



## 2024 Classroom Competition List

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### Contents

|                                                                     |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| How to Use This List.....                                           | 2   |
| Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols.....                          | 3   |
| Guidelines Regarding Pronunciation and Language of Origin.....      | 4   |
| Tips for Spelling Bee Officials.....                                | 5   |
| Additional Tips and Suggested Rules for Local Spelling Bees.....    | 7   |
| Words 1-450: 2024 School Spelling Bee Study List Words.....         | 8   |
| Words 451-475: Words Selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged*..... | 92  |
| Numerical Index of Spelling Words.....                              | 98  |
| Alphabetical Index of Spelling Words.....                           | 100 |

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## **How to Use This List**

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

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

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

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

# Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols

- ə**..... banana, collect  
**'ə, ɪə**..... humdrum  
**ɜ̄**..... as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for **bird** (alternative \əɪ\)  
**ə̄**..... 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** \-ˈm-\, **lock** and **key** \-ˈŋ-\; immediately following \l\, \m\, \r\, as in one pronunciation of French **table**, **prisme**, **titre**  
**əɪ**..... as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for **bird** (alternative \əɪ\)  
**ɔ̄r**..... 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 \ɔ̄r\ ) and in one pronunciation of **hurry** (alternative \ə-r\); stressed and with centered period after \ə-r\ as in one pronunciation of **hurry** (alternative \ə-r\ )  
**a**..... mat, map  
**ā**..... day, fade, date, aorta  
**ä**..... bother, cot; most American speakers have the same vowel in father, cart  
**â**..... father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with bother; farther and cart as pronounced by *r*-droppers  
**aa**..... bad, bag, fan as often pronounced in an area having New York City and Washington, D.C., on its perimeter; in an emphatic syllable, as before a pause, often \aaə\  
**ai**..... as in some pronunciations of **bag**, **bang**, **pass**  
**aü**..... now, loud, some pronunciations of **talcum**  
**b**..... baby, rib  
**ch**..... chin, nature \nāchə(r)\ (actually, this sound is \t\ + \sh\  
**d**..... elder, undone  
**ɖ**..... as in the usual American pronunciation of **latter**, **ladder**  
**e**..... bet, bed  
**'ē, ɪē**..... beat, nosebleed, evenly, sleepy  
**ē**..... as in one pronunciation of **evenly**, **sleepy**, **envious**, **igneous** (alternative \i\  
**ee**..... (in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates a vowel with the quality of *e* in **bet** but long, not the sound of *ee* in **sleep**: *en arrière* \äˈnāryeer\  
**eü**..... as in one pronunciation of **elk**, **helm**  
**f**..... fifty, cuff  
**g**..... go, big  
**h**..... hat, ahead  
**hw**..... whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both **whale** and **wail**  
**i**..... tip, one pronunciation of **banish** (alternative unstressed \ē\), one pronunciation of **habit** (alternative \ə\; see ə)  
**ī**..... site, side, **buy** (actually, this sound is \ä\ + \i\, or \á\ + \i\  
**iü**..... as in one pronunciation of **milk**, **film**  
**j**..... job, gem, edge, procedure \prəˈsɛjə(r)\ (actually, this sound is \d\ + \zh\  
**k**..... kin, cook, ache  
**ĳ**..... as in one pronunciation of **loch** (alternative \k\), as in German **ich-laut**  
**l**..... lily, pool  
**m**..... murmur, dim, nymph  
**n**..... no, own  
<sup>n</sup>..... indicates that a preceding vowel is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French *un bon vin blanc* \œˈbɔ̄ˈvaˈbläˈ\  
**ŋ**..... sing \ˈsɪŋ\, singer \ˈsɪŋə(r)\, finger \ˈfɪŋə(r)\, ink \ˈɪŋk\  
**ō**..... bone, snow, beau; one pronunciation of **glory**  
**ó**..... saw, all, saurian; one pronunciation of **horrid**  
**œ**..... French **bœuf**, German **Hölle**  
**œ̄**..... French **feu**, German **Höhle**  
**ói**..... coin, destroy, strawy, sawing  
**oō**..... (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* \kɔ̄ɔ̄ˈt\  
**p**..... pepper, lip  
**r**..... rarity, one pronunciation of tar  
**s**..... source, less  
**sh**..... with nothing between, as in **shy**, **mission**, **machine**, **special** (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in **death's-head** \ˈdeths.hed\  
**t**..... tie, attack; one pronunciation of **latter** (alternative \d\  
**th**..... with nothing between, as in **thin**, **ether** (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in **knighthood** \nɪt.hüd\  
**th̄**..... then, either (actually, this is a single sound, not two)  
**ü**..... rule, fool, youth, union \ˈyünyən\, few \ˈfyü\  
**û**..... pull, wood, curable \kyürəbəl\  
**œ**..... German **füllen**, **hübsch**  
**œ̄**..... French **rue**, German **fühlen**  
**v**..... vivid, give  
**w**..... we, away  
**y**..... yard, cue \kyü\, union \yünyən\  
<sup>y</sup>..... (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* \dɛnˈ\  
**yü**..... youth, union, cue, few  
**yû**..... curable  
**z**..... zone, raise  
**zh**..... with nothing between, as in **vision**, **azure** \ˈazhə(r)\ (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in **rosehill** \ˈrɔ̄z.hɪl\  
<sup>ˈ</sup>..... mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: \penmən.ship\  
<sup>ˌ</sup>..... 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** \ˈfakt(ə)rē\

# Guidelines Regarding Pronunciation and Language of Origin

## Pronunciation

- For many words in Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2023, Merriam-Webster (<http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com>), more than one pronunciation is offered. In this competition list, the chief pronunciation for a word is most often the first pronunciation given in this dictionary. If the Bee has reason to think that a certain pronunciation has become the most prevalent one, the Bee may choose to assign an alternate pronunciation as the chief pronunciation.
- Many of the variations in pronunciation listed in Merriam-Webster Unabridged are included in this publication as alternate pronunciations and are listed in square brackets under the chief pronunciation. These alternate pronunciations are all the variants in the dictionary's pronunciation data that differ phonemically from the chief pronunciation.
  - What SNSB **does not** include:
    - minor phonetic variations, such as pronunciations that differ only in the level of stress on given syllables.
    - certain regional pronunciations and the voluminous treatment of *r*-dropping and vowel variations before /r/ such as those that are found in certain geographical dialects of American English. Experience has shown that this information about nuances of phonetic variation in pronunciation can be the cause for confusion for spellers and pronouncers alike.
  - What SNSB **does** include:
    - pronunciations in Merriam-Webster Unabridged that can offer any clues about spelling as chief and alternate pronunciation(s). The phrase *no alternate pronunciations* means simply that, while the dictionary entry may or may not contain further details about phonetic differences in different dialects, the word has no other pronunciations that differ phonemically from the provided pronunciation(s).
- Additionally, the Bee may elect to include a pronunciation or pronunciations crafted from the most current publication of another Merriam-Webster product, most notably but not exclusively *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, eleventh edition, copyright 2003, Merriam-Webster, Inc., or m-w.com. This is done at the discretion of the Bee if it is deemed to be helpful; however, the Bee is under no obligation to provide any pronunciation that appears outside of Merriam-Webster Unabridged.

## Language of Origin

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

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

### Help your students prepare by:

- giving your students the grade-specific study list from the log-in section of [spellingbee.com](https://spellingbee.com), and
- providing the full 2024 School Spelling Bee Study List to your students if they seek a challenge, and for your School Spelling Bee.

### Familiarize yourself with the *2024 Base Spelling List*, in which:

- words 1-450 are the 2024 School Spelling Bee Study List words in a different order from how they are presented in our study materials. This will appear at the beginning of the Classroom Competition List and the School Competition List.

### If you are including vocabulary rounds, familiarize yourself with the *2024 Vocabulary Supplement* (available when you log in to [spellingbee.com](https://spellingbee.com)), in which:

- Words 1-225 are oral vocabulary, first through eighth grade, and
- Words 226-450 are written vocabulary, first through eighth grade. There is no overlap of words between oral and written vocabulary in the *2024 Vocabulary Supplement*.

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

- **For a classroom or grade-level bee, you will use the final 25 words in the Classroom Competition List.**
  - Words 451-475 were selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2023, Merriam-Webster (<http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com>) and do NOT appear on the 2024 School Spelling Bee Study List.
- **For a school spelling bee, you will use the final 150 words in the School Competition List.**
  - Words 451-600 were selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2023, Merriam-Webster (<http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com>) and do NOT appear on the 2024 School Spelling Bee Study List.

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

### Pronouncers, please note:

- Before the spelling bee gets underway, review the competition list.
- Refer to the Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols on page 3 of this publication if you need assistance interpreting diacritical markings.
- Your Classroom Competition List provides language of origin information. Please refer to the guidelines regarding language of origin in this publication. Consult your dictionary if you desire additional information or clarity regarding a word's language of origin.
- Although some words can be more than one part of speech, only one part of speech per word is provided in the Classroom Competition List. The part of speech provided matches that of the definition listed and coincides with the word's use in the illustrative sentence.
- Several words have homonyms or could be confused with other words. If you think a word is a homonym and yet a homonym is not listed, check your dictionary or skip the word. It is possible that we did not note the fact that the word is a homonym.

**Judges, please note:**

- You may customize the spelling or vocabulary word lists for the circumstances of your spelling bee. You may omit words. You may start partway through the list. You may place words elsewhere on the list. However, if you choose to place words elsewhere on the list, avoid placing a word from the studied spelling section of your Classroom Competition List – the first 450 words – with the words from the additional words section of the Classroom Competition List. Also avoid mixing spelling words and vocabulary questions in a single round.
- Integration of vocabulary questions (oral or written) in your competition is at the discretion of contest organizers.
- Preserve fairness by ensuring that all spellers spelling or answering vocabulary questions in the same round receive words from the same section of the Classroom Competition List.
- Merriam-Webster Unabridged is the final authority for the spelling of all words that appear on Scripps National Spelling Bee word lists. We suggest that you have Merriam-Webster Unabridged open and available during your spelling bee. If you cannot subscribe to Merriam-Webster Unabridged, *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, eleventh edition, copyright 2003, Merriam-Webster, Inc., is the preferred alternative.

## Additional Tips

1. You don't need to start at the beginning of a word list, and you don't need to go word for word through the list. If spellers are not being challenged where you are in the word list, consider jumping forward at the end of the round. If the spot you selected is too difficult, it's perfectly acceptable to jump backward at the end of the round. Just be sure to count the spellers and the available words to make sure you have enough words for each speller in the new section *before* starting the next round. You *do* want to give spellers words from the same section of the list; that is, if speller 1 is given a word from a studied section, the final speller should also be given a word from that studied section. Please note that for a classroom bee, you will want to stay within your grade level. If needed, you can advance to the "challenge words" listed in the 2024 School Spelling Bee Study List materials.
2. You will find a box to read at the beginning of the additional words section of unstudied. The SNSB recommends reading this script for the audience when you transition to this section. While it is not required, it can be helpful for the audience to understand that the words may sound easier but are unstudied.
3. You do not need to give all pronunciations. Many pronouncers give the first pronunciation and only offer available alternates if a speller asks or if it seems the speller is unsure of the word. If, however, an alternate pronunciation is clearly the most familiar one in your region, you might consider providing it as well as the main pronunciation.
4. You may choose to offer additional information that appears in the word list to help a speller understand the word, even if the speller does not ask for it. For example, if the speller has not asked for the definition but they seem unsure of the word, you are welcome to offer it.
5. If a speller doesn't seem to understand the word, it can help to ask them to pronounce the word for the judge(s). Having the pronouncer work with the speller can help the speller better understand the word and hopefully get them as close to the correct pronunciation as possible.
6. Remember that it is the pronouncer's job to provide word information to the speller, but it is ultimately the speller's responsibility to understand the word they are given.

## 2024 Suggested Rules for Local Spelling Bees

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



# Words 1–450 are Scripps National Spelling Bee School Spelling Bee Study List Words

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

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

## First Grade

- wag**                    \ 'wag \

This word is originally English.  
verb  
to move the tail to and fro or up and down.  
*Lucy loved watching her puppy **wag** his tail at the sight of his favorite toy.*
- Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*

**find**                    \ 'fɪnd \

This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Has homonym: fined.]  
to come upon (something) by looking carefully.  
*It took Lisette 10 minutes of searching to **find** her best friend in the crowd at the parade.*
- Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*

**later**                    \ 'lɑːtər \

This word is originally English.  
adverb  
[Could be confused with latter, lader.]  
at some time after a given time : afterward.  
*Gina **later** regretted ordering the spiciest thing on the menu.*
- Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*

**bike**                    \ 'bɪk \

This word is from an English word that was formed in French out of a Latin element plus a Greek element.  
verb  
[Could be confused with pike.]  
to ride a vehicle that has two wheels one behind the other, a steering handle, and a seat and usually moves by the action of the rider's feet upon pedals.  
*Joaquin decided to **bike** down to the corner store to get a soda and some snacks.*



5. **deal**                    \ 'dēl \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
an offering of a combination of products at a special price.  
*The bookstore is offering a **deal** for the month of August: buy one book at full price and get a second for free.*
6. **wake**                    \ 'wāk \                    This word is originally English.  
verb  
to rouse from sleep.  
*Juan has to **wake** his sister up each morning because she sleeps through her alarm.*
7. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*  
**vase**                    \ 'vās \                    This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.  
[ \ 'vāz, 'vāz \ ]  
noun  
[Could be confused with ways, waist.]  
a vessel that is used most often for decoration or for flowers.  
*The **vase** shattered into a hundred pieces when it hit the tile floor.*
8. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*  
**tune**                    \ 'tūn \                    This word is from an originally Greek word that passed through Latin to English.  
[ \ 'tyūn \ ]  
verb  
[Has homonym: toon.]  
a musical composition.  
*Amani quickly grew tired of the **tune** his mother kept whistling as she did chores around the house.*
9. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*  
**grid**                    \ 'grɪd \                    This word is from an English word probably formed from a word that passed from Latin to French to English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with grit.]  
a network of uniformly spaced horizontal and perpendicular lines.  
*Melania is painting a mural at the school and using a **grid** to make sure it matches her drawing.*

10. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- wow**                    \ 'waʊ \                    There is no origin given for this word in our dictionary.  
interjection  
[Has homonym: whau.]  
—used as an exclamation of happiness, surprise, or strong feeling.  
*When Ciana walked into her surprise birthday party, all she could say was "Wow!"*
11. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- sips**                    \ 'sɪps \                    This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
[Could be confused with sibs.]  
small tastes of a drink.  
*Tamara's coffee was extra hot, so she took sips in order to finish it instead of guzzling it down as usual.*
12. **heap**                    \ 'hēp \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
a pile.  
*Carter picked up the heap of clothes on the floor and put them in the hamper.*
13. **nest**                    \ 'nest \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
the place a bird builds for laying eggs and caring for its young.  
*Paco spent hours watching the eggs in the eagle's nest with his binoculars.*
14. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- rude**                    \ 'rüd \                    This word passed from Latin to French to English.  
adjective  
[Has homonym: rood. Could be confused with root.]  
offensive in manner or action : lacking courtesy or good manners.  
*Elana's mom says it is rude to serve yourself first.*

15. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- ladder**                    \ 'ladər \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with latter.]  
a usually portable structure for use in climbing up or down that consists of two parallel sidepieces joined by a series of crosspieces that serve as rests for the feet.  
*Mateo used a **ladder** to hang a painting high on the wall.*
16. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- sky**                        \ 'skī \                        This word went from Old Norse to English.  
noun  
[Has homonym: Skye.]  
the space surrounding the earth.  
*On nice days, Maddie likes to sit in the grass and find shapes in the clouds in the **sky**.*
17. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- his**                         \ 'hiz \                         This word is originally English.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with hiss.]  
relating to him as possessor or owner.  
*Obi says that no one is to enter **his** room or touch **his** toys while he is gone.*
18. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- hard**                        \ 'hārd \                        This word is originally English.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with heart.]  
not easy.  
*Lila thinks it is **hard** to ride a bicycle, but her sister says that it is easy.*
19. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- roads**                      \ 'rōdz \                        This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
[Has homonym: Rhodes.]  
the parts of streets over which cars and other traffic move.  
*After the blizzard, the plow drivers were instructed to clear snow from the **roads** as quickly as possible.*

20. **this**                    \ 'θɪs \                    This word is from an English word of Germanic origin.  
pronoun  
the person or thing that is present or that has just been mentioned.  
*“**This** is your new brother!” Jaden’s mother told him as she handed him the baby.*
21. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*  
**park**                    \ 'pɑrk \                    This word passed from Latin to French to English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with bark.]  
a piece of land maintained by a city or town as a place of beauty or play.  
*Malik and his brother went to the **park** to throw the football around.*
22. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*  
**May**                    \ 'mā \                    This word went from Latin to French to English.  
noun  
[Has homonym: mae.]  
the fifth month of the calendar.  
*Minh loves having a birthday in **May**, when all the flowers are starting to bloom.*
23. **open**                    \ 'oʊpən \                    This word is from English from a Germanic element.  
verb  
to move (as a door or lid) from its shut position.  
*Trey’s grandma asked him to **open** the window to let in some air.*
24. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*  
**four**                    \ 'fɔr \                    This word is originally English.  
adjective  
[Has homonym: fore.]  
being one more than three in number.  
*There are **four** doughnuts left in the box, but only one is chocolate frosted.*

25. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- dots**                    \ 'däts \                    This word is probably originally English.  
 plural noun  
 [Has homonyms: dauts/dawts.]  
 small round marks made on a surface with a pointed instrument.  
*Luis used a pencil to connect the **dots** on the page.*
26. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- cool**                    \ 'küł \                    This word is originally English.  
 adjective  
 [Could be confused with ghouł.]  
 moderately cold : lacking in warmth.  
*Jada could feel a **cool** breeze drifting in from her bedroom window.*
27. **spark**                    \ 'spärk \                    This word is originally English.  
 noun  
 a small particle of a burning substance.  
*The welder told everyone to step back during his demonstration so that they wouldn't get hit by a flying **spark**.*
28. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- bow**                    \ 'bö \                    This word is originally English.  
 noun  
 [Has homonyms: bo, boh.]  
 a knot formed by doubling a string into two loops which can be drawn through the knot to untie it.  
*Deetya can tie her shoelaces into a neat **bow** using the bunny-ears method.*
29. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- tug**                    \ 'tæg \                    This word is originally English.  
 verb  
 [Could be confused with tuck.]  
 to pull hard.  
*Juan Pablo had to **tug** at his sister's backpack to get her attention.*

30. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- block**                    \ 'bläk \
- Originally from Dutch, this word passed through French to English.
- noun
- [Has homonyms: bloc, bloch.]
- a toy made of wood or plastic that is usually a cube and is used for building.
- Morgan needs one more **block** to finish building her castle.*
31. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- pat**                    \ 'pat \
- This word is originally English and probably of imitative origin.
- verb
- [Could be confused with pad.]
- to stroke or tap gently with the hand.
- Emma likes to **pat** her little brother on the head, especially because it annoys him.*
32. **hug**                    \ 'hæg \
- This word is perhaps of Scandinavian origin.
- verb
- to put one's arms around and press tightly.
- Eleanora likes to **hug** her mom first thing after school.*
33. **oops**                    \ 'üps \
- [ \ 'wüps \ ]
- This word is of unknown origin.
- interjection
- used to express mild apology, surprise, or dismay.
- "**Oops**," Jamal said, as the soda spilled across the table.*
34. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- coat**                    \ 'kōt \
- This word is from an originally Germanic word that became French before becoming English.
- noun
- [Has homonyms: cote, cōte.]
- an outer garment usually with long sleeves, a collar, and a front opening and that varies in length and style according to fashion and use.
- Yvonne lost her best winter **coat** when she left it on the playground.*

35. **tape**                    \ 'tāp \                    This word is originally English.  
 noun  
 a narrow strip of material coated on one side with a sticky mixture and used for many purposes.  
*Janey used some clear **tape** and fancy paper to wrap the present for her friend’s birthday.*
36. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*  
**store**                    \ 'stôr \                    This word passed from Latin to French to English.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with stower.]  
 a place where things are available to buy.  
*Cody went to the **store** to buy eggs and milk for the cake he was baking.*
37. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*  
**name**                    \ 'nām \                    This word is originally English.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with maim.]  
 a specific word or phrase that is used to refer to a person or thing.  
*Mr. Smith asked Sadie to print her **name** at the top of the page.*
38. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*  
**toss**                    \ 'tôs \                    This word is probably of Scandinavian origin.  
                                                                   [ \ 'täs \ ]  
 verb  
 [Has homonym: taws.]  
 to throw gently often with an underhand motion.  
*Rex asked Sally to **toss** him another water balloon,, but gently this time.*
39. **spoon**                    \ 'spün \                    This word is originally English.  
                                                                   [ nonstandard pron(s): \ 'spün \ ]  
 noun  
 an eating or cooking implement consisting of a small shallow bowl with a handle.  
*Tulu searched the kitchen for his favorite **spoon** before sitting down to eat his chili.*

40. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- tide**                      \ 'tīd \
- This word is originally English.  
noun  
[Has homonym: tied.]  
the rising and falling of the surface of the ocean and other water bodies caused by gravity.  
*The **tide** left long lines of seaweed on the beach.*
41. **rug**                      \ 'ræg \
- This word is of Scandinavian origin.  
noun  
a piece of thick heavy fabric that is used to cover part of a floor.  
*Helga bought a new **rug** to put beneath the dining room table.*
42. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- more**                      \ 'môr \
- This word is originally English.  
adjective  
[Has homonym: moor.]  
additional.  
*Andy asked for **more** ice cream.*
43. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- near**                      \ 'nir \
- This word is originally English.  
preposition  
[Could be confused with neer.]  
close to.  
*Devonte's school is **near** the public library.*
44. **back**                      \ 'bak \
- This word is originally English.  
noun  
the rear part of the human body extending from the neck to the end of the spine.  
*Ulla's school bag felt heavy on her **back** after she added in all her library books.*
45. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- why**                      \ 'wī \
- [ \ 'hwī \ ]
- This word is originally English.  
adverb  
[Has homonym: wye.]  
for what cause or reason.  
*Clint wondered **why** his teachers always gave him so much homework.*



46. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- hair**                    \ 'har \                    This word is originally English.  
 noun  
 [Has homonym: hare.]  
 the coating of individual slender threadlike fibers on a human head.  
*Marjorie likes her father to style her **hair**.*
47. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- zip**                    \ 'zip \                    This word is imitative in origin.  
 verb  
 [Has homonym: differently defined zipp/zip. Could be confused with sip.]  
 to move or act with speed and usually with force, vigor, or enthusiasm.  
*Mom told Cedric to **zip** up to the store and buy a loaf of bread.*
48. **snap**                    \ 'snap \                    This word came to English from Dutch or German.  
 verb  
 to break apart or into pieces.  
*Lester's mother told him to **snap** his cookie in half and share it with his little brother.*
49. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- first**                    \ 'fɜrst \                    This word is originally English.  
 adjective  
 [Could be confused with versed, verst/verste/werst.]  
 being number one in a series.  
*Claudia was looking forward to the **first** day of school.*
50. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- chin**                    \ 'chin \                    This word is originally English.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with Ching.]  
 the lower portion of the face lying below the lower lip.  
*Marisol has a little smear of chocolate on her **chin**.*

## Second Grade

51. **point**                    \ 'pɔɪnt \                    This word went from Latin to French to English.  
verb  
to indicate the position or direction of something especially by extending a finger toward the thing so indicated.  
*The shop owner asked Imani to **point** to the toy he wanted.*
52. **snack**                    \ 'snæk \                    This word probably came to English from Dutch.  
noun  
a small amount of food usually eaten between meals.  
*Jillian eats a healthy **snack** every day before starting her homework.*
53. **snail**                    \ 'snaɪl \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
a slow-moving animal with a soft body, a shell on its back, and no legs.  
*The **snail** curled up into its shell until the danger passed.*
54. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**second**                    \ 'sekənd \                    This word went from Latin to French before becoming English.  
[ \ 'sekənt \ ]  
adjective  
[Has homonym: secund.]  
next to the first in place or time.  
*Habib volunteered to give his speech to the class **second**, after Anthony.*
55. **tubes**                    \ 'tübz \                    This word passed from Latin to French.  
[ \ 'tyübz \ ]  
plural noun  
collapsible cylindrical metal containers from which paste is dispensed by squeezing.  
*Aisha has two nearly empty **tubes** of toothpaste in the bathroom, but instead of squeezing out the last of the paste, she plans to open a new one.*

56. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- blank**                    \ 'blɑŋk \
- This word came to English from Germanic-derived French.
- adjective
- [Has homonym: blanc.]
- free from writing or marks.
- Manu took out a **blank** sheet of paper and started a new drawing.*
57. **pride**                    \ 'prɪd \
- This word is from an originally Latin word that probably came into English from French.
- noun
- a sense of delight or joy arising from some act or possession.
- When she tasted the dish she had made, Zaila felt an enormous sense of **pride** at how well it had turned out.*
58. **wish**                    \ 'wɪʃ \
- This word is originally English.
- verb
- to have a desire for : to want, to crave.
- When Santa asked Kinley what she wanted most for Christmas, she responded, "I **wish** I could visit the North Pole."*
59. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- bright**                    \ 'brɪt \
- This word is originally English.
- adjective
- [Could be confused with bride.]
- marked by shining or radiating light.
- Zarrah's ring has a **bright** and sparkling diamond in the center and a sapphire on either side.*
60. **mile**                    \ 'mɪl \
- This word went from Latin to Germanic to English.
- noun
- a unit of distance equal to 5,280 feet.
- Sasha thought it was terribly unfair that he had to walk a **mile** to school.*
61. **river**                    \ 'rɪvər \
- Originally Latin, this word passed through French before becoming English.
- noun
- a large natural stream of water.
- Eric spent a lazy day rafting on the **river**.*

62. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- gross**                    \ 'grōs \                    Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with grows.]  
disgusting or distasteful.  
*Toby thinks that lima beans are **gross**.*
63. **join**                    \ 'jōin \                    This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.  
verb  
become a member or associate of.  
*Ann will **join** the girls' basketball team as a guard.*
64. **snake**                    \ 'snāk \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
a scaly limbless reptile that lays eggs and has a very elongated body, a forked tongue, and is sometimes venomous.  
*Demetri gave himself quite a scare when he mistook the garden hose in his front yard for a **snake**.*
65. **glue**                    \ 'glü \                    This word went from Latin to French before becoming English.  
noun  
[Has obsolete variant glew.]  
any of various substances that bond materials together.  
*Enzo used **glue** to fix the broken vase.*
66. **brave**                    \ 'brāv \                    Originally Latin, this word went to Old Italian and Old Spanish, and then through to French before becoming English.  
adjective  
able to meet danger or endure pain or hardship without giving in to fear.  
*Tarini was **brave** and held still while the doctor put her arm in a sling, even though it hurt a lot.*
67. **little**                    \ 'litl \                    This word is originally English.  
adjective  
small in size: tiny.  
*Julio was annoyed that he got stuck with the **little** slice of pizza.*

68. **scan**                    \ 'skan \                    This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.  
verb  
to make a close examination of a small area.  
*After lunch, Latrice will **scan** the vegetable garden for perfectly ripe peppers.*
69. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**wedding**                    \ 'wedɪŋ \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with wetting.]  
the marriage ceremony usually with its accompanying festivities.  
*Lena and Michael's **wedding** took place at the local art museum.*
70. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**bride**                        \ 'brɪd \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with pride, bright.]  
a woman newly married or about to be married.  
*The **bride** wore running shoes under her fancy dress so she would be comfortable dancing all night long.*
71. **doctor**                    \ 'däktər \                    This word went from Latin to French before becoming English.  
noun  
a person who practices medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.  
*Ali finally went to see the **doctor** about the pain in his ankle.*
72. **letter**                    \ 'letər \                    This word went from Latin to French to English.  
noun  
a written or printed message intended to be read only by the person or organization to whom it is addressed.  
*Raina used her best penmanship when signing the cover **letter** she submitted for her dream job.*

73. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- peel**                    \ 'pēl \                    This word is from a Latin word that passed the French to English.  
verb  
[Has homonym: peal.]  
to strip off the outer layer of.  
*Monkeys often **peel** a banana from what we humans consider the "bottom end."*
74. **drew**                    \ 'drü \                    This word is originally English.  
verb  
produced by or as if by tracing a pen or other instrument over a surface.  
*Damar **drew** a picture of an amazing robot.*
75. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- float**                    \ 'flōt \                    This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Could be confused with flowed.]  
to rest on or partly under the surface of a liquid.  
*Aaliyah likes to **float** on her back in her pool and stare up at the clouds.*
76. **live**                    \ 'līv \                    This word is from English.  
adjective  
not dead.  
*Emmie screamed when she saw a **live** snake at the bottom of the trash can.*
77. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- cloth**                    \ 'klōth \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with clothe.]  
something made by weaving or knitting natural or synthetic fibers.  
*Manu took a photograph of the beautiful silk **cloth** on the loom.*
78. **stove**                    \ 'stōv \                    This word passed to English from Dutch or German.  
noun  
a device that burns fuel or uses electricity to produce heat for cooking.  
*Diego was surprised when his uncle told him that popcorn used to be cooked on the **stove** instead of in the microwave.*

79. **other**                    \ 'əθər \                    This word is originally English.  
adjective  
not the same : different.  
*Marge asked the salesperson if the store had those shoes in any **other** colors.*
80. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**give**                    \ 'gɪv \                    This word is from Scandinavian-derived English.  
verb  
[Could be confused with GIF.]  
to make a present of.  
*Junior's uncle is planning to **give** Junior a nice chess set for his birthday.*
81. **gazed**                    \ 'gāzd \                    This word is probably from Scandinavian-derived English.  
verb  
fixed the eyes in a steady and intent look.  
*Maeve **gazed** at the departing car and wondered when she would see her friend again.*
82. **notebook**                    \ 'nōt.būk \                    This word is from a Latin element plus an English element.  
noun  
[Merriam-Webster Unabridged has audio pronunciation only. Written pronunciation is from m-w.com.]  
a collection of blank sheets fastened together along one edge and used by students during a class or lecture.  
*Kane loved starting the school year with a fresh, clean **notebook**.*
83. **nagged**                    \ 'nagd \                    This word is probably of Scandinavian origin.  
verb  
annoyed by persistent petty faultfinding, scolding, or urging.  
*Mom always **nagged** Eric about cleaning his room.*
84. **spring**                    \ 'sprɪŋ \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
the season between winter and summer.  
*Of all the seasons, Sandra loves **spring** the best.*

85. **roast** \ 'rōst \ This word passed from Germanic-derived French to English.  
verb  
to cook by exposure to radiant heat before a fire or in an oven.  
*It took grandma about four hours to **roast** the turkey in the oven for Thanksgiving.*
86. **branch** \ 'branch \ This word went from Latin to French to English.  
noun  
a stem growing from the trunk or from a limb of a tree.  
*A large **branch** fell from the oak tree during the storm.*
87. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**mound** \ 'maʊnd \ This word is of unknown origin.  
noun  
[Could be confused with mount.]  
a small, rounded mass.  
*Dad spooned a **mound** of mashed potatoes onto each plate.*
88. **front** \ 'frənt \ This word went from Latin to French to English.  
noun  
the part of something that seems to look out or be directed forward.  
*The **front** of Lula's shirt was covered with pasta sauce by the end of the meal.*
89. **scream** \ 'skrēm \ This word is originally English.  
verb  
to voice a sudden sharp loud cry.  
*There are actually a few people in the world who do not **scream** for ice cream.*
90. **bedroom** \ 'bed.rʊm \ This word is from a Germanic-derived English part of uncertain origin and an originally English part.  
[ \ 'bed.rʊm \ ]  
noun  
a walled space in a building intended primarily for sleeping.  
*Gabi doesn't like it when people come into her **bedroom** without knocking first.*



91. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- state**                    \ 'stāt \                    This word went from Latin to French to English.  
verb  
[Could be confused with staid, stayed.]  
to put into words : to phrase.  
*"I must **state** the obvious," the captain said. "We're in grave danger."*
92. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- dear**                    \ 'dir \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
[Has homonym: deer.]  
a beloved person.  
*"Could you be a **dear** and bring me a glass of water?" Grandma asked.*
93. **enter**                    \ 'entər \                    This word passed from Latin to French to English.  
verb  
to come or go into.  
*The dog is allowed inside the house, but Mom won't let him **enter** her bedroom.*
94. **stall**                    \ 'stɔl \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
a division of a stable or barn accommodating one animal.  
*The farmer approached the **stall** to make sure the calf had eaten.*
95. **brain**                    \ 'brān \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
the portion of the central nervous system in vertebrates that makes up the organ of thought.  
*Memories are stored in the cerebral cortex of the **brain**.*
96. **stood**                    \ 'stüd \                    This word is originally English.  
verb  
rose to an upright position.  
*The congregation was quiet as the pastor **stood** to deliver his Easter sermon.*

97. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- pole**                    \ 'pōl \                    This word passed from Latin to English.  
 noun  
 [Has homonym: poll.]  
 an upright column to the top of which something is attached or by which something is supported.  
*Madge hammered the last **pole** into the ground and set up the tent.*
98. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- grand**                    \ 'grand \                    This word passed from Latin to French.  
 adjective  
 [Could be confused with grant.]  
 of large size, value, or consequence : great.  
*The town library has a **grand** marble staircase that takes visitors to the second floor.*
99. **smaller**                    \ 'smɔləɹ \                    This word is originally English.  
 adjective  
 of less size, quality, or significance.  
*Ruby had never seen a dog **smaller** than the tan chihuahua her neighbor brought home from the shelter.*
100. **dance**                    \ 'dan(t)s \                    Perhaps originally Latin, this word passed through French before becoming English.  
 verb  
 to perform a series of steps and movements, usually to music.  
*When Sylvia started to **dance** and got on the big screen, she had no idea she was about to start a global craze.*

## Third Grade

101. **broken**                    \ 'brökən \                    This word is originally English.  
adjective  
not working properly.  
*Ezra was frustrated that his tablet was **broken** again.*
102. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**solve**                    \ 'sälv \                    This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.  
[ \ 'sölv \ ]                    verb  
[Has homonym: salve.]  
to find an answer, solution, or explanation for.  
*The algebra teacher says that students who **solve** five of the word problems within 10 minutes will get a homework pass.*
103. **barely**                    \ 'berlē \                    This word is from an originally English part and an English element.  
adverb  
by the narrowest margin.  
*Akeelah **barely** made it to the game before tip-off.*
104. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**shall**                    \ 'shal \                    This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Could be confused with shell.]  
—used to express what is inevitable or what seems likely to happen in the future.  
*Marina's mother comforted her with the familiar phrase, "This too **shall** pass."*
105. **credit**                    \ 'kredit \                    This word went from Latin to Italian to French to English.  
noun  
recognition, acknowledgment.  
*Marla couldn't believe it when Danny took **credit** for the entire group project.*
106. **crown**                    \ 'kraün \                    This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English.  
noun  
a headband or headpiece, often made of metal and decorated with jewels, that is worn by kings and queens as a symbol of power.  
*The king wore a large gold **crown** covered in jewels.*

|      |                  |                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 107. | <b>evening</b>   | \ 'ēvniŋ \<br>[ \ 'ēvəniŋ \ ]   | <p>This word is originally English.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>the latter part and close of the day and early part of night.</p> <p><i>Every <b>evening</b>, Margie's parents ride their bikes to the riverbank to watch the sunset.</i></p>                                                                              |
| 108. | <b>dazzle</b>    | \ 'dazəl \<br>                  | <p>This word was formed in English from an Old Norse-derived English word.</p> <p>verb</p> <p>to impress deeply, overpower, or stupefy with brilliance.</p> <p><i>Aya practiced the piece for weeks and was sure it would <b>dazzle</b> the audience at the recital.</i></p>                                      |
| 109. | <b>plunger</b>   | \ 'plɛnjər \<br>                | <p>This word went from Latin through French before becoming English.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>a device that works by being thrust quickly and forcibly into a liquid or other medium.</p> <p><i>Dad bravely picked up the <b>plunger</b> and went into the bathroom to get the toilet unclogged.</i></p>                |
| 110. | <b>whisper</b>   | \ 'wispər \<br>[ \ 'hwispər \ ] | <p>This word is originally English.</p> <p>verb</p> <p>to speak softly, especially with the aim of preserving secrecy.</p> <p><i>Before she goes to sleep, Leighton likes to <b>whisper</b> "I love you" to her favorite stuffed animal.</i></p>                                                                  |
| 111. | <b>fireworks</b> | \ 'fɪr,wɜrks \<br>              | <p>This word consists of originally English elements.</p> <p>plural noun</p> <p>a display or exhibition of devices for producing a striking display (as of light) by the burning of explosive materials.</p> <p><i>Each Labor Day, Monique and her parents watch the <b>fireworks</b> from their balcony.</i></p> |
| 112. | <b>drooped</b>   | \ 'drūpt \<br>                  | <p>This word came to English from Old Norse.</p> <p>verb</p> <p>took up a slouched or bent posture (as from exhaustion).</p> <p><i>As soon as the runner crossed the finish line, she <b>drooped</b> with exhaustion.</i></p>                                                                                     |

113. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- edge**                    \ 'ej \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with etch.]  
the cutting side of the blade of an instrument.  
*The **edge** of Marlon's kitchen knife was so dull that slicing tomatoes with it was impossible.*
114. **gently**                    \ 'jentlē \                    This word is from Latin-derived English.  
adverb  
quietly, gradually, slowly.  
*Uncle Chester, the family barbecue expert, can talk for hours about how you have to cook pork **gently** to get the best texture and flavor.*
115. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- pour**                    \ 'pɔr \                    This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Has homonym: pore, poor.]  
to dispense from a container.  
*Imelda asked her brother to **pour** her a cup of tea from the pot.*
116. **shower**                    \ 'shaʊr \                    This word is originally English.  
                                          [\ 'shaʊər \]  
noun  
a fall of rain that is of short duration or rapidly varying intensity over a limited area.  
*Asha regretted leaving her umbrella at home as she got soaked by the **shower** on the way to school.*
117. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- steel**                    \ 'stēl \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
[Has homonyms: steal, stele.]  
commercial iron that contains carbon in any amount up to about 1.7 percent.  
*Changing the carbon content of **steel** greatly affects its toughness and ability to be shaped.*
118. **together**                    \ tə'gethər \                    This word is originally English.  
adverb  
in or into one place or group or mass.  
*Once she got all her school supplies **together**, Jillian finally felt ready for the semester to start.*

119. **create**                    \krē'āt\  
 This word went from Latin to French to English.  
 verb  
 to bring about by a course of action or behavior.  
*Mr. Singh needs to **create** three new tasks so every student in his class will have their own job.*
120. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**angry**                    \'angrē\  
 This word consists of a part that went from Old Norse to English plus an English element.  
 adjective  
 [Could be confused with angary.]  
 feeling and showing a high degree of strong displeasure and usually of antagonism.  
*Martine decided to keep poking her brother until he got really **angry**.*
121. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**finally**                    \'fin'lē\  
 This word consists of a part that passed from Latin to French to English plus an English element.  
 adverb  
 [Has homonym: finely.]  
 after a certain space of time : at last : eventually.  
*After shoveling her sidewalk for the third time, Kadajah was relieved when it **finally** stopped snowing.*
122. **sketch**                    \'skech\  
 Probably originally imitative, this word passed from Italian to Dutch.  
 verb  
 to draw or paint a rough drawing representing an object or scene.  
*Ms. Smithers asked her art students to **sketch** the bowl of fruit in front of them.*
123. **worth**                    \'wɜrth\  
 This word is originally English.  
 preposition  
 having the value of : equal in value to.  
*Justine's comic book collection is **worth** at least \$57.*
124. **glittery**                    \'glitərē\  
 This word consists of an Old Norse-derived English word plus an English element.  
 adjective  
 sparkling, twinkling.  
*Shayna has a **glittery** shirt that she likes to wear every Friday.*

125. **really** \ 'rēlē \  
[\ 'rēələ \] This word is made up of an element that went from Latin to French to English plus an English element.  
adverb  
in actual fact : actually.  
*Lola was angry and didn't **really** mean what she said.*
126. **ground** \ 'graünd \ This word is originally English.  
noun  
the surface of the earth.  
*The map says that the treasure is buried five feet under the **ground**.*
127. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**corner** \ 'körnər \ This word went from Latin to French to English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with coroner.]  
the place where two streets or roads meet.  
*Miguel met his friends at the **corner** before hopping on the school bus.*
128. **again** \ ə'gen \  
[\ ə'gän \; nonstandard pron(s):  
\ ə'gin \] This word is originally English.  
adverb  
one more time.  
*Aaliyah tried the three-point shot **again** to see if she could get a basket.*
129. **April** \ 'āprəl \  
[\ 'āpril \] This word is from Latin, which probably formed it from an Etruscan word, and went through French before becoming English.  
noun  
the fourth month of the year.  
*Afternoon rain showers often happen during the month of **April**.*
130. **overcome** \ ,ōvər'kəm \ This word is originally English.  
verb  
to get the better of : to surmount or conquer.  
*With perseverance, you can **overcome** many challenges.*
131. **Thursday** \ 'thərz.dā \ This word is from an originally Old Norse word that then passed into English.  
noun  
the day following Wednesday.  
*Pizza is served every **Thursday** in the school cafeteria.*

132. **glasses** \ 'glasəz \ This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
a device used to correct defects of vision and consisting typically of two pieces of hard transparent material that are supported by a bridge resting on the nose and by sidepieces.  
*Jordan needs **glasses** in the classroom, but usually takes them off when he plays sports.*
133. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**climb** \ 'klɪm \ This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Has homonym: clime.]  
to get to the top of or go over typically with some effort.  
*Hector had to **climb** over the chain link fence to get the ball back.*
134. **mother** \ 'məʒər \ This word is originally English.  
noun  
a female parent.  
*Sandra's **mother** picked her up on most days after school.*
135. **cluttered** \ 'klʌtəd \ This word is from English.  
verb  
filled or covered with things in disorder or scattered at random.  
*Liam's room is always **cluttered** with toys, books, and clothes.*
136. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**flowers** \ 'flaʊəz \ This word passed from Latin to French to English.  
[\ 'flaʊərəz \]  
plural noun  
[Has homonym: flours.]  
plants grown or valued for their blossoms.  
*Yannick loves all **flowers**, but tulips and roses are his favorites.*
137. **bursting** \ 'bɜ:stɪŋ \ This word is originally English.  
verb  
being full to the point of breaking open or overflowing.  
*Melvin's suitcase was **bursting** with clothes for his vacation.*



138. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- able**                    \ 'ābəl \                    This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English.  
adjective  
[Has homonym: Abel.]  
having needed powers (as intelligence or strength) or resources to do something.  
*Janesha was glad that she was **able** to solve the math problem easily.*
139. **subway**                    \ 'səb.wā \                    This word consists of a Latin-derived English element plus an English element.  
noun  
a train built partly or entirely underground for local transit in metropolitan areas.  
*Lina woke up earlier than usual so she could catch the first **subway** into the city.*
140. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- wears**                    \ 'werz \                    This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Has homonym: wares.]  
uses for clothing or adornment.  
*Mei always **wears** sweatpants on Friday to get a head-start on weekend relaxing.*
141. **thumbs**                    \ 'thəmz \                    This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
the short and thick first digits of human hands that are opposable to the other fingers.  
*Angela drew silly faces on her **thumbs** to make her baby cousin laugh.*
142. **music**                    \ 'myüzik \                    This word passed from Greek to Latin to French to English.  
noun  
vocal or instrumental sounds having rhythm, melody, or harmony.  
*Darius could make amazing **music** with just a few plastic buckets, an old hubcap, and a stick.*
143. **present**                    \ 'prez<sup>ə</sup>nt \                    This word is from Latin-derived French.  
noun  
a gift.  
*Savoring the moment, Heidi slowly unwrapped the large **present**.*

144. **clearly**                    \ 'klɪrlē \                    This word is made up of an element that went from Latin to French to English plus an English element.  
adverb  
without doubt or question.  
*Jana's blank stare indicated that she **clearly** hadn't been listening to what her mother was saying.*
145. **anybody**                    \ 'enē.bədə \                    This word is from originally English parts.  
[ \ 'enē.bədə \ ]                    pronoun  
a person out of an indefinite number.  
*Seeing the huge traffic jam, Akbar asked a group of people on the sidewalk if **anybody** knew what was going on.*
146. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**shutters**                    \ 'ʃətərz \                    This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
[Could be confused with shudders.]  
covers or screens for windows or doors that are designed to keep light out or shut out the view.  
*The restaurant manager closes the **shutters** at sundown to keep the light out of diners' eyes.*
147. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**while**                    \ 'hwɪl \                    This word is originally English.  
[ \ 'wɪl \ ]                    noun  
[Has homonym: wile.]  
a period of time.  
*After a **while**, Yazzie hardly even noticed her braces.*
148. **stew**                    \ 'stü \                    This word passed to English from Latin-derived French but is probably originally from a Greek word plus a Latin element.  
[ \ 'styü \ ]                    noun  
a combination of fish or meat usually with vegetables prepared by cooking in a little liquid without boiling.  
*Giana wasn't a big fan of red meat, but she loved her grandma's beef **stew**.*
149. **thoughts**                    \ 'thòts \                    This word is from English.  
plural noun  
whatever things are in one's mind : ideas, opinions.  
*Maurice liked getting his **thoughts** down on paper every night, so he started keeping a journal.*

150. **endless**

\ 'endl̩s \

This word consists of an English part and an English element.

adjective

boundless : infinite.

*Shoveling the snow seemed like an **endless** task, but James finished it with a sense of satisfaction.*

## Fourth Grade

151. **valley** \ 'vālē \ This word passed to English from Latin-derived French.  
noun  
a low-lying area of land that is usually located between hills or mountains.  
*The little house was located in the **valley** between two mountains and was next to a small stream.*
152. **improve** \ im'prūv \ Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  
verb  
to make more excellent or desirable.  
*Janice's doctor told her that an exercise regimen would **improve** her health.*
153. **sudsy** \ 'sədzē \ This word consists of a Dutch element plus an English element.  
adjective  
full of the froth or bubbles formed on soapy water : frothy, foamy.  
*Veda was surprised by how **sudsy** the tub got the first time she gave her puppy a bath.*
154. **oddity** \ 'ädətē \ The first part of this word is from Old Norse and the second part is a Latin-derived element.  
noun  
something unique or curiously unusual.  
*Rahsaan Roland Kirk's ability to play multiple wind instruments simultaneously was a brilliant **oddity** in the world of jazz music.*
155. **yesterday** \ 'yestər.dā \ This word is originally English.  
[ \ 'yestərdē \ ]  
adverb  
on the day last past : on the day before today.  
*Jett knew he should have started his book report **yesterday**, and not on the morning that it was due.*
156. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**buckeye** \ 'bək.i \ This word is made up of English elements.  
noun  
[Could be confused with synonymous bug-eye.]  
the large nutlike seed of any North American shrub or tree of a genus that has hand-shaped leaves and showy flowers—called also "horse chestnut."  
*Molly keeps a **buckeye** in her pocket for good luck during Ohio State football games.*

157. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- bronze**                    \ 'brānz \
- This word is from perhaps a Latin word that became Italian and then French.
- noun
- [Could be confused with brawns.]
- a substance made of copper and tin that is used to make industrial items, art, and bells.
- The antique candlesticks that Maurice inherited from his great-aunt were made of **bronze**.*
158. **antlers**                    \ 'antlɜz \
- This word passed from Latin to French to English.
- plural noun
- horns of animals of the deer family, typically present only in the male.
- Looking into clearing with his binoculars, Malik counted an incredible 14 points on the huge buck's **antlers**.*
159. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- silence**                    \ 'sɪlən(t)s \
- This word passed from Latin to French to English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with silens.]
- absence of sound or noise.
- Mrs. Donahue asked that the class remain in complete **silence** until the fire drill ended.*
160. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- marble**                    \ 'mɑrbəl \
- Originally Greek, this word passed through Latin to French before coming to English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with marvel.]
- crystallized limestone that is capable of taking a high polish, and that is extensively used especially in architecture and sculpture.
- Michelangelo famously said that every block of stone has a sculpture trapped inside of it, and that he "saw the angel in the **marble** and carved" until he set it free.*
161. **nighttime**                    \ 'nɪt.tɪm \
- This word consists of two originally English elements.
- noun
- the time from dusk to dawn.
- The forest fires gave the sky an eerie glow at **nighttime**.*

162. **popovers**            \ 'pāp.ōvərz \            This word consists of an English element of imitative origin plus an originally English element.  
plural noun  
quick breads made from a thin batter of eggs, milk, and flour that steam expands them into hollow shells.  
*Popovers are an American version of what Britons would call Yorkshire pudding.*
163. **ailment**            \ 'ālmənt \            This word consists of an originally English part plus a Latin-derived English element.  
noun  
a bodily sickness, disorder, or chronic disease.  
*After waking up with a sore throat, Thalia made some tea to soothe her **ailment**.*
164. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**putty**                    \ 'pətē \            This word is from a French word.  
noun  
[Has homonym: puttee.]  
a cement with the consistency of dough used in fastening glass in sashes and stopping crevices in woodwork.  
*The contractor smoothed the new **putty** and inserted the double-paned glass into the window sash.*
165. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**cereal**                    \ 'sirēəl \            This word is from French or Latin, which formed it from a Latin name.  
noun  
[Has homonym: serial.]  
a prepared food of grain, such as oatmeal or cornflakes, eaten especially for breakfast.  
*Lamont was still eating his **cereal** when the school bus drove by his house.*
166. **insult**                \ 'in.səlt \            This word comes from Latin-derived French or Latin.  
noun  
an act or speech of disrespect or scorn.  
*Although Ella said it was just a joke, Rashad said he considered it an **insult**.*
167. **gallon**                \ 'galən \            This word is from a Latin-derived French word that then became English.  
noun  
a unit of liquid volume equal to 231 cubic inches.  
*Mary pumped a **gallon** of gas into a container to take home for the lawn mower.*

168. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- roughly**                    \ 'rəflē \                    This word is made up of English elements.  
adverb  
[Has homonym: ruffly.]  
with harshness or violence : severely.  
*Amir apologized later to his parents for how **roughly** he had closed the door when he was upset.*
169. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- The following word has two or more correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.*
- practice** or                    \ 'praktəs \                    This word went from Greek to Latin to French.  
**practise**                    verb  
[Could be confused with similarly defined nouns *practic* and *praxis*.]  
to perform an act often in order to acquire proficiency or skill.  
*Sara had to **practice** on the violin for two weeks before she could even make a pleasant sound.*
170. **fury**                    \ 'fyūrē \                    This word is from Latin-derived French.  
[ \ 'fyūrē \ ]                    noun  
violent anger : rage.  
*Georgio sometimes expresses his **fury** by punching a pillow, which is much better than punching other things.*
171. **howdy**                    \ 'haudē \                    This word is from an English phrase.  
interjection  
—used to express greeting.  
*The country singer opens all her concerts with "**Howdy**, y'all."*
172. **expressway**                    \ ik'spres.wā \                    This word is from a part that passed from Latin to French to English and an originally English part.  
noun  
a high-speed divided highway for through traffic with controlled access.  
*The traffic report warned commuters to avoid the **expressway** that morning because of a big pileup.*

173. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- razor**                    \ 'rāzər \                    This word is from an ultimately Latin-derived French word that then became English.
- noun  
[Has homonyms: raiser, razer.]  
a sharp fine-edged cutting instrument for shaving hair.  
*Bob nicked his chin while shaving with a new **razor**.*
174. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- hungrily**                \ 'hʌŋgrəlē \                This word consists of originally English elements.
- adverb  
[Could be confused with archaic synonym hungerly.]  
in a manner marked by strong desire or craving :  
longingly.  
*The wolf looked **hungrily** at Little Red Riding Hood before roaring, "The better to eat you with, my dear!"*
175. **outfits**                \ 'aʊt,fɪts \                This word consists of an originally English element plus a perhaps Dutch-derived English element.
- plural noun  
clothing designed to be worn on special occasions or in particular situations.  
*Nicole needs her big suitcase to hold all the **outfits** she wants for the vacation.*
176. **transform**            \ tran(t)s'fɔrm \            This word passed from Latin to English.
- verb  
to change completely or essentially in composition or structure.  
*Caterpillars **transform** into butterflies.*
177. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- amused**                    \ ə'myüzd \                    This word is from an element that went from Greek to Latin to French and an element that went from Latin to French.
- verb  
[Could be confused with mused.]  
entertained in a pleasant manner.  
*The reality show **amused** Jelisa for a few episodes, but after a while it became too predictable, so she stopped watching.*



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

**dessert**

\ dĕ'zĕrt \

This word is from a French word.

noun

[Has homonym: desert.]

a course of fruit, pastry, pudding, ice cream, or cheese served at the end of a meal.

*If the children had their way, **dessert** would be the only course of every meal.*

179. **thousand**

\ 'thaüz'nd \

This word is originally English.

adjective

being ten hundred in number.

*Gabe paid more than a **thousand** dollars for his new laptop.*

180. **ress**

\ 'kres \

This word is originally English.

noun

any of numerous plants of a family of herbs whose moderately pungent leaves are used in salads and garnishes.

*The egg and **ress** sandwich is a classic British snack.*

181. **combat**

\ 'käm.bat \

This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.

noun

a fight, encounter, or contest between individuals or groups.

*Denny challenged Marcel to a round of fierce thumb **combat**.*

182. **pantry**

\ 'pantrē \

This word went from Latin-derived French to English.

noun

a room or closet next to a kitchen used for storing food or glasses and dishes.

