

# *DAVIS COUNTY SPELLING BEE*

## **2018-2019 SCHOOL STUDY GUIDE**

This guide is for the use of the teachers and students for use as the spelling list and study guide for the school bees.

Please review the Spelling Bee Rules that are provided on the [davisclipper.com](http://davisclipper.com) web site prior to your school spelling bee.

If a word has a homonym, a near homonym, or it is similar in spelling to another word, it will be noted in bold italics and underlined. It is important to inform your speller of these, to provide them, without them asking, the word's part of speech and the definition in order to avoid confusion and misspelling the word during your bee.

If you think a word is a homonym or is similar in sound or spelling to another word, but it is not noted, you may check the dictionary for further information.

During pronouncing for a bee, you may skip a word or move to another word if you feel that the word may present a problem to your speller, or you may change any order of words you provide.

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- |    |           |                            |   |
|----|-----------|----------------------------|---|
| 1. | adorable  | \ə-ˈdōr-əbəl\<br>Adjective | Middle French from Latin<br>worthy of being adored; extremely charming<br><i>Who is this adorable child? She should be in the movies!</i>   |
| 2. | freckle   | \ˈfrek-əl\<br>Noun         | English<br>one of the small brownish spots in the skin that are usually due to precipitation of pigment and that increase in number and intensity on exposure to sunlight<br><i>Her little nose was covered in one freckle after another.</i> |
| 3. | secretary | \ˈsekɹə,terē\<br>Noun      | From Latin<br>one employed to handle correspondence and manage routine and detail work for a superior.<br><i>My father has a secretary that can type very fast, but she isn't very nice when she answers the telephone.</i>                   |
| 4. | wrath     | \ˈrath\<br>Noun            | Middle English<br>strong vengeful anger or indignation; retributory punishment for an offense or crime<br><i>In the Bible the fall of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were manifestations of God's wrath.</i>                                |

**The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide the speller the part of speech and the definition.**

- |    |         |                              |   |
|----|---------|------------------------------|---|
| 5. | piece   | \pēs\<br>Noun                | From Irish to Welch, to Latin to French to English<br>a part of a whole : fragment, portion; a period of time, especially in brief.<br><i>A piece of cloth from her baby blanket was used in the quilt that her grandmother made for Anna's new baby.</i>                                 |
| 6. | curtain | \ˈkɹɹt̩n\<br>Noun            | From a Latin word that became French and then English<br>a piece of material that serves to screen, divide, protect, conceal or decorate.<br><i>I can't decide if I want the pink flamingo shower curtain or the zebra design shower curtain.</i>   |
| 7. | address | \əˈdres\<br>\aˈdres\<br>Noun | From Latin to French to English<br>a place where a person or organization may be communicated with : directions for delivery on the outside of an object (as a letter or package)<br><i>Be sure to put your return address on the letter to your pen-pal, just in case she has moved.</i> |
| 8. | salary  | \sa-ləˈrē\<br>noun           | From Latin to French to Middle English<br>a fixed wage for a year, quarter, or month for services<br><i>My mother works for a salary of \$50,000 per year, but my father makes more for the same type of work.</i>  |

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9. towel	\ˈtaʊəl\ Noun	From Germanic, then French before becoming English a piece of absorbent cloth or paper often rectangular in shape for wiping or drying. <i>Ben forgot to take his towel to the pool and had to air dry.</i>
10. margin	\ˈmɑrjən\ Noun	From Latin a vertical blank column to the right or left of an area occupied or to be occupied by the main body of a printed or written text or by a group of illustrations on a page or sheet. <i>The English teacher requires a 1" margin on each side of the double-spaced, typed essay.</i>
11. object	\ˈɔb-jɪkt\ \ˈɔb-jekt\ Noun	Middle English from Middle Latin  something material that may be perceived by the senses; something mental or physical toward which thought, feeling, or action is directed; the goal or end of an effort or activity <i>The object of this lesson is that you should learn many new words and how to spell them correctly.</i>
12. coffee	\ˈkɒfē\ Noun	Went from Arabic to Turkish to Italian before it became English a drink made by infusion from the roasted and ground seeds of small tropical or subtropical upland trees or shrubs having cherry-like fruits. <i>Starbucks is a very popular location to meet for coffee.</i>
13. scorn	\skɔrn\ verb	Middle English from German to treat with disrespect, disdain, hate; to act like someone