin-derived elements.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 763, column 3)
 the loss or removal of hair from any cause or for any reason.
*Chemotherapy resulted in the temporary **epilation** of most of the patient's hair.*
272. **phlebitis** \ flə'bīd-əs \
 [\ flē'bīdəs, fle'bīdəs \]
 [This word consists of a Greek part plus a Latin combining form.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 1698, column 3)
 inflammation of a vein.
*If **phlebitis** is not treated early, a blood clot can form in the inflamed vein.*
273. **tiramisu** \ ,tirə'mē(,)sü \
 [\ ,tirə'mi(,)sü, ,tirəmē'sü \]
 [This word is from Italian.]
 noun (*Webster's Third* page 137a, column 1)
 a dessert made with ladyfingers, mascarpone, and espresso.
*Callie ordered a small entrée at the café to ensure she would have room for its famous **tiramisu**.*

274. **Byzantine** \ 'bizən.tēn \
 [\ 'bizən.tin \]
- [This word is from a Greek geographical name.]
adjective (*Webster's Third* page 308, column 2)
having the characteristics of an architecture developed in the eastern Roman Empire having as its chief decorative feature the incrustation of walls, vault faces, and spandrels with marble veneering and with richly colored mosaic on grounds of gold.
*Many people say that the most impressive example of **Byzantine** architecture is Hagia Sophia in Istanbul.*
275. **parochialism** \ pə'rɔkēə.lizəm \
 [\ pə'rɔkyə.lizəm \]
- [This word consists of a part that went from Latin to French to English plus an English combining form.]
noun (*Webster's Third* page 1643, column 3)
selfish pettiness or narrowness (as of interests, opinions, or views).
*The governor complained that there was too much short-sighted **parochialism** in the legislature.*

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18. guard	73. faucet	128. revision	183. interim	238. foosball
19. treasure	74. condemn	129. nugget	184. pheasant	239. calibrate
20. ounce	75. tutor	130. obvious	185. mallard	240. sinusitis
21. receive	76. exhaust	131. disaster	186. curfew	241. Promethean
22. semifinal	77. pigeon	132. harness	187. burgundy	242. officiant
23. holiday	78. suburban	133. momentum	188. representative	243. irretrievably
24. brighten	79. scholarship	134. gossip	189. essential	244. proscenium
25. continent	80. scruple	135. shuttle	190. ardent	245. rheumatic
26. estimate	81. competitive	136. volume	191. corridor	246. dermatitis
27. octopus	82. monopolize	137. realistic	192. lozenge	247. refrigerant
28. specialty	83. luxury	138. coffin	193. eclipse	248. panacea
29. piano	84. agricultural	139. burdensome	194. cellulose	249. ecclesiastical
30. headache	85. affiliation	140. absurd	195. authentic	250. gelid
31. examine	86. apprentice	141. theory	196. rascal	251. pessimum
32. cabbage	87. quarantine	142. cabinet	197. gurney	252. calliope
33. diamond	88. hysterical	143. morbid	198. alias	253. tachycardia
34. solemn	89. subterranean	144. nuzzle	199. candelabra	254. pirouette
35. missile	90. miraculous	145. prism	200. disparity	255. Montessorian
36. exercise	91. oblige	146. sardine	201. attrition	256. fascistic
37. senator	92. encore	147. margin	202. synthetically	257. tuberculosis
38. straightforward	93. centennial	148. haddock	203. virtue	258. muesli
39. courage	94. indelible	149. calcium	204. mosquitoey	259. primogeniture
40. applause	95. financier	150. disobey	205. parable	260. tortellini
41. beautiful	96. supplement	151. lobbyist	206. crocodilian	261. stalactite
42. population	97. larynx	152. expectant	207. ammonia	262. ichthyosaur
43. strengthen	98. patience	153. migraine	208. pilgrimage	263. pantisocracy
44. sculpture	99. accomplice	154. whetstone	209. reconcilable	264. Sagittarius
45. author	100. rutabaga	155. colic	210. hiatus	265. portcullis
46. bargain	101. fallacy	156. incapable	211. scalpel	266. ossuary
47. extinct	102. infatuation	157. dimension	212. plutonite	267. glaucomatous
48. enormous	103. palatable	158. meditate	213. oncologist	268. hamartia
49. calories	104. ineffable	159. directory	214. acquittal	269. melamine
50. consonant	105. psychoanalysis	160. pandemic	215. extraneous	270. deluginous
51. significant	106. labyrinth	161. epoxy	216. petrify	271. epilation
52. mildew	107. enfranchise	162. furiously	217. marionette	272. phlebitis
53. tolerant	108. aggrandizement	163. soprano	218. gnome	273. tiramisu
54. routine	109. circuitous	164. diagonal	219. catapult	274. Byzantine
55. commentary	110. adjudicate	165. congestion	220. residue	275. parochialism