*Stella tried to put the snacks in the **pantry** out of reach of the children, but she underestimated their determination.*

183. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- Internet**                    \ 'intər.net \
- The first part of this word is originally Latin, and the second part is originally English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with intranet.]
- an electronic communications network that connects computer networks and organizational computer facilities around the world.
- Carrie has a hard time imagining what it might be like to live without the **Internet**.*
184. **pouch**                    \ 'paʊtʃ \
- This word is from an originally Germanic word that went through French before becoming English.
- noun
- a sack or satchel of moderate size for storing or transporting goods.
- Jonas the wizard always carries a small **pouch** of magical supplies, including diamond dust and mandrake root.*
185. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- bestie**                    \ 'bestē \
- This word is made up of English elements.
- noun
- [Could be confused with pesty.]
- a person's greatest friend.
- Julia met her **bestie**, Nasir, in the first grade.*
186. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- sewing**                    \ 'sōɪŋ \
- This word is originally English.
- verb
- [Has homonym: sowing.]
- uniting, attaching, or fastening by stitches made with a flexible thread or filament.
- Giana could hardly wait for her mother to finish **sewing** the new patch on her Girl Scout vest.*
187. **ignore**                    \ ɪg'nōr \
- This word passed from Latin to French.
- verb
- to refuse to take notice of.
- Grandma was convinced that the waitress in the restaurant was trying to **ignore** them.*

188. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- gather**                    \ 'gathər \                    This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Could be confused with gadder.]  
to bring together into a crowd or group.  
*Aunt Flora had Paula **gather** all the ingredients they needed to bake the cake.*
189. **glumly**                    \ 'glʌmlē \                    This word is originally English.  
adverb  
in a dismal, dreary, or gloomy manner.  
*Marjorie retreated **glumly** to her room after she lost the game.*
190. **stroll**                    \ 'strōl \                    This word is probably from German.  
noun  
an idle and leisurely walk.  
*Javier’s favorite part of his routine is his nightly **stroll** through the local park.*
191. **plaza**                    \ 'plazə \                    This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.  
[ \ 'plāzə \ ]  
noun  
a public square in a city or town.  
*The summer festival was held under the stars in the **plaza**.*
192. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- rotten**                    \ 'rät'n \                    This word passed to English from Old Norse.  
adjective  
[Has homonym: rottan/rotten.]  
decayed : putrid.  
*Once a summer, we put on our work clothes, go out in the garden, and have a good old-fashioned **rotten** tomato fight.*
193. **important**                    \ ɪm'pɔrt'nt \                    Originally Latin, this word went from Italian to French.  
adjective  
marked by or possessing weight or consequence : significant.  
*When he was awakened at 4 a.m. by a phone call, Shamar told the caller, “Whatever it is had better be **important**.”*

194. **peaceful**            \ 'pēsɹfəl \            This word consists of an element that passed from Latin to French to English plus an originally English element.  
adjective  
marked by or enjoying quiet or calm.  
*The lake was **peaceful** that morning, so Luka and his friends decided to take out the canoe.*
195. **flitting**            \ 'flitiŋ \            This word is from Scandinavian-derived English.  
verb  
moving briskly, irregularly, or intermittently usually from place to place.  
*Mariah watched the bumblebee **flitting** from flower to flower.*
196. **drawl**                \ 'drəl \                This word is probably from an originally English word.  
noun  
a manner of speaking in slow tones with lengthened vowels.  
*Eunice found Scott's southern **drawl** charming.*
197. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**squash**                \ 'skwəʃ \                This word is from Natick and Narragansett, indigenous languages of North America.  
[ \ 'skwɔʃ \ ]  
noun  
[Could be confused with swash.]  
any fruits of plants of a specific genus that are widely cultivated as vegetables.  
*Yasmeen served grilled **squash** on a bed of wild rice at her Thanksgiving feast.*
198. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**flea**                    \ 'flē \                    This word is originally English.  
noun  
[Has homonym: flee.]  
a wingless bloodsucking insect that has long legs adapted to leaping.  
*A **flea** can jump vertically up to seven inches and horizontally up to 13 inches, making it one of the best jumpers of all known animals.*

199. **stagecoach**      \ 'stāj.kōch \
- This word consists of a Latin word that passed through French to English plus a word probably originally from a Hungarian word of geographical derivation that passed through German and French before becoming English.
- noun
- a type of horse-drawn carriage that was used to make regular trips between stations while carrying people and goods.
- In the famous story, Cinderella's fairy godmother turned a pumpkin into a magical **stagecoach**.*
200. **dapper**      \ 'dapər \
- This word went from Dutch to English.
- adjective
- neat and trim in appearance.
- Salim looked **dapper** in his new suit and hat.*

## Fifth Grade

201. **wheezy**                    \ 'hwēzē \  
                                          [ \ 'wēzē \ ]
- This word consists of a probably Scandinavian-derived English word plus an English element.
- adjective
- inclined to breathe with difficulty with a usually audible whistling sound.
- Melody's first clue that she was getting a cold was that she was a little **wheezy** after her morning run.*
202. **vision**                    \ 'vīzhən \
- This word passed from Latin to French to English.
- noun
- something seen otherwise than by the ordinary sight.
- Ravi keeps having a **vision** of a giant bowling ball rolling toward him.*
203. **gloaming**                 \ 'glōmiŋ \
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- twilight : dusk.
- Bart heard the robins singing in the **gloaming**.*
204. **disdain**                    \ dəs'dān \  
                                          [ \ də'stān, dāz'dān \ ]
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
- noun
- a feeling of contempt for something regarded as unworthy of or beneath one : scorn.
- "This," said Clara with complete **disdain**, "is the worst book I have ever read."*
205. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- engulf**                    \ ɛn'gəlf \  
                                          [ \ ɛn'gəlf \ ]
- This word consists of a part that went from Latin to French to English plus a part that went from Greek to Latin to Italian to French to English.
- verb
- [Could be confused with obsolete variant ingulph.]
- to flow over and enclose : to overwhelm.
- The crowd watched as firefighters battled the blaze that threatened to **engulf** the building.*
206. **termite**                    \ 'tɜr.mīt \
- This word is from Latin.
- noun
- pale-colored soft-bodied social insects that live in colonies and feed on wood.
- A **termite** has two pairs of membranous wings nearly equal in size.*

|      |                    |                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 207. | <b>graduate</b>    | \ 'grajəwət \<br>[ \ 'grajəwāt \ ] | <p>This word came to English from Latin.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>one that has received an academic degree, a diploma, or a certificate.</p> <p><i>Arturo is a proud <b>graduate</b> of Riverside Academy.</i></p>                                                                                                                               |
| 208. | <b>furniture</b>   | \ 'fərnəchər \<br>                 | <p>This word is from an originally Germanic word that became French before becoming English.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>articles of convenience or decoration (as tables and chairs) for use in living quarters, offices, and public and private buildings.</p> <p><i>Edith sold most of her <b>furniture</b> before she moved to Florida.</i></p> |
| 209. | <b>invisible</b>   | \ in'vizəbəl \<br>                 | <p>This word is from Latin-derived French.</p> <p>adjective</p> <p>incapable of being seen through lack of physical substance.</p> <p><i>Bilbo slipped the ring onto his finger and became instantly <b>invisible</b>.</i></p>                                                                                                             |
| 210. | <b>manual</b>      | \ 'manyəwəl \<br>                  | <p>This word is from Latin.</p> <p>adjective</p> <p>designed for use or operation with the hands : worked by hand.</p> <p><i>Tiffany used her camera's <b>manual</b> focus function to achieve the desired effect in her photograph.</i></p>                                                                                               |
| 211. | <b>inscription</b> | \ in'skripʃən \<br>                | <p>This word came to English from Latin.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>text that is written or otherwise marked upon an object so as to create a lasting or public record.</p> <p><i>The chamber of commerce drafted the <b>inscription</b> that would appear on the city's newest monument.</i></p>                                                  |
| 212. | <b>composition</b> | \ .kämpə'zishən \<br>              | <p>This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>a written exercise done for a course in writing in school and usually intended to show study and care in arrangement.</p> <p><i>The teacher grades each <b>composition</b> on grammar, spelling, flow, and clarity of thought.</i></p>           |

213. **completely** \kəm'plētli\ This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English plus an English element.  
adverb  
fully : entirely.  
*To pass the kayak exam, Eduardo had to roll **completely** over, going into the water and then coming back to sitting position.*
214. **Afrobeat** \'ɑfrō.bēt\ This word is from an originally Latin geographical name and an English element.  
noun  
urban popular music originating in Nigeria in the late 1960s that emphasizes percussion rhythms and features elements of jazz and funk.  
*When Xander had studied drums for a few years, his teacher had him try some **Afrobeat** rhythms.*
215. **fascinated** \'fasə'nātəd\ This word came to English from Latin, which probably took it from a Greek word that was probably from a Thracian or Illyrian word.  
verb  
commanded the attention or interest of strongly or irresistibly.  
*The magician's tricks **fascinated** Eddie, especially the one with the bunny and the hat.*
216. **poisonous** \'pɔiz'nəs\ The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that went through French before becoming English, and the second part is from English.  
adjective  
having the qualities or effects of a substance that in the right amounts can harm or kill a living thing.  
*The guide taught Greer and her friends to identify several different **poisonous** mushrooms.*
217. **forearms** \'fɔr.ɑrmz\ This word consists of originally English elements.  
plural noun  
the parts of the upper limbs between the elbow and the wrist in primates.  
*To be the next American Ninja Warrior, Harini knew she would need to work on the strength of her **forearms**.*
218. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**inventory** \'invən.tɔrē\ This word is from Latin.  
noun  
[Could be confused with inventory.]  
an itemized list of current assets.  
*Gary checked the **inventory** to see if any items were out of stock.*



|      |                   |                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 219. | <b>recital</b>    | \ ri'sitəl \                        | <p>This word is from an originally Latin word plus an English element.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>an exhibition concert given by music pupils.</p> <p><i>After the <b>recital</b>, Mrs. Higgins hosted a reception for her piano students.</i></p>                                                                                                               |
| 220. | <b>gratitude</b>  | \ 'gratətüd \<br>[ \ 'gratətyüd \ ] | <p>This word is from Latin-derived French.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>thankfulness.</p> <p><i>Tim always shows <b>gratitude</b> to his parents for the sacrifices they have made for him to play competitive sports at an elite level.</i></p>                                                                                                                   |
| 221. | <b>intertwine</b> | \ intər'twɪn \                      | <p>This word consists of a Latin-derived English element plus an English part.</p> <p>verb</p> <p>to become mutually entangled or involved : to be twisted about one another.</p> <p><i>Mental health and physical health often <b>intertwine</b>, and it is difficult to address them apart from each other.</i></p>                                    |
| 222. | <b>drawers</b>    | \ 'drɔrz \<br>[ \ 'drɔərz \ ]       | <p>This word is originally English.</p> <p>plural noun</p> <p>sliding boxes that are opened by pulling out and closed by pushing in.</p> <p><i>Milo checked all three <b>drawers</b> of his dresser but couldn't find his favorite shirt.</i></p>                                                                                                        |
| 223. | <b>crookedly</b>  | \ 'krükədlē \                       | <p>This word is from an originally Old Norse part and English elements.</p> <p>adverb</p> <p>in a bent or twisted manner.</p> <p><i>The fender hung <b>crookedly</b> off the car after the accident.</i></p>                                                                                                                                             |
| 224. | <b>fiddlehead</b> | \ 'fidlhed \                        | <p>This word consists of a probably originally Latin part that passed to English plus an English element.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>one of the young unfurling fronds of certain ferns that are often eaten as greens.</p> <p><i>Iris steamed each fresh <b>fiddlehead</b> in a steam basket for precisely 12 minutes before gobbling up the whole lot.</i></p> |
| 225. | <b>ambush</b>     | \ ambʊsh \                          | <p>This word is from a French word formed from a Latin-derived element and a Germanic element.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>the act of attacking by surprise from a concealed position.</p> <p><i>The cat crouched in <b>ambush</b> next to the doorway, ready to pounce on the catnip toy.</i></p>                                                                |

226. **squire** \ 'skwīr \  
 [ \ 'skwīər \ ] Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  
noun  
a shield bearer or armor-bearer of a knight.  
*During a lull in the battle, each knight's squire came forward with food, water, and replacement weapons.*
227. **precious** \ 'preshəs \ This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.  
adjective  
of great value or high price.  
*The Hope Diamond, a 45.5 carat blue diamond, is one of the most precious items in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.*
228. **occupy** \ 'äkypī \ This word passed from Latin to French to English.  
verb  
to reside in as an owner or tenant.  
*Hanzhi and Liz occupy the basement apartment in a beautiful old rowhouse.*
229. **devotion** \ də'vōshən \  
 [ \ də'vōshən \ ] This word passed from Latin to French to English.  
noun  
strong attachment : zeal, enthusiasm.  
*Jair's devotion to animals led him to volunteer at the local shelter three days a week.*
230. **fragrant** \ 'frāgrənt \ This word passed from Latin to English.  
adjective  
having a sweet smell or pleasing odor.  
*In the early spring, the lilacs in the park open their fragrant light purple flowers.*
231. **saucer** \ 'sōsər \ This word is from a Latin-derived French word that then became English.  
noun  
a small shallow dish for holding a cup.  
*While washing the dishes, Gurpreet accidentally broke a saucer.*
232. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**confident** \ 'känfədənt \  
 [ \ 'känfədənt \ ] This word is from Latin.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with confidant.]  
characterized by a strong, bold belief in oneself, and by freedom from fear, doubt, and worry.  
*Kiara's confident manner convinced the interviewer that she would be a good fit at the organization.*

233. **submerged**          \ səb'mərjɪd \          This word is from Latin.  
verb  
plunged into water or other fluid.  
*Blaze gasped as he realized his cell phone had been **submerged** in the swimming pool.*
234. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**replace**                  \ rɪ'plās \          This word consists of an English part plus an element that passed from Greek to Latin to French to English.  
verb  
[Could be confused with replays.]  
to provide a substitute for.  
*When Sigmund broke his sister's drone, he promised her he would **replace** it.*
235. **diamond**              \ 'dɪmənd \          This word is from a word that went from Greek to Latin to French to English.  
[ \ 'dɪəmənd \ ]  
noun  
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**.*
236. **responsible**          \ rɪ'spän(t)səbəl \      This word consists of a Latin part plus an English element.  
adjective  
answerable as the primary cause, motive, or agent.  
*Mom asked who was **responsible** for the big smear of dirt on the carpet.*
237. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**hobbit**                      \ 'hɒbɪt \          This word is from a fictional name.  
noun  
[Could be confused with hoppet.]  
a member of a fictitious peaceful and genial race of small, humanlike creatures in the stories of J.R.R. Tolkien.  
*Quinn recently explained to his mother that he was now a **hobbit**, which meant that he would be partaking in seven meals a day instead of three.*

238. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- insulation**            \ ,in(t)sə'lāshən \  
                                  [ \ ,in(t)syə'lāshən, ,inshə'lāshən \ ]
- The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is from English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with installation.]
- material that slows the passage of heat, electricity, or sound.
- Because the lake house has so little **insulation**, the Jones family always leaves before the cold weather arrives.*
239. **stitchery**            \ 'stichərəē \
- This word consists of an originally English part plus an English element.
- noun
- work (as embroidery, knitting, needlepoint) other than plain sewing : needlework.
- Diego admired the detailed **stitchery** on his grandmother's handmade quilt.*
240. **wafting**            \ 'wäftiŋ \  
                                  [ \ 'wäftiŋ \ ]
- This word came to English from Dutch or German.
- verb
- causing to move or go lightly by or as if by the impulse of wind or waves.
- The smell of fresh cookies was **wafting** into Mikey's room from the kitchen below.*
241. **deliberately**        \ də'libərətlē \  
                                  [ \ də'libərətlē \ ]
- This word consists of an originally Latin word plus an English element.
- adverb
- in a slow, unhurried, and steady manner.
- Dad spoke carefully and **deliberately** so Jake and Meg wouldn't misunderstand him.*
242. **wisdom**            \ 'wizdəm \
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- information gained over time.
- When facing a difficult choice, it can help to consult the **wisdom** of family and friends.*
243. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- fowl**                    \ 'faʊl \
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- [Has homonym: foul.]
- a chicken; especially : an adult hen.
- After hunting for the missing **fowl** all around the yard, Jane was glad to see she was safe in her nesting box.*

244. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- possible**            \ 'päsəbəl \
- This word went from Latin to French before becoming English.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with possible.]  
falling within the bounds of what may be done or be conceived within the framework of nature, custom, or manners.  
*Until Roger Bannister did it in 1954, many people did not think it was **possible** to run a mile in under four minutes.*
245. **appreciation**            \ ə.prēshē'āshən \
- [ \ ə.prishē'āshən, ə.prēsē'āshən \ ]
- This word is from Latin-derived French.  
noun  
expression of gratification and approval or gratitude.  
*Julio mailed his veterinarian a card as a token of **appreciation** for the top-notch care she had provided for Julio’s hamster.*
246. *The following word has two or more correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.*
- doughnut** or            \ 'dō.nət \
- donut**
- This word is from originally English parts.  
noun  
[Alternate spelling is chiefly U.S.]  
a small cake usually shaped like a ring and fried in deep fat.  
*Everyone knew that Bill’s Bakery was the place to get the best **doughnut** in town.*
247. **awfully**            \ 'əfələ \
- This word is from an Old-Norse derived English word and English elements.  
adverb  
extremely, very.  
*“I’m **awfully** sorry to bother you,” the woman said, “but can I borrow your phone?”*
248. **spacious**            \ 'spāshəs \
- This word went from Latin to French to English.  
adjective  
affording much room : not narrow or constricted : roomy.  
*Celinda’s **spacious** closet had plenty of room for toys and clothes.*
249. **intimidate**            \ in'timədāt \
- This word comes from Latin.  
verb  
to make fearful.  
*The prosecuting attorney was dismissed from the case after she tried to **intimidate** a witness.*

250. **ourselves**

\är'selvz\

[\ aür'selvz\ ]

This word is originally English.

plural pronoun

those identical ones that are we.

*When Dad asked the twins why they were heading to the kitchen, they responded, "We're getting snacks for **ourselves**."*

## Sixth Grade

251. **inscrutable**            \ in'skrütəbəl \            This word is from Latin.  
adjective  
not readily comprehensible : mysterious.  
*Kayla's grin was so **inscrutable** that no one could tell whether she was happy or up to something mischievous.*
252. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- sacred**                    \ 'sākɹəd \            Originally Latin, this word passed through French before becoming English.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with **sacrad**.]  
religious in nature, association, or use.  
*Claude's graduate architecture studies focused on **sacred** buildings such as Gothic cathedrals.*
253. *The following word has two or more correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.*
- mantel** or                \ 'mantəl \            This word is from Latin-derived French.  
**mantle**                    noun  
the shelf above a fireplace.  
*Luca dusted the clock that sat on the **mantel**.*
254. **quip**                    \ 'kwɪp \            This word is perhaps from Latin.  
verb  
to make witty or funny observations or responses on the spur of the moment.  
*Jimmy's ability to **quip** was both a blessing and a curse, depending on the audience.*
255. **salute**                \ sə'lüt \            This word is from Latin.  
verb  
to give a sign of respect, courtesy, or goodwill to.  
*The gentleman tipped his hat to **salute** the police officer as he walked by.*
256. **terrify**                \ 'terəfɪ \            This word is from Latin.  
verb  
to fill with stark fear : to frighten greatly.  
*Levi hopes that his mummy costume will **terrify** the other trick-or-treaters in his neighborhood.*

257. **syllables**            \ 'siləbəlz \
- This word passed from Greek to Latin to French to English.
- plural noun
- units of spoken language that consist of vowel or consonant sounds alone or accompanied by other consonant sounds.
- Miss Callahan told the class that the best way to count the number of **syllables** in a word is by clapping.*
258. **bamboozled**            \ bam'büzəld \
- This word is of unknown origin.
- verb
- concealed one's true motives from (someone) by elaborately feigning good intentions so as to gain an end : hoodwinked.
- When the luxury watch he had bought stopped working after an hour, Mo suspected that the nice men on the street might have **bamboozled** him.*
259. **delegation**            \ ,delə'gāshən \
- [ \ ,delə'gāshən \ ]
- This word is from Latin.
- noun
- one or more persons appointed or chosen to represent others (as in congress).
- The student **delegation** spoke at the conference about the costs of inaction for young people.*
260. **replica**                \ 'repləkə \
- [ \ nonstandard pron(s): 'repləkə \ ]
- This word went from Latin to Italian.
- noun
- a copy of an original work of art.
- Katie bought a **replica** of Van Gogh's "The Starry Night" to hang in her dining room.*
261. *The following word has two or more correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.*
- flummoX** or                \ 'fləməks \
- flummix** or                [ \ 'fləmiks \ ]
- flummux**
- This word is of unknown origin.
- verb
- [Alternate spellings are less common.]
- to throw into perplexity; embarrass greatly : confound.
- The board game's complicated rules are likely to **flummoX** new players.*
262. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- voracious**                \ vò'rāshəs \
- The first part of this word is from Latin, and the second part is from English.
- adjective
- [Could be confused with ferocious, veracious.]
- excessively eager : avid, insatiable.
- Chloe is a **voracious** reader who visits her local library nearly every day in the summer.*



263. **amphitheater**      \ 'am(p)fə.thēətər \
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
- noun
- a circular or semicircular building with rising tiers of seats about a central open space.
- The English class went to an **amphitheater** to view a performance of Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
264. **thorax**      \ 'thōr.aks \
- Originally Greek, this word went into Latin before becoming English.
- noun
- the portion of an insect body that is the middle of the three chief divisions.
- The **thorax** of an ant consists of three segments, each having a pair of legs.*
265. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- reference**      \ 'refərən(t)s \
- This word is formed from two originally Latin elements.
- noun
- [Has homonym: plural noun referents.]
- a book or a passage in a work to which a reader is directed.
- When Jariel checked the **reference**, he found that the author had made a mistake.*
266. **sausage**      \ 'sôsij \
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
- noun
- highly seasoned ground meat that is stuffed in casings which are tied shut at both ends.
- Harry's favorite pizza is topped with **sausage** and onions.*
267. **Arabic**      \ 'arəbik \
- This word is from a word that originated in Arabic and then passed from Greek to Latin to French to English.
- noun
- a Semitic language of parts of the Middle East and northern Africa that has numerous dialects but in the written form usually conforms to the classical standards of the Qur'an.
- Arabic** is traditionally written from right to left.*
268. **disclaimer**      \ dis'klāmər \
- This word is from Latin-derived French.
- noun
- a denial or disavowal of legal demand for compensation, benefits, or payment.
- The candy came with a **disclaimer** that the company would not take legal responsibility for injuries that resulted from putting a piece up one's nose.*

269. **incubator**            \ 'ɪŋkʏə.bātər \  
                                                      [ \ 'ɪŋkʏə.bātər \ ]
- This word is from Latin.  
noun  
an apparatus for housing premature or sick babies in an environment of controlled humidity, oxygen supply, and temperature.  
*Who would have thought that the star linebacker spent the first three months of his life in an **incubator**?*
270. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**fallow**                    \ 'fa.lō \
- This word is originally English.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with fellow.]  
left untilled or unsown after plowing : uncultivated.  
*The farmer left the field **fallow** for a season in order to replenish the nutrients in the soil.*
271. **congregation**        \ kəŋgri'gāshən \
- This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.  
noun  
an assembly of persons meeting for worship and religious instruction.  
*Pastor Daniel asked the **congregation** to support the upcoming bake sale.*
272. **reindeer**             \ 'rān.dir \
- The first part of this word is from Old Norse, and the second part is an originally English word.  
noun  
any of several deers that inhabit the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America that are often domesticated and used for drawing sleds and as a source of food.  
*During Hiro's trip to northern Sweden, he especially enjoyed riding in a sleigh drawn by a **reindeer**.*
273. **quotation**            \ kwō'tāshən \
- This word is from Latin.  
noun  
a passage referred to, repeated, or adduced especially as evidence or illustration.  
*The reporter was prepared with a **quotation** from the candidate's speech if she attempted to deny the claim.*
274. **mischievous**         \ 'mɪschəvəs \  
                                                      [ \ 'mɪschəvəs;  
nonstandard pron(s): məs'chəvəs \ ]
- This word is from a word from Latin-derived French plus an English element.  
adjective  
tending to cause annoyance, trouble, or minor injury to others.  
*Leroy's **mischievous** behavior got him grounded for a week.*

275. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- bunions**                    \ 'bʌnyənz \                    This word is probably an irregular form of an English word that was probably formed from a French word.
- plural noun  
[Could be confused with banians/banyans.]  
inflamed swellings of the small fluid-filled sacs on the first joints of the big toes.  
*Darrel wears special padded shoes to reduce the pain and swelling from his **bunions**.*
276. **superior**                    \ sʊ'piəriər \                    This word went from Latin to French to English.
- adjective  
notably excellent of its kind : surpassingly good.  
*Jin is a **superior** athlete and plays varsity football, basketball, and hockey.*
277. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- verve**                    \ 'vɜrv \                    This word is from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
- noun  
[Could be confused with verb.]  
energy, vitality.  
*Nile still makes the occasional mistake on stage, but the **verve** of his guitar playing always gets the audience moving.*
278. **fluke**                    \ 'flük \                    This word is of unknown origin.
- noun  
an extraordinary stroke of good or bad luck.  
*Sam was smart enough to realize that his win was nothing more than a **fluke**.*
279. **Brooklyn**                    \ 'brʉklən \                    This word is a U.S. geographical name.
- geographical entry  
a former city (1834–98) on Long Island that is now a borough of New York City.  
*Luminaries with roots in **Brooklyn** include Ruth Bader Ginsburg, George Gershwin, Spike Lee, and Jay-Z.*

280. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- provision** \ prə'vɪzhən \  
[\ prō'vɪzhən \ ]
- This word passed from Latin to French to English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with prevision.]  
a stipulation (as a clause in a statute or contract) made in advance.  
*Sadly, Mr. Sheng did not read the **provision** in the contract that the warranty would become invalid if the buyer touched the product or used it in any way.*
281. **gastritis** \ ga'strītās \
- This word consists of originally Greek elements.  
noun  
inflammation of the stomach especially of its mucous membrane.  
*A big dinner of spicy food gave Mitsuki a bad case of **gastritis** that night.*
282. **desecration** \ de'si'krāshən \
- This word is from Latin.  
noun  
the act or an instance of treating (an object of veneration or admiration) irreverently often in a way to provoke outrage on the part of others.  
*The park hired more rangers to prevent the **desecration** of the natural landscape at the hands of messy and careless guests.*
283. **tostones** \ tō'stōnāz \
- This word passed from Latin-derived Spanish.  
plural noun  
thick slices of green plantain that are fried, flattened, and then fried again.  
*Nigel ordered his burrito with a side of **tostones**.*
284. **bionic** \ bī'ānik \
- This word is from originally Greek parts and an English element.  
adjective  
having natural capability or performance enhanced by or as if by computerized or electromechanical devices.  
*The **bionic** goggles allowed Mark to zoom in, see in low light, and sense thermal masses.*
285. **serenity** \ sə'renətē \
- The first part of this word passed from Latin to French, and the second part is an English element that passed from Latin to French.  
noun  
the quality or state of being calm or peaceful.  
*Nothing ever ruffled the **serenity** of the queen’s expression.*

286. **platypus**            \ 'plætəpəs \  
                                  [ \ 'pladēpəs, 'platəpūs \ ]
- This word passed from Greek to Latin.  
noun  
a small egg-laying aquatic mammal of southern and eastern Australia and Tasmania.  
*Peri asked for a pet **platypus** for her birthday after seeing the unusual creature swimming in a zoo.*
287. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- captain**                \ 'kaptən \
- This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with captan, capitan.]  
an officer in charge of any ship and responsible for its navigation and for direction of its operations.  
*The **captain** of the little riverboat steered it steadily into the harbor.*
288. **sultanate**            \ 'səltˌnət \  
                                  [ \ 'səltənāt \ ]
- This word consists of an originally Arabic word that passed into French before being adopted by English plus an English element.  
noun  
a state or country governed by a king or ruling sovereign especially of a Muslim state.  
*Arhat’s ancestors ruled a small **sultanate** on the Arabian Peninsula.*
289. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- Arctic**                 \ 'ɑrktik \  
                                  [ \ 'ɑrtik \ ]
- This word went from Greek to Latin to English.  
adjective  
[Has homonym: archaic artic.]  
relating to the region around the north pole to approximately 65 degrees north.  
*In the **Arctic** region, there is a 24-hour period each year where the sun never rises, and another where the sun never sets.*
290. **havens**              \ 'hāvənz \
- This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
places offering favorable opportunities or conditions.  
*The mayor thought the city needed more **havens** for kids with unstable housing.*

|                         |                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 291. <b>diode</b>       | \ 'di.əd \                             | <p>This word is made up of ultimately Greek elements.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>an electron tube having two electrodes, a cathode, and an anode.</p> <p><i>A <b>diode</b> is crucial for converting alternating current (which is what comes out of most American power outlets) to the direct current used in many household appliances.</i></p>                                    |
| 292. <b>Oman</b>        | \ ɔ'män \<br>[ \ ɔ'man \ ]             | <p>This word is a Middle Eastern geographical name.</p> <p>geographical entry</p> <p>country in Asia in southeastern Arabia bordering on the Arabian Sea; a sultanate; capital Muscat.</p> <p><i>The ancient network of underground irrigation channels in <b>Oman</b> were designated a UNESCO heritage site in 2006.</i></p>                                                |
| 293. <b>vultures</b>    | \ 'vəlchərz \                          | <p>This word passed to English from Latin.</p> <p>plural noun</p> <p>large birds that are related to hawks, eagles, and falcons but have weaker claws and a usually naked head, and subsist chiefly or entirely on the dead and putrefying flesh of animals.</p> <p><i>Gino swerved as he drove past four turkey <b>vultures</b> that were feasting on a dead possum.</i></p> |
| 294. <b>information</b> | \ ɪnfər'mæʃən \                        | <p>This word is from Latin-derived French.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>knowledge of a particular event or situation.</p> <p><i>Emil is collecting <b>information</b> about the Crimean War to add authenticity to his screenplay.</i></p>                                                                                                                                              |
| 295. <b>disgruntled</b> | \ dəs'grəntɪd \<br>[ \ dɔ'skrəntɪd \ ] | <p>This word consists of an originally English word plus English elements.</p> <p>verb</p> <p>put in bad humor : gave rise to peevish dissatisfaction in.</p> <p><i>Mr. McKibben was <b>disgruntled</b> to see children on his perfectly manicured lawn despite the abundance of “Keep Off” signs.</i></p>                                                                    |
| 296. <b>privilege</b>   | \ 'prɪvəlɪj \<br>[ \ 'prɪvlɪj \ ]      | <p>This word is from Latin-derived French.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>a right granted as a peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor.</p> <p><i>Mr. Neng grants his neighbors the <b>privilege</b> of fishing in his pond.</i></p>                                                                                                                                                        |

297. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- turban**                    \ 'tɜrbən \
- This word is from an originally Persian word that went from Turkish to Italian to French.
- noun
- [Has homonym: turbine.]
- a headdress consisting of a long cloth that is wrapped around a cap or directly around the head.
- A camel driver wearing a gray **turban** asked Sandra if she would like to tour the village on camelback.*
298. **Vaseline**            \ ,vasə'leɪn \
- This word is a trademark.
- trademark
- a yellowish semisolid mass used primarily as a base for ointments and as a protective dressing (as for burns).
- Parker's grandmother suggested using **Vaseline** to soothe his chapped lips.*
299. **droll**                    \ 'drɔl \
- This word is from a Dutch word that went into French.
- adjective
- having a whimsical, humorous, or odd character.
- Steve's excuses are sometimes so **droll** that his parents can't help laughing.*
300. **sentinel**              \ 'sentənəl \
- [ \ 'sentnəl \ ]
- This word is from a Latin word that became Italian and then French.
- noun
- one that watches or guards.
- The **sentinel** in the tower peered into the distance through a telescope.*

## Seventh Grade

301. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- gorilla**                    \ gə'rilə \                    This word is from a Greek word that passed into Latin.  
noun  
[Has homonym: guerrilla.]  
a large anthropoid ape of the forest region of equatorial West Africa.  
*The behavior of the **gorilla** has been extensively studied by anthropologists and zoologists.*
302. **sprocket**                    \ 'spräkət \                    This word is of unknown origin.  
noun  
a tooth or a part that juts out (as on the edge of a wheel) shaped so as to engage with a chain.  
*Elle placed a drop of oil on a **sprocket** on her bike so the chain would move more freely.*
303. **nondescript**                    \ nändi'skript \                    The first part of this word went from Latin to French to English and the second part is from Latin.  
adjective  
lacking distinguishing characteristics or a distinctive character.  
*Miranda couldn't stand being in a **nondescript** room and had soon covered every wall with art and posters.*
304. **malicious**                    \ mə'lishəs \                    This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.  
adjective  
marked by evil intention.  
*The vandals were charged with breaking and entering and **malicious** destruction of property.*
305. **innards**                    \ 'inərdz \                    This word is from an English word.  
plural noun  
the internal parts of a structure or mechanism.  
*Because he repairs computers for a living, the **innards** of several machines are strewn all over Rick's workshop.*
306. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- demure**                    \ də'myūr \                    This word is perhaps from a Latin-derived French word.  
adjective  
[ \ də'myūr \ ]  
[Could be confused with demur.]  
marked by quiet modesty or restraint : shy.  
*Sonja's classmates mistook her **demure** behavior for standoffishness.*



307. **pervading**            \ pər'vādiŋ \            This word is from Latin.  
verb  
spreading throughout : permeating.  
*The smell of fresh pie **pervading** the house made Neveah's mouth water.*
308. **insufferable**        \ in'səfərəbəl \        This word consists of a Latin-derived English elements plus a Latin-derived French word that passed into English.  
adjective  
intolerable especially by reason of assumed superiority.  
*Samantha found her colleague's constant bragging to be **insufferable**.*
309. **dynasty**              \ 'dīnəstē \              This word is from Greek.  
[ \ 'dī.nəstē, 'dīnəstē \ ]        noun  
a family that establishes and maintains its position of power for generations.  
*The leading actress in Tom's favorite movie is a fourth-generation member of a well-known theatrical **dynasty**.*
310. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**pews**                      \ 'pyüz \                      This word is from an originally Greek word that passed through Latin and French before becoming English.  
plural noun  
[Could be confused with puce.]  
benches with backs fixed in rows in a church.  
*One of Joshua's jobs at church was making sure there were hymnals at all the **pews**.*
311. **petticoat**            \ 'petē.kōt \            This word came from one element that went from French to English and another that went from Germanic to French to English.  
[ \ 'petə.kōt \ ]                      noun  
a skirt that is usually a little shorter than outer clothing, is made with a ruffled edge, and is worn under other clothing.  
*Grandmother looked in the mirror to make sure that her **petticoat** was not showing.*
312. **incarnated**         \ ən'kārnatəd \         This word is from Latin.  
[ \ 'in.kārnatəd \ ]                verb  
gave bodily form and substance to.  
*In Hinduism, the god Vishnu is said to have **incarnated** himself as a fish, a boar, and a tortoise, among several other forms.*

313. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- incited**                    \ ɪn'sītəd \
- This word is from an originally Latin word that passed into French.
- verb
- [Could be confused with *insighted*.]
- moved to a course of action : stirred up.
- Meera was unhappy with her math teacher's attendance policy, so she **incited** a class-wide protest.*
314. **extravagant**            \ ik'stravəgənt \
- [ \ ek'stravəgənt \ ]
- This word passed from Latin to French to English.
- adjective
- wildly exaggerated often to the point of absurdity : pushed beyond credibility.
- No one really believed Otto's **extravagant** stories, but they loved hearing them anyway.*
315. **societal**                \ sə'siətəl \
- [ \ sə'siətəl \ ]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to French plus an English element.
- adjective
- of or relating to a community with common traditions, institutions, and interests.
- Both candidates promised to cure the most vexatious **societal** woes.*
316. **steeds**                 \ 'stēdz \
- This word is originally English.
- plural noun
- horses; especially : spirited horses for state or war.
- The band of cowboys dismounted from their **steeds** so they could enter the general store.*
317. **dilute**                 \ dī'lūt \
- [ \ də'lūt, dīl'yūt \ ]
- This word is from Latin.
- verb
- to make less concentrated : to diminish the strength or flavor of something.
- The chef decided to **dilute** the salty sauce with a little water.*
318. **destitution**            \ ,destə'tüshən \
- [ \ ,destə'tyüshən \ ]
- This word went from Latin to English.
- noun
- deprivation of the necessities of life : extreme poverty.
- The food pantry helped people who found themselves in a state of **destitution** during the economic downtown.*
319. **tripe**                  \ 'trīp \
- This word passed to English from French.
- noun
- a wall of the stomach of an animal that chews cud and especially of the ox used as an article of food.
- Tripe** is the central ingredient in menudo, a popular stew in Mexican cuisine.*

320. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- contagion**            \kən'tājən\  
 This word is from Latin-derived French.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with contagium.]  
 the process by which disease is transmitted from one person to another by direct or indirect means.  
*Frequent handwashing has been found to be effective in disrupting the **contagion** of the common cold.*
321. **slakes**            \ 'slāks \  
 This word is originally English.  
 verb  
 brings (as thirst) to an end with or as if with refreshing drink : satisfies.  
*On a hot day, nothing **slakes** Fernando's thirst like a cool fruit smoothie.*
322. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- recede**            \ri'sēd\  
 This word is from Latin.  
 verb  
 [Could be confused with reseed.]  
 to move back or away : to withdraw.  
*The plovers would run away whenever the waves came, and then run back to the sand to find food as the water started to **recede**.*
323. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- wok**            \ 'wāk \  
 This word is from Cantonese, a dialect of Chinese.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with walk.]  
 a large bowl-shaped cooking utensil used especially in stir-frying.  
*Lydia received an electric **wok** as a housewarming gift.*
324. **expulsion**        \ik'spəlshən\  
                               [\ 'ek'spəlshən\  
 This word came to English from Latin.  
 noun  
 summary removal from membership or association.  
*Herman faces **expulsion** from his club for neglecting to pay his membership dues.*

325. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- incense**                    \ 'in.sen(t)s \
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with insense.]
- the perfume or the smoke emitted from spices and gums when burned.
- Incense** filled the chapel with a sweet fragrance.*
326. **magistrates**            \ 'majə.strāts \
- [ \ 'majəstrāts \ ]
- This word came to English from Latin.
- plural noun
- local officials exercising administrative and often judicial functions.
- Judges are elected by the people of a county, whereas **magistrates** are appointed by the court.*
327. **uncanny**                \ ən'kanē \
- This word is made up of originally English elements.
- adjective
- arousing feelings of dread or of inexplicable strangeness.
- The resemblance between the two strangers was simply **uncanny**.*
328. **communing**            \ kə'myüniŋ \
- This word went from Latin to French before becoming English.
- verb
- gaining an earnest or deep feeling of unity, appreciation, and receptivity.
- Whenever Aaliyah rowed out to the center of the still lake, she had a deep sense of **communing** with the spirit of the place.*
329. **decibels**                \ 'desə.belz \
- This word was formed from an originally Latin part plus a part from an American name.
- plural noun
- degrees of loudness.
- The home crowd turned up the **decibels** to distract the opposing team before the crucial play.*

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

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

**kung fu**

\,kəŋ'fū\  
[\,kúŋ'fú\  
]

This entry is from Cantonese or the dialect of Chinese spoken in Beijing.

noun

any of various Chinese martial arts that are practiced especially for self-defense, exercise, and spiritual growth.

*Many of the movements in traditional **kung fu** imitate the fighting positions and movements of various animals.*

331. **punctually**

\'pəŋ(k)chəwəlē\  
[\ 'pəŋ(k)shəwəlē\  
]

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

adverb

in a manner marked by exact adherence to an appointed time.

*Dorian arrived **punctually** when the party was supposed to start and was surprised to find he was the only one there.*

332. **Illinois**

\,ilə'noi\  
[\,ilə'noiz\  
]

This word is a U.S. geographical name.

geographical entry

state in the central part of the U.S. having the Mississippi River as its western boundary; capital Springfield.

*Chicago is the largest city in **Illinois** and the third largest city, by population, in the United States (after New York City and Los Angeles).*

333. **repose**

\rə'pōz\  
]

This word is from Latin-derived French.

noun

a state of resting after exertion or strain.

*Caleb headed for the hammock to enjoy a few hours of much-needed **repose**.*

334. **malnutrition**

\,malnū'trīshən\  
[\,malnyū'trīshən\  
]

This word consists of two originally Latin parts that passed through French before becoming English.

noun

faulty nourishment due to a lack of or imbalance in substances that promote growth and provide energy.

*Sandy was saddened to see that most of the animals in the shelter were suffering from **malnutrition**.*

335. **hitherto**            \ ,hɪθər'tu \            This word was formed in English from English elements.  
adverb  
up to this time : until now.  
*Frieda has discovered an opening to a **hitherto** unknown cave.*
336. **indignant**            \ ɪn'dɪgnənt \            This word is from Latin.  
adjective  
marked by deep-felt resentment or anger.  
*Mr. Smith was **indignant** over the committee's decision.*
337. **tunic**                    \ 'tʊnɪk \            This word is from an originally Semitic word that  
[ \ 'tyʊnɪk \ ]            passed into Latin.  
noun  
a simple slip-on garment worn by men and women of ancient Greece and Rome.  
*Ross likes the look of the **tunic** he will wear in the local theater's production of Antigone [an-TIH-guh-nee].*
338. **interstellar**            \ ,ɪntər'stelər \            This word consists of a Latin-derived English element plus an originally Latin part.  
adjective  
located among the stars or passing from one star to another.  
*According to NASA, only two spacecraft have made it to **interstellar** space: Voyager 1 and Voyager 2.*
339. *The following word has two or more correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.*
- patronize** or            \ 'pɑtrənɪz \            Originally from a Latin word, this word passed to  
**patronise**                    [ \ 'pɑtrənɪz \ ]            English from Latin or French.  
verb  
[Alternate spelling is British.]  
to adopt an air of superiority and condescension toward someone.  
*Kiana doesn't like certain kinds of compliments if she suspects the person is trying to **patronize** her.*
340. **Laundromat**            \ 'ləʊndrəmət \            This word is from a U.S. trademark.  
[ \ 'ləndrəmət \ ]            noun  
a self-service laundry.  
*Gabby loved hearing the quarters pour out of the change machine at the **Laundromat**.*



347. **horticulture**      \ 'hɔrtəkəlchər \      This word consists of two originally Latin elements plus an English element.  
 noun  
 the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants.  
*Mr. Sakai's skill in **horticulture** has won him many blue ribbons at gardening shows.*
348. **commandments**      \ kə'man(d)mənts \      This word was formed in French from Latin-derived elements.  
 plural noun  
 acts of directing authoritatively or what is directed in such a manner.  
*Mr. Ben's class rules are posted next to the dry erase board and are sometimes called the Ben **Commandments**.*
349. **deadpan**      \ 'ded,pən \      This word is from two originally English words.  
 verb  
 to act in a manner marked by complete absence of expression or mobility.  
*Tanisha tries to **deadpan** when she tells jokes, but she always ends up giggling.*
350. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- koi**      \ 'kɔi \      This word is from Japanese.  
 noun  
 [Has homonym: coy.]  
 a soft-finned freshwater fish that inhabits ponds and is indigenous to Asia but is extensively reared elsewhere in artificial ponds—called also carp.  
*The oldest **koi** ever recorded lived to be 226 years old.*



## Eighth Grade

351. **pixels**                    \ 'pɪksəlz \  
                                          [ \ 'pɪks.əlz \ ]
- This word consists of elements from originally Latin words.
- plural noun
- the numerous small discrete elements that together constitute an image (as on a television screen).
- After Shayla dropped her phone, the **pixels** no longer aligned properly on one part of the screen.*
352. **lasso or lasso**                    \ 'lɑ.sə \  
                                          [ \ 'lɑ'sü \ ]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.
- noun
- [Alternate spelling is less common.]
- a rope with a running noose that is used especially for catching horses and cattle.
- The **lasso** is used today in rodeos as part of competitive events such as calf roping and team roping.*
353. **boba**                    \ 'bɒbə \
- This word comes from Beijing Chinese.
- noun
- a sweet drink of Taiwanese origin that consists of tea mixed typically with milk or fruit syrup and small balls of tapioca.
- Lisha and her friends usually drink **boba** when they meet after school to do homework together.*
354. **refuge**                    \ 're.fyüj \  
                                          [ \ 're.fyüzh \ ]
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
- noun
- shelter or protection from danger or distress.
- The high hills are a **refuge** for wild goats.*
355. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- aura**                    \ 'ɔrə \
- This word went from Greek to Latin to English.
- noun
- [Has homonym: ora.]
- a distinctive appearance or impression.
- Inga has an **aura** of deep calm that leads people to come to her for help during a crisis.*

356. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- snivel**                      \ 'snivəl \
- This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Could be confused with similarly pronounced variant sniffle.]  
to speak or act in a whining or weakly emotional manner.  
*People who **snivel** when they ask for something are particularly annoying to Cleo.*
357. **nitrogen**                      \ 'nītrəjən \
- This word was formed in French from an Egyptian-derived Greek element and a Greek element.  
noun  
a common nonmetallic element that constitutes 78 percent of the atmosphere by volume and occurs as a constituent of all living cells.  
*Scientists estimate that **nitrogen** is the universe's seventh most abundant chemical element by mass.*
358. **attorney**                      \ ə'tɜrnē \
- This word is from a word formed in French from a Latin element and an element that went from Greek to Latin to French.  
noun  
one whose profession is to conduct lawsuits for clients or to advise as to the prosecution or defense of lawsuits : a lawyer.  
*Carl hired an **attorney** to represent him in court.*
359. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- jugular**                      \ 'jʊgələɹ \
- [ \ 'jəgələɹ, 'jügyələɹ \ ]
- This word is from Latin.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with juggler.]  
of or relating to the throat or neck.  
*It is easy to find one's pulse in the **jugular** region.*
360. **elongated**                      \ i'lɒŋ.gātəd \
- [ \ ē'lɒŋ.gātəd \ ]
- This word is from Latin.  
verb  
increased the length of : stretched out.  
*Xue watched hypnotized as the chef folded and **elongated** the dough repeatedly until it became a bunch of noodles.*
361. **matterhorn**                      \ 'matər.hɔrn \
- This word is from a European geographical name.  
noun  
a high steep-sided sharp-pointed peak or mountain.  
*At the end of a long run, Gisele thinks even a gentle slope can feel like a **matterhorn**.*



|      |                       |                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 368. | <b>animatronics</b>   | \ ,anəmə'trāniks \                                                 | <p>This word is from a trademark.</p> <p>plural noun</p> <p>puppets or similar figures that are made lifelike by means of electromechanical devices.</p> <p><i>The museum center features a dinosaur exhibit with giant <b>animatronics</b>.</i></p>                                          |
| 369. | <b>pullets</b>        | \ 'pūləts \                                                        | <p>This word passed from Latin to French to English.</p> <p>plural noun</p> <p>hens of the common fowl less than a year old.</p> <p><i>Henrik proceeded with caution when introducing <b>pullets</b> to his established flock, since older hens would sometimes attack the newcomers.</i></p> |
| 370. | <b>contemptible</b>   | \ kən'tem(p)təbəl \                                                | <p>This word is from Latin.</p> <p>adjective</p> <p>meriting scorn and condemnation as paltry, mean, or vile.</p> <p><i>Though most people viewed the accused man as a <b>contemptible</b> person, Sister Eudora pitied him and reached out to him.</i></p>                                   |
| 371. | <b>simultaneously</b> | \ ,sīməl'tānēəslē \<br>[ \ ,sīməl'tānēəsle,<br>,sīməl'tānyəsle \ ] | <p>This word consists of a Latin element plus an English element.</p> <p>adverb</p> <p>at the same time.</p> <p><i>Dwight, who often types and talks <b>simultaneously</b>, calls himself a “master of multitasking.”</i></p>                                                                 |
| 372. | <b>metronome</b>      | \ 'metrənōm \                                                      | <p>This word consists of two Greek parts.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>an instrument that emits an audible repetitive tap regulated to mark rhythm.</p> <p><i>Martina used a <b>metronome</b> to keep a steady beat while practicing piano.</i></p>                                                     |
| 373. | <b>jeopardy</b>       | \ 'jepərdē \                                                       | <p>This word is from a French word formed from Latin-derived French words.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>exposure to or imminence of death, loss, or injury : danger.</p> <p><i>Norton's grades will be in <b>jeopardy</b> if he doesn't start putting more effort into his homework.</i></p>            |
| 374. | <b>antonyms</b>       | \ 'antənimz \                                                      | <p>This word is made up of Greek elements.</p> <p>plural noun</p> <p>words of opposite meaning.</p> <p><i>Examples of <b>antonyms</b> include word pairs like “hot/cold” and “rough/smooth.”</i></p>                                                                                          |

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

**silicon**

\ 'siləkən \  
[ \ 'siləkän \  
]

This word is from Latin.

noun

[Could be confused with silicone.]

a nonmetallic element that occurs abundantly in the earth’s crust and is used chiefly in the form of alloys.

*The scientist is striving to devise a new method for purifying **silicon** for use in fabricating microchips.*

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

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

**Bunsen burner**

\ 'bən(t)sən'bərnər \  
[ \ 'bün(t)sən'bərnər,  
'bünzən'bərnər \  
]

The first part of this word entry is from a German name, and the second part is originally English.

noun

a device used especially in the laboratory that has a straight barrel with holes near the bottom to let in air that mixes with the gas to produce a hot flame.

*The chemistry student placed the flask in a ring stand above the **Bunsen burner** to bring the solution to a boil.*

377. **malignant**

\ mə'lignənt \  
]

This word is from Latin.

adjective

tending to produce death or deterioration — used in medicine.

*The doctor said that the infection was **malignant** but would clear up with treatment.*

378. **incandescent**

\ .ɪnkən'desənt \  
[ \ .ɪn.kən'desənt \  
]

This word probably came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.

adjective

strikingly bright, radiant, or clear.

*Jalil was captivated by the **incandescent** stone inlay work on the walls of the Taj Mahal.*

379. **perpendicularity**

\ .pərpən.dɪkɪə'lerətē \  
]

This word is from originally Latin elements.

noun

[Pronunciation is from m-w.com.]

the quality or state of being or set at right angles to a given line or plane.

*The modernist architect was known for the **perpendicularity** of her buildings, which one critic described as “basically life-size Jenga.”*

380. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- minimus**                    \ 'minəməs \                    This word is from Latin.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with minimis.]  
 the little finger or toe.  
*Luna worried that she had broken her left **minimus** when she stubbed it against the heavy door.*
381. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- haw**                            \ 'hó \                            This word is from English.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with ha, how.]  
 the fruit of any of several shrubs or trees of the genus Viburnum.  
*The **haw** of some Viburnums has a sweet, pleasant taste and is sometimes known as a wild raisin.*
382. **forsook**                    \ fər'sük \                    This word is made up of English elements.  
                                           [ \ fər'sük \ ]                    verb  
 departed or withdrew from : deserted, abandoned.  
*Xavier **forsook** his stressful career in business for a calmer life as an independent contractor.*
383. **insolent**                    \ 'in(t)sələnt \                    This word is from Latin.  
 adjective  
 haughty and contemptuous or brutal in behavior or language.  
*Eric's **insolent** attitude cost him several of his friends.*
384. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- scandium**                    \ 'skandēəm \                    This word was formed from a Latin geographical name.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with Scandian.]  
 a white metallic element found especially in various minerals in certain northern European countries.  
*When exposed to air, **scandium** takes on a slightly yellow or pink tone.*
385. **paralysis**                    \ pə'raləsəs \                    This word passed from Greek to Latin.  
 noun  
 a state of powerlessness or inactivity.  
*The commentator argued that the government had become afflicted by **paralysis**.*



391. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- fens**                      \ 'fenz \
- This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
[Could be confused with fends, fence.]  
low peaty lands covered wholly or partly with water unless artificially drained.  
*Fens are located around the world, but most of them are in the northern hemisphere.*
392. **conciliatory**                      \ kən'silyə,tōrē \
- [ \ kən'silēə,tōrē \ ]
- This word is from Latin.  
adjective  
tending to win over from a state of hostility or distrust.  
*Nathan's conciliatory gestures finally gained Adam's forgiveness.*
393. **turquoise or**                      \ 'tər.kōiz \
- turquoise**                                  [ \ 'tər.kwōiz \ ]
- This word went from a French-language geographical name.  
noun  
[Alternate spelling is less common.]  
a mineral consisting of a blue, bluish green, or greenish gray hydrous basic copper aluminum phosphate isomorphous with chalcocite.  
*Dayshawn was excited to find a ring made from turquoise at his local flea market.*
394. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- antimony**                      \ 'antə.mōnē \
- [ \ 'antəmōnē \ ]
- Probably originally from a perhaps originally Egyptian word that passed into Greek, this word probably passed via Arabic to Latin then French before becoming English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with antinomy.]  
a metalloid element that is commonly metallic silvery white, crystalline, and brittle and is used especially as a constituent of alloys.  
*Pewter is an alloy of antimony and tin.*
395. **centrifuge**                      \ 'sentrə.fyüj \
- [ \ 'sänrə.fyüj \ ]
- This word came to English from French, which formed it from originally Greek and Latin parts.  
noun  
a machine for whirling fluids rapidly to separate substances of different densities.  
*A centrifuge was used to separate the cream from the milk.*



396. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- thyroid**                    \ 'thī.rōid \
- This word passed from Greek to Latin.  
noun  
[Could be confused with thyreoid.]  
a large endocrine gland in the base of the neck that influences growth and development.  
*An insufficient intake of iodine can result in an overactive **thyroid**.*
397. **divot**                    \ 'divət \
- This word is of unknown origin.  
noun  
a piece of turf dug from a golf fairway in making a stroke.  
*Marjorie's first swing left a large **divot** in the fairway.*
398. **defoliant**                \ də'fōlēənt \
- This word is from Latin.  
noun  
a chemical spray or dust applied to crop plants to cause the leaves to drop off prematurely.  
*The crop-duster pilot decided that it was too windy to spray the cotton **defoliant**.*
399. **propitious**                \ prə'pishəs \
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.  
adjective  
encouraging : favorable.  
*Shanchao's perfect score on the history test was a **propitious** start for the new school year.*
400. **surfactant**                \ ,sər'faktənt \
- This word was formed from Latin-derived English words.  
noun  
a substance useful for its cleansing, wetting, dispersing, or similar powers.  
*The **surfactant** in a detergent lowers the water's surface tension, enabling faster wetting of the fabric being washed.*
401. **aerosol**                    \ 'erə.səl \
- [ \ 'erə.səl \ ]
- The first part of this word is originally Greek, and the second part is originally Latin.  
noun  
a substance and a propellant (as compressed gas) in a container with a valve through which the substance is dispensed as a suspension of fine solid or liquid particles.  
*When Letty decided to style her own hair for the dance, she bought hair ties, lots of bobby pins, and a can of **aerosol** hairspray.*

402. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- shoal**                    \ 'shōl \
- This word is originally English.  
noun  
[Has homonym: shole.]  
a sandbar that causes the water to be less deep.  
*Hadley had fun exploring the marine life in the **shoal** near her family's beach house.*
403. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- moira**                    \ 'mōirə \
- This word is from Greek.  
noun  
[Could be confused with mora/morra.]  
individual destiny : fate.  
*In many parts of the world, it is still held that an individual's **moira** is fixed and unchangeable.*
404. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- arable**                    \ 'arəbəl \
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to French.  
adjective  
[Has homonym: airable. Could be confused with errable.]  
capable of being plowed : fit for crop production.  
*Minerva inherited 120 acres of **arable** land from her aunt, and she plans to grow wheat, rye, and beans on her farm.*
405. **megaron**                    \ 'megərən \
- This word comes from Greek.  
noun  
the great central hall of an ancient Mycenaean house usually containing a center hearth.  
*The palace of Nestor in Pylos, which is mentioned in The Iliad, contains the remains of a **megaron**.*
406. **lymphoma**                    \ lim'fōmə \
- This word consists of two Greek-derived Latin elements.  
noun  
an often malignant tumor of the tissue structures in a part of the body's circulatory system.  
*Nadir breathed a heavy sigh of relief when the oncologist informed him that he didn't have **lymphoma**.*

407. **palomino or palamino** \ˌpələˈmēnō\  
This word is from a Latin-derived Spanish word.  
noun  
[Alternate spelling is less common.]  
a slender-legged horse that is light tan or cream in color with white markings on the face and legs.  
*Aya's favorite horse is a friendly **palomino** named Butterscotch.*
408. **hypocaust** \ˈhīpəkɔst\  
This word passed from Greek to Latin.  
noun  
a central heating system of an ancient Roman building consisting of an underground furnace and a series of tile flues for distribution of the heat.  
*Jessamyn pointed out the remains of the **hypocaust** that had heated the public baths.*
409. **bureaucrats** \ˈbyūrəkɹats\  
[ˈbyərəkɹats\  
This word was formed in French from a Latin-derived French word and an originally Greek part.  
plural noun  
government officials confirmed in a narrow rigid formal routine or established with great authority in one department.  
*Carlos had to talk to a slew of **bureaucrats** at the permit office before he could get his lost license replaced.*
410. **grebe** \ˈgrēb\  
This word is from French.  
noun  
any of various aquatic birds that are closely related to the loons and are very expert divers and able to swim long distances underwater.  
*Scott watched a **grebe** dive and tried to guess where it would bob up again.*
411. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**leks** \ˈleks\  
This word is probably from an Old Norse-derived Swedish word.  
plural noun  
[Has homonym: lecks.]  
sites to which birds regularly resort for purposes of courtship.  
*Greater sage-grouse have been returning to certain **leks** in Western America and Canada for centuries, and they have become popular birdwatching spots.*

412. **luciferin**                    \ lū'sifərən \
- This word consists of originally Latin elements.
- noun
- a pigment found in luminescent organisms such as fireflies.
- Scientists at MIT have engineered watercress plants to produce **luciferin** and glow, a technique they hope could one day replace electric lighting.*
413. **senescent**                    \ sə'nesənt \
- This word is from Latin.
- adjective
- growing old.
- Valerie warned Lars that **senescent** or not, she could still beat him in Scrabble, chess, and arm wrestling.*
414. **Mumbai**                    \ 'məm.bī \
- [ \ mʊm'bi \ ]
- This word is an Asian geographical name.
- geographical entry
- a city and port in western India.
- Mumbai** is the most populous city in India and one of the most densely packed urban areas in the world.*
415. **amphoras**                    \ 'am(p)fərəz \
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
- plural noun
- ancient Greek jars or vases having large oval bodies, narrow cylindrical necks, and two handles.
- The excavation of the tomb uncovered several beautiful **amphoras** in almost perfect condition, with most of their handles and designs intact.*
416. **conjunto**                    \ kōn'hüntō \
- [ \ kōn'küntō \ ]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.
- noun
- a kind of Mexican-American music that has been influenced by the music of German immigrants to Texas and that features the accordion in addition to Mexican elements.
- The development of **conjunto** was influenced by the popularity of the polka.*
417. **Chicana**                    \ chi'kānə \
- [ \ shi'kānə \ ]
- This word is from Spanish.
- noun
- an American woman or girl of Mexican descent.
- Labor leader Dolores Huerta, who cofounded the National Farm Workers Association with Cesar Chavez, is a notable **Chicana**.*

|                              |                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 418. <b>Taoism or Daoism</b> | \ 'taũ.izəm \<br>[ \ 'daũ.izəm \ ]                                          | <p>The first part of this word is from a Beijing Chinese word, and the second part is from English.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>[Alternate spelling is less common.]</p> <p>a religion and philosophy of China traditionally founded by Laozi in the sixth century B.C.E.</p> <p><i>Many of the 20 million adherents of <b>Taoism</b> practice tai chi and Chinese herbal medicine.</i></p> |
| 419. <b>sphagnum</b>         | \ 'sfagnəm \<br>[ \ 'sfagnəm \ ]                                            | <p>This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>a type of atypical moss that grows only in very wet acid areas where its accumulated remains become compacted with other plant debris to form peat.</p> <p><i>A large patch of <b>sphagnum</b> grew in the bog by the police station.</i></p>                                             |
| 420. <b>dendrochronology</b> | \ ,den.drŏkrə'näləjē \<br>[ \ ,den.drŏkrŏ'näləjē,<br>,den.drŏkrä'näləjē \ ] | <p>This word is made up of Greek elements.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>the science of dating events and variations in environment in former periods by study of the rings of growth in trees and aged wood.</p> <p><i>Jennifer's biology class used <b>dendrochronology</b> to chart recent changes in climate and rainfall patterns.</i></p>                                               |
| 421. <b>Trinidadian</b>      | \ ,trinə'dādēən \<br>[ \ ,trinə'dadēən \ ]                                  | <p>This word is from a geographical name plus an English element.</p> <p>adjective</p> <p>[Pronunciation is from m-w.com]</p> <p>of, relating to, or characteristic of an island of the southeastern West Indies and located off the coast of northeastern Venezuela.</p> <p><i>Clint loves to listen to Aya's <b>Trinidadian</b> accent.</i></p>                                  |
| 422. <b>frijoles</b>         | \ frē'hŏlēz \<br>[ \ frē'hŏlās, frē'hŏ.lās \ ]                              | <p>This word passed from Greek to Latin to Portuguese to Spanish.</p> <p>plural noun</p> <p>any of certain dark red kidney-shaped beans.</p> <p><i>Julio ate the soupy dish of <b>frijoles</b> with the last of his tortilla.</i></p>                                                                                                                                              |
| 423. <b>coleus</b>           | \ 'kŏlēəs \<br>[ \ 'kŏlēəs \ ]                                              | <p>This word is from Greek.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>any of several Old World herbs of the mint family that are widely cultivated for their fragrant, often colorful foliage.</p> <p><i>A large <b>coleus</b> with red, purple, and green leaves is a cheerful resident on the sunny deck.</i></p>                                                                                       |

424. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- Ramadan or  
Ramadhan**                    \ 'rämə.dän \
- This word is from Arabic.  
noun  
[Could be confused with variant Ramazan. Alternate spelling is less common.]  
the 9th month of the Islamic year observed as a sacred month on each day of which strict fasting is practiced from dawn to sunset.  
*According to Islamic tradition, the Qur'an, its holy book, was revealed to the prophet Muhammad on one of the final nights of **Ramadan**.*
425. **Gilgamesh**                    \ 'gilgə.mesh \
- [ \ gil'gä.mesh \ ]
- There is no origin for this word in our dictionary.  
noun  
[Pronunciation is from m-w.com.]  
a legendary Sumerian king and hero of a particular long narrative poem.  
*In part of an ancient epic poem, **Gilgamesh** attempts to find the lone survivor of a flood to learn how to escape death.*
426. **avens**                    \ 'avənz \
- This word came to English from French.  
plural noun  
plants of a genus of perennial herbs with pinnate or lyrate leaves and flowers with long plumose persistent styles.  
*The **avens** in Mrs. Bradshaw's yard produced orange and yellow flowers all season long and came back year after year.*
427. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- pinyin**                    \ 'pin'jin \
- This word is from Beijing Chinese.  
noun  
[Could be confused with pinion, pinyon.]  
a system for romanizing Chinese ideograms in which tones are indicated by diacritics.  
*Most newspapers and reference works have adopted **pinyin** for spelling the names of Chinese officials.*
428. **lanthanides**                    \ 'lanthə.nīdz \
- [ \ 'lanthənədz \ ]
- This word consists of an originally Greek part that passed to Latin plus a French-derived English element.  
plural noun  
chemical elements in a group of rare-earth metals.  
*Many elements of modern technology rely on **lanthanides**, including hybrid and electrical cars and flat-screen optical displays.*

429. **Copenhagen** \,kɔpən'hāgən\  
[\,kɔpən'hāgən\]  
This word is a Danish geographical name.  
geographical entry  
the capital city and a port of Denmark.  
*Copenhagen is famous for its statue of a little mermaid in its harbor, which celebrates the character Danish writer Hans Christian Andersen created.*
430. **Samian** \ 'sāmēən\  
This word consists of a Latin word derived from a Greek place name plus an English element.  
adjective  
of or relating to a particular Greek island in the Aegean Sea.  
*The most famous Samian resident was probably the mathematician and philosopher Pythagoras, famous for his theorem involving right triangles.*
431. **Macedonia** \,masə'dɔnēə\  
[\,masə'dɔnyə\]  
This word is a Greek geographical name.  
geographical entry  
a region of southern Europe in the Balkan Peninsula in northeastern Greece.  
*The region of Macedonia has been a flashpoint for centuries, with several larger states in the area, including Greece and Bulgaria, attempting to exert control over the area's population.*
432. **nopales** \nɔ'pālās\  
[\nɔ'palās\]  
This word passed from Nahuatl to Spanish.  
plural noun  
young tender stem segments of the prickly pear cactus that are used as food.  
*Tina peeled and diced up some nopales for the tacos she was going to serve for dinner.*
433. **Sumerian** \sü'merēən\  
[\sü'mirēən\]  
This word was formed in French from an ancient Mesopotamian geographical name.  
adjective  
of, relating to, or characteristic of the southern division of ancient Babylonia.  
*Sumerian writing is regarded as one of the earliest examples of humanity's ability to create historical records.*

434. Say to the speller: "This word is a compound entry. You are responsible for spelling all parts of the word entry. Your word is \_\_\_\_\_."

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

**retinitis pigmentosa** \ .retˈnɪtəs.pɪgmənˈtɒsə \  
[ \ .retˈnɪtəs.pɪg.menˈtɒsə,  
.retˈnɪtəs.pɪg.menˈtɒzə \ ]

This word entry passed to English from Latin, which formed it from Latin elements and a Greek-derived Latin element.

noun

any of several hereditary progressive degenerative diseases of the eye marked by constriction of the visual field and eventual blindness.

*With recent improvements in treatment that slow the course of the disease, most people who suffer from **retinitis pigmentosa** never become entirely blind.*

435. **peplos or peplus** \ ˈpepləs \

This word passed from Greek to Latin.

noun

[Alternate spelling is less common.]

a garment worn by women of ancient Greece consisting of a rectangular cloth clasped usually with a brooch at the shoulder.

*Jana wore a **peplos** for her school's performance of Aristophanes' The Frogs.*

436. **Versailles** \ vərˈsɪ \  
[ \ vərˈsɪ \ ]

This word is a French geographical name.

geographical entry

a small administrative district in northern France.

*The Palace of **Versailles** was initially built as a small hunting lodge in the 1600s.*

437. **meitnerium** \ miːtˈnɪrɪəm \  
[ \ miːtˈnerɪəm \ ]

This word is from a German proper name plus a Latin element.

noun

a short-lived radioactive element that is produced artificially.

*In 1982, West German physicists at the Institute for Heavy Ion Research created **meitnerium** by using a high-energy particle accelerator.*





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

**Tetrazzini**                    \,tetrə'zēnē \

This word is from an Italian name.

adjective

[Could be confused with tetrazine.]

prepared with pasta and a white sauce seasoned with sherry and served au gratin.

*Chessie makes turkey **Tetrazzini** with her Thanksgiving leftovers.*

444. **craquelure**                    \kra'klür \

This word is from a French word.

noun

[Pronunciation is from m-w.com.]

a breaking on the surface (as of varnish, color, or enamel) of a work of art so that clefts or fissures appear.

*The old painting's spidery **craquelure** became more evident under the magnifying glass.*

445. **Albuquerque**                    \'albəkərkē \

This word is a U.S. geographical name.

geographical entry

a city in New Mexico.

***Albuquerque** is known for its annual Balloon Fiesta, the largest gathering of hot air balloons in the world.*

446. **coccidiosis**                    \kək.sidē'ōsəs \

This word, which came to English from Latin, is from originally Greek parts.

noun

infestation with or disease caused by a large order of typically parasitic protozoans.

***Toxoplasmosis** is one example of **coccidiosis** in humans, and it is generally contracted from contact with infected cats or dogs.*

447. *Say to the speller: "This word is a compound entry and has a homonym or could be confused with another word. You are responsible for spelling all parts of the word entry. Your word is \_\_\_\_\_. " Provide the word's part of speech and definition.*

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

**rooibos tea**                    \'rüē.bäs'tē \  
                                          [\ 'rói.bäs'tē, 'rói.bós'tē \]

The first part of this word entry is from Afrikaans, and the second part is from Amoy, a dialect of Chinese.

noun

[Could be confused with variant rooibosch tea.]

a beverage that is made from a southern African shrub.

***Rooibos tea** is a popular herbal substitute for regular black tea, as it has a similar color, a pleasantly woody flavor, and no caffeine.*

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

**Shaanxi**

\ 'shān'shē \

This word is an Asian geographical name.

geographical entry

[Could be confused with variant Shensi.]

province of north central China bordering on the Huang (Yellow) River; capital Xi'an.

*The second oldest firmly dated Homo erectus, dubbed the Lantian man, was discovered in **Shaanxi**.*

449. **Okefenokee**

\ ˌɒkəfə'nɒkē \

[ \ ˌɒkəfə'nɒkē, 'ɒkfə'nɒk \ ]

This word is a U.S. geographical name.

geographical entry

swamp over 600 square miles long in southeastern Georgia and northeastern Florida.

*The name of the **Okefenokee** is probably derived from the Seminole word for "trembling earth."*

450. **Popocatepetl**

\ ˌpɒpə'kætəpetl \

[ \ ˌpɒpɒkə'tāpetl \ ]

This word is a Mexican geographical name.

geographical entry

volcano 17,887 feet high in Puebla, southeast central Mexico.

***Popocatepetl**, which roughly means "mountain that smokes" in Nahuatl, is just south of Mexico City and still shows regular volcanic activity.*

The 25 Additional Words can be found on the following pages. Please continue with the next text box.

## Words 451–475 are selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged

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

### **Pronouncer, please read the following to your spellers:**

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

451. **gust**                    \ 'gəst \
- This word is probably from Old Norse.  
noun  
a sudden brief rushing or driving of wind.  
*The strong **gust** turned Luciana’s umbrella inside out.*
452. **shock**                    \ 'shäk \
- This word is from a Germanic-derived French word.  
noun  
a state of profound depression of the vital processes of the body characterized by pallor, rapid but weak pulse, anxiety, and nausea or vomiting.  
*Severe injuries in an automobile accident could cause a person to go into **shock**.*
453. **vote**                    \ 'vōt \
- This word went from Latin to Scots English.  
verb  
to choose or endorse by a usually formal expression of opinion or will in response to a proposed decision.  
*The whole class will **vote** on the winner of the drawing contest.*
454. *Say to the speller: “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- beach**                    \ 'bēch \
- This word is of unknown origin.  
noun  
[Has homonym: beech.]  
a gently sloping shore of an ocean, sea, or lake or the bank of a river that is covered by sand, sand and gravel, or larger rock fragments.  
*The sandcastle Missy built on the **beach** won her second place in the contest.*

455. **blackout**            \ 'blak.aüt \            This word consists of two originally English elements.  
noun  
a condition or period of being enveloped in darkness (as through the interruption of electrical power).  
*During the **blackout**, the family lit some candles and played board games until the power came back.*
456. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**grain**                    \ 'grān \            Originally from Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with crane.]  
the seed or fruit resembling seed of any cereal grass (as wheat, oats, rice, millet).  
*Riley visited a mill to see how the **grain** of wheat is ground into flour.*
457. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**chew**                    \ 'chü \            This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Has homonym: geographical entry Chu.]  
to crush or grind (as food) in the mouth by continued action of the teeth with the help of the tongue usually in preparation for swallowing.  
*Mrs. Phillips always reminds her children to **chew** their food thoroughly before swallowing.*
458. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**stunned**                \ 'stænd \            This word went from Latin-derived French to English.  
verb  
[Could be confused with stunt.]  
shocked or paralyzed with strong emotional impression.  
*Amelia was so **stunned** by the news that she couldn't speak.*
459. **posters**             \ 'pōstərz \            This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
signs intended to be hung in a public place; specifically : ones that serve as decoration or consist of pictures.  
*Steph and Maya made **posters** to let people know about their upcoming yard sale.*

460. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- tour**                    \ 'tùr \
- This word went from Latin-derived French to English.  
noun  
[Has homonym: tur.]  
a visit (as to a museum, factory, or historic site) for enjoyment or instruction usually under the auspices of a guide.  
*Jenna and her family got a **tour** of the White House on their visit to Washington, D.C.*
461. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- support**                \ sə'pòrt \
- This word went from Latin to French to English.  
verb  
[Could be confused with sport.]  
to supply with the means of maintenance (such as lodging, food, or clothing) or to earn or furnish funds for maintaining.  
*Don complained to his boss that the job wasn't paying him enough to **support** his family.*
462. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- yowl**                    \ 'yaül \
- This word is from an English word that is probably imitative in origin.  
verb  
[Could be confused with y'all.]  
to utter a loud cry of grief, pain, or distress usually in a long and mournful fashion.  
*Brynn could have sworn she heard a coyote **yowl** in her backyard.*
463. **fringes**            \ 'frinjəz \
- This word went from Latin to French to English.  
plural noun  
groups of persons occupying marginal, extremist, or markedly deviant positions (as economically, socially, politically, or culturally).  
*Ideas originating in the **fringes** of society can sometimes become mainstream.*
464. **bashful**            \ 'bashfəl \
- This word is originally English.  
adjective  
inclined to shrink from public attention : socially shy or timid.  
*Thelma is **bashful** by nature, so giving presentations in class is hard for her.*



470. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- regular**            \ 'regyələ̀r \
- [ \ 'regələ̀r, 'rāgyələ̀r \ ]
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
- adjective
- [Could be confused with regula.]
- steady or uniform in course, practice, or occurrence : not subject to unexplained or irrational variation.
- A **regular** school day for Andre begins at six in the morning, when he hits the snooze button on his alarm and falls back asleep.*
471. *Say to the speller: "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- warrant**            \ 'wɔ̀rənt \
- [ \ 'wərənt \ ]
- This word is from an originally Germanic word that became French before becoming English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with warren.]
- a formal written document authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, or a search.
- Police officers, armed with a search **warrant**, entered the suspect's apartment and seized the stolen computers.*
472. **refreshment**    \ rə'freshmənt \
- [ \ rē'freshmənt \ ]
- This word consists of an element that passed from French to English plus a Latin-derived English element.
- noun
- something (as food or drink) that restores strength and liveliness.
- Dan brought a **refreshment** to the movie so that he wouldn't get thirsty.*
473. **vessel**            \ 'vesəl \
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
- noun
- a receptacle of tight construction sometimes as distinguished from one of slack or open construction.
- A vial is usually a much smaller **vessel** than a flask.*
474. **collaboration**    \ kə.ləbə'rāshən \
- This word is from Latin-derived French.
- noun
- a product of working jointly with others especially in an intellectual endeavor.
- The **collaboration** between Benj Pasek and Justin Paul has resulted in songs for several musicals, including The Greatest Showman and Dear Evan Hansen.*



475. **endowment**

\ ɛn'daʊmənt \

[\ ɛn'daʊmənt \]

This word consists of a part that passed from Anglo-French to English plus a Latin-derived French element.

noun

the portion of an institution's income usually in the form of dividends from invested funds that is derived from donations.

*The university's large **endowment** helps them to fund scholarships and financial aid for students.*

## Numerical Index of Spelling Words

|            |                |                |                         |                         |
|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. wag     | 57. pride      | 113. edge      | 169. practice <i>or</i> | 224. fiddlehead         |
| 2. find    | 58. wish       | 114. gently    | practise                | 225. ambush             |
| 3. later   | 59. bright     | 115. pour      | 170. fury               | 226. squire             |
| 4. bike    | 60. mile       | 116. shower    | 171. howdy              | 227. precious           |
| 5. deal    | 61. river      | 117. steel     | 172. expressway         | 228. occupy             |
| 6. wake    | 62. gross      | 118. together  | 173. razor              | 229. devotion           |
| 7. vase    | 63. join       | 119. create    | 174. hungrily           | 230. fragrant           |
| 8. tune    | 64. snake      | 120. angry     | 175. outfits            | 231. saucer             |
| 9. grid    | 65. glue       | 121. finally   | 176. transform          | 232. confident          |
| 10. wow    | 66. brave      | 122. sketch    | 177. amused             | 233. submerged          |
| 11. sips   | 67. little     | 123. worth     | 178. dessert            | 234. replace            |
| 12. heap   | 68. scan       | 124. glittery  | 179. thousand           | 235. diamond            |
| 13. nest   | 69. wedding    | 125. really    | 180. cress              | 236. responsible        |
| 14. rude   | 70. bride      | 126. ground    | 181. combat             | 237. hobbit             |
| 15. ladder | 71. doctor     | 127. corner    | 182. pantry             | 238. insulation         |
| 16. sky    | 72. letter     | 128. again     | 183. Internet           | 239. stitchery          |
| 17. his    | 73. peel       | 129. April     | 184. pouch              | 240. wafting            |
| 18. hard   | 74. drew       | 130. overcome  | 185. bestie             | 241. deliberately       |
| 19. roads  | 75. float      | 131. Thursday  | 186. sewing             | 242. wisdom             |
| 20. this   | 76. live       | 132. glasses   | 187. ignore             | 243. fowl               |
| 21. park   | 77. cloth      | 133. climb     | 188. gather             | 244. possible           |
| 22. May    | 78. stove      | 134. mother    | 189. glumly             | 245. appreciation       |
| 23. open   | 79. other      | 135. cluttered | 190. stroll             | 246. doughnut <i>or</i> |
| 24. four   | 80. give       | 136. flowers   | 191. plaza              | donut                   |
| 25. dots   | 81. gazed      | 137. bursting  | 192. rotten             | 247. awfully            |
| 26. cool   | 82. notebook   | 138. able      | 193. important          | 248. spacious           |
| 27. spark  | 83. nagged     | 139. subway    | 194. peaceful           | 249. intimidate         |
| 28. bow    | 84. spring     | 140. wears     | 195. flitting           | 250. ourselves          |
| 29. tug    | 85. roast      | 141. thumbs    | 196. drawl              | 251. inscrutable        |
| 30. block  | 86. branch     | 142. music     | 197. squash             | 252. sacred             |
| 31. pat    | 87. mound      | 143. present   | 198. flea               | 253. mantel <i>or</i>   |
| 32. hug    | 88. front      | 144. clearly   | 199. stagecoach         | mantle                  |
| 33. oops   | 89. scream     | 145. anybody   | 200. dapper             | 254. quip               |
| 34. coat   | 90. bedroom    | 146. shutters  | 201. wheezy             | 255. salute             |
| 35. tape   | 91. state      | 147. while     | 202. vision             | 256. terrify            |
| 36. store  | 92. dear       | 148. stew      | 203. gloaming           | 257. syllables          |
| 37. name   | 93. enter      | 149. thoughts  | 204. disdain            | 258. bamboozled         |
| 38. toss   | 94. stall      | 150. endless   | 205. engulf             | 259. delegation         |
| 39. spoon  | 95. brain      | 151. valley    | 206. termite            | 260. replica            |
| 40. tide   | 96. stood      | 152. improve   | 207. graduate           | 261. flummox <i>or</i>  |
| 41. rug    | 97. pole       | 153. sudsy     | 208. furniture          | flummix <i>or</i>       |
| 42. more   | 98. grand      | 154. oddity    | 209. invisible          | flummux                 |
| 43. near   | 99. smaller    | 155. yesterday | 210. manual             | 262. voracious          |
| 44. back   | 100. dance     | 156. buckeye   | 211. inscription        | 263. amphitheater       |
| 45. why    | 101. broken    | 157. bronze    | 212. composition        | 264. thorax             |
| 46. hair   | 102. solve     | 158. antlers   | 213. completely         | 265. reference          |
| 47. zip    | 103. barely    | 159. silence   | 214. Afrobeat           | 266. sausage            |
| 48. snap   | 104. shall     | 160. marble    | 215. fascinated         | 267. Arabic             |
| 49. first  | 105. credit    | 161. nighttime | 216. poisonous          | 268. disclaimer         |
| 50. chin   | 106. crown     | 162. popovers  | 217. firearms           | 269. incubator          |
| 51. point  | 107. evening   | 163. ailment   | 218. inventory          | 270. fallow             |
| 52. snack  | 108. dazzle    | 164. putty     | 219. recital            | 271. congregation       |
| 53. snail  | 109. plunger   | 165. cereal    | 220. gratitude          | 272. reindeer           |
| 54. second | 110. whisper   | 166. insult    | 221. intertwine         | 273. quotation          |
| 55. tubes  | 111. fireworks | 167. gallon    | 222. drawers            | 274. mischievous        |
| 56. blank  | 112. drooped   | 168. roughly   | 223. crookedly          | 275. bunions            |

|                   |                          |                           |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 276. superior     | 336. indignant           | 393. turquoise <i>or</i>  | 447. rooibos tea   |
| 277. verve        | 337. tunic               | turquoise                 | 448. Shaanxi       |
| 278. fluke        | 338. interstellar        | 394. antimony             | 449. Okefenokee    |
| 279. Brooklyn     | 339. patronize <i>or</i> | 395. centrifuge           | 450. Popocatepetl  |
| 280. provision    | patronise                | 396. thyroid              | 451. gust          |
| 281. gastritis    | 340. Laundromat          | 397. divot                | 452. shock         |
| 282. desecration  | 341. quarry              | 398. defoliant            | 453. vote          |
| 283. tostones     | 342. spawned             | 399. propitious           | 454. beach         |
| 284. bionic       | 343. categorically       | 400. surfactant           | 455. blackout      |
| 285. serenity     | 344. chasm               | 401. aerosol              | 456. grain         |
| 286. platypus     | 345. deficiencies        | 402. shoal                | 457. chew          |
| 287. captain      | 346. acclimate           | 403. moira                | 458. stunned       |
| 288. sultanate    | 347. horticulture        | 404. arable               | 459. posters       |
| 289. Arctic       | 348. commandments        | 405. megaron              | 460. tour          |
| 290. havens       | 349. deadpan             | 406. lymphoma             | 461. support       |
| 291. diode        | 350. koi                 | 407. palomino <i>or</i>   | 462. yowl          |
| 292. Oman         | 351. pixels              | palamino                  | 463. fringes       |
| 293. vultures     | 352. lasso <i>or</i>     | 408. hypocaut             | 464. bashful       |
| 294. information  | lassoo                   | 409. bureaucrats          | 465. horror        |
| 295. disgruntled  | 353. boba                | 410. grebe                | 466. giveaway      |
| 296. privilege    | 354. refuge              | 411. leks                 | 467. utterly       |
| 297. turban       | 355. aura                | 412. luciferin            | 468. monitor       |
| 298. Vaseline     | 356. snivel              | 413. senescent            | 469. guideline     |
| 299. droll        | 357. nitrogen            | 414. Mumbai               | 470. regular       |
| 300. sentinel     | 358. attorney            | 415. amphoras             | 471. warrant       |
| 301. gorilla      | 359. jugular             | 416. conjunto             | 472. refreshment   |
| 302. sprocket     | 360. elongated           | 417. Chicana              | 473. vessel        |
| 303. nondescript  | 361. matterhorn          | 418. Taoism <i>or</i>     | 474. collaboration |
| 304. malicious    | 362. sauna               | Daoism                    | 475. endowment     |
| 305. innards      | 363. secreted            | 419. sphagnum             |                    |
| 306. demure       | 364. photosynthesis      | 420. dendrochronology     |                    |
| 307. pervading    | 365. antechamber         | 421. Trinidadian          |                    |
| 308. insufferable | 366. aptitude            | 422. frijoles             |                    |
| 309. dynasty      | 367. bilge               | 423. coleus               |                    |
| 310. pews         | 368. animatronics        | 424. Ramadan <i>or</i>    |                    |
| 311. petticoat    | 369. pullets             | Ramadhan                  |                    |
| 312. incarnated   | 370. contemptible        | 425. Gilgamesh            |                    |
| 313. incited      | 371. simultaneously      | 426. avens                |                    |
| 314. extravagant  | 372. metronome           | 427. pinyin               |                    |
| 315. societal     | 373. jeopardy            | 428. lanthanides          |                    |
| 316. steeds       | 374. antonyms            | 429. Copenhagen           |                    |
| 317. dilute       | 375. silicon             | 430. Samian               |                    |
| 318. destitution  | 376. Bunsen burner       | 431. Macedonia            |                    |
| 319. tripe        | 377. malignant           | 432. nopales              |                    |
| 320. contagion    | 378. incandescent        | 433. Sumerian             |                    |
| 321. slakes       | 379. perpendicularity    | 434. retinitis pigmentosa |                    |
| 322. recede       | 380. minimus             | 435. peplos <i>or</i>     |                    |
| 323. wok          | 381. haw                 | peplus                    |                    |
| 324. expulsion    | 382. forsook             | 436. Versailles           |                    |
| 325. incense      | 383. insolent            | 437. meitnerium           |                    |
| 326. magistrates  | 384. scandium            | 438. Erlenmeyer flask     |                    |
| 327. uncanny      | 385. paralysis           | 439. Assam                |                    |
| 328. communing    | 386. altimeter           | 440. pronaos              |                    |
| 329. decibels     | 387. aspirin             | 441. Pleiades             |                    |
| 330. kung fu      | 388. ellipsis            | 442. Macao <i>or</i>      |                    |
| 331. punctually   | 389. mangels             | Macau                     |                    |
| 332. Illinois     | 390. pipette <i>or</i>   | 443. Tetrizzini           |                    |
| 333. repose       | pipet                    | 444. craquelure           |                    |
| 334. malnutrition | 391. fens                | 445. Albuquerque          |                    |
| 335. hitherto     | 392. conciliatory        | 446. coccidiosis          |                    |

## Alphabetical Index of Studied Spelling Words (Additional Words on Next Page)

- A**  
able – 138  
acclimate – 346  
aerosol – 401  
Afrobeat – 214  
again – 128  
ailment – 163  
Albuquerque – 445  
altimeter – 386  
ambush – 225  
amphitheater – 263  
amphoras – 415  
amused – 177  
angry – 120  
animatronics – 368  
antechamber – 365  
antimony – 394  
antlers – 158  
antonyms – 374  
anybody – 145  
appreciation – 245  
April – 129  
aptitude – 366  
Arabic – 267  
arable – 404  
Arctic – 289  
aspirin – 387  
Assam – 439  
attorney – 358  
aura – 355  
avens – 426  
awfully – 247
- B**  
back – 44  
bamboozled – 258  
barely – 103  
bedroom – 90  
bestie – 185  
bike – 4  
bilge – 367  
bionic – 284  
blank – 56  
block – 30  
boba – 353  
bow – 28  
brain – 95  
branch – 86  
brave – 66  
bride – 70  
bright – 59  
broken – 101  
bronze – 157  
Brooklyn – 279  
buckeye – 156  
bunions – 275
- Bunsen burner – 376  
bureaucrats – 409  
bursting – 137
- C**  
captain – 287  
categorically – 343  
centrifuge – 395  
cereal – 165  
chasm – 344  
Chicana – 417  
chin – 50  
clearly – 144  
climb – 133  
cloth – 77  
cluttered – 135  
coat – 34  
coccidiosis – 446  
coleus – 423  
combat – 181  
commandments – 348  
communing – 328  
completely – 213  
composition – 212  
conciliatory – 392  
confident – 232  
congregation – 271  
conjunto – 416  
contagion – 320  
contemptible – 370  
cool – 26  
Copenhagen – 429  
corner – 127  
craquelure – 444  
create – 119  
credit – 105  
cress – 180  
crookedly – 223  
crown – 106
- D**  
dance – 100  
dapper – 200  
dazzle – 108  
deadpan – 349  
deal – 5  
dear – 92  
decibels – 329  
deficiencies – 345  
defoliant – 398  
delegation – 259  
deliberately – 241  
demure – 306  
dendrochronology – 420  
desecration – 282  
dessert – 178
- destitution – 318  
devotion – 229  
diamond – 235  
dilute – 317  
diode – 291  
disclaimer – 268  
disdain – 204  
disgruntled – 295  
divot – 397  
doctor – 71  
dots – 25  
doughnut *or*  
    donut – 246  
drawers – 222  
drawl – 196  
drew – 74  
droll – 299  
drooped – 112  
dynasty – 309
- E**  
edge – 113  
ellipsis – 388  
elongated – 360  
endless – 150  
engulf – 205  
enter – 93  
Erlenmeyer flask – 438  
evening – 107  
expressway – 172  
expulsion – 324  
extravagant – 314
- F**  
fallow – 270  
fascinated – 215  
fens – 391  
fiddlehead – 224  
finally – 121  
find – 2  
fireworks – 111  
first – 49  
flea – 198  
flitting – 195  
float – 75  
flowers – 136  
fluke – 278  
flummox *or*  
    flummix *or*  
    flummux – 261  
forearms – 217  
forsook – 382  
four – 24  
fowl – 243  
fragrant – 230  
frijoles – 422
- front – 88  
furniture – 208  
fury – 170
- G**  
gallon – 167  
gastritis – 281  
gather – 188  
gazed – 81  
gently – 114  
Gilgamesh – 425  
give – 80  
glasses – 132  
glittery – 124  
gloaming – 203  
glue – 65  
glumly – 189  
gorilla – 301  
graduate – 207  
grand – 98  
gratitude – 220  
grebe – 410  
grid – 9  
gross – 62  
ground – 126
- H**  
hair – 46  
hard – 18  
havens – 290  
haw – 381  
heap – 12  
his – 17  
hitherto – 335  
hobbit – 237  
horticulture – 347  
howdy – 171  
hug – 32  
hungrily – 174  
hypocaust – 408
- I**  
ignore – 187  
Illinois – 332  
important – 193  
improve – 152  
incandescent – 378  
incarnated – 312  
incense – 325  
incited – 313  
incubator – 269  
indignant – 336  
information – 294  
innards – 305  
inscription – 211  
inscrutable – 251
- insolent – 383  
insufferable – 308  
insulation – 238  
insult – 166  
Internet – 183  
interstellar – 338  
intertwine – 221  
intimidate – 249  
inventory – 218  
invisible – 209
- J**  
jeopardy – 373  
join – 63  
jugular – 359
- K**  
koi – 350  
kung fu – 330
- L**  
ladder – 15  
lanthanides – 428  
lasso *or*  
    lassoo – 352  
later – 3  
Laundromat – 340  
leks – 411  
letter – 72  
little – 67  
live – 76  
luciferin – 412  
lymphoma – 406
- M**  
Macao *or*  
    Macau – 442  
Macedonia – 431  
magistrates – 326  
malicious – 304  
malignant – 377  
malnutrition – 334  
mangels – 389  
mantel *or*  
    mantle – 253  
manual – 210  
marble – 160  
matterhorn – 361  
May – 22  
megaron – 405  
meitnerium – 437  
metronome – 372  
mile – 60  
minus – 380  
mischievous – 274  
moira – 403

- more – 42  
mother – 134  
mound – 87  
Mumbai – 414  
music – 142
- N**  
nagged – 83  
name – 37  
near – 43  
nest – 13  
nighttime – 161  
nitrogen – 357  
nondescript – 303  
nopales – 432  
notebook – 82
- O**  
occupy – 228  
oddy – 154  
Okefenokee – 449  
Oman – 292  
oops – 33  
open – 23  
other – 79  
ourselves – 250  
outfits – 175  
overcome – 130
- P**  
palomino *or*  
  palamino – 407  
pantry – 182  
paralysis – 385  
park – 21  
pat – 31  
patronize *or*  
  patronise – 339  
peaceful – 194  
peel – 73  
peplos *or*  
  peplus – 435  
perpendicularity – 379  
pervading – 307  
petticoat – 311  
pews – 310  
photosynthesis – 364
- pinyin – 427  
pipette *or*  
  pipet – 390  
pixels – 351  
platypus – 286  
plaza – 191  
Pleiades – 441  
plunger – 109  
point – 51  
poisonous – 216  
pole – 97  
Popocatepetl – 450  
popovers – 162  
possible – 244  
pouch – 184  
pour – 115  
practice *or*  
  practise – 169  
precious – 227  
present – 143  
pride – 57  
privilege – 296  
pronaos – 440  
propitious – 399  
provision – 280  
pullets – 369  
punctually – 331  
putty – 164
- Q**  
quarry – 341  
quip – 254  
quotation – 273
- R**  
Ramadan *or*  
  Ramadhan – 424  
razor – 173  
really – 125  
recede – 322  
recital – 219  
reference – 265  
refuge – 354  
reindeer – 272  
replace – 234  
replica – 260  
repose – 333
- responsible – 236  
retinitis pigmentosa – 434  
river – 61  
roads – 19  
roast – 85  
rooibos tea – 447  
rotten – 192  
roughly – 168  
rude – 14  
rug – 41
- S**  
sacred – 252  
salute – 255  
Samian – 430  
saucer – 231  
sauna – 362  
sausage – 266  
scan – 68  
scandium – 384  
scream – 89  
second – 54  
secreted – 363  
senescent – 413  
sentinel – 300  
serenity – 285  
sewing – 186  
Shaanxi – 448  
shall – 104  
shoal – 402  
shower – 116  
shutters – 146  
silence – 159  
silicon – 375  
simultaneously – 371  
sips – 11  
sketch – 122  
sky – 16  
slakes – 321  
smaller – 99  
snack – 52  
snail – 53  
snake – 64  
snap – 48  
snivel – 356  
societal – 315  
solve – 102
- spacious – 248  
spark – 27  
spawned – 342  
sphagnum – 419  
spoon – 39  
spring – 84  
sprocket – 302  
squash – 197  
squire – 226  
stagecoach – 199  
stall – 94  
state – 91  
steeds – 316  
steel – 117  
stew – 148  
stitchery – 239  
stood – 96  
store – 36  
stove – 78  
stroll – 190  
submerged – 233  
subway – 139  
sudsy – 153  
sultanate – 288  
Sumerian – 433  
superior – 276  
surfactant – 400  
syllables – 257
- T**  
Taoism *or*  
  Daoism – 418  
tape – 35  
termite – 206  
terrify – 256  
Tetrazzini – 443  
this – 20  
thorax – 264  
thoughts – 149  
thousand – 179  
thumbs – 141  
Thursday – 131  
thyroid – 396  
tide – 40  
together – 118  
toss – 38  
tostones – 283
- transform – 176  
Trinidadian – 421  
tripe – 319  
tubes – 55  
tug – 29  
tune – 8  
tunic – 337  
turban – 297  
turquoise *or*  
  turquoise – 393
- U**  
uncanny – 327
- V**  
valley – 151  
vase – 7  
Vaseline – 298  
Versailles – 436  
verve – 277  
vision – 202  
voracious – 262  
vultures – 293
- W**  
wafting – 240  
wag – 1  
wake – 6  
wears – 140  
wedding – 69  
wheezy – 201  
while – 147  
whisper – 110  
why – 45  
wisdom – 242  
wish – 58  
wok – 323  
worth – 123  
wow – 10
- Y**  
yesterday – 155
- Z**  
zip – 47

## Alphabetical Index of Additional Spelling Words

### **B**

bashful – 464  
beach – 454  
blackout – 455

### **C**

chew – 457  
collaboration – 474

### **E**

endowment – 475

### **F**

fringes – 463

### **G**

giveaway – 466  
grain – 456  
guideline – 469  
gust – 451

### **H**

horror – 465

### **M**

monitor – 468

### **P**

posters – 459

### **R**

refreshment – 472  
regular – 470

### **S**

shock – 452  
stunned – 458  
support – 461

### **T**

tour – 460

### **U**

utterly – 467

### **V**

vessel – 473  
vote – 453

### **W**

warrant – 471

### **Y**

yowl – 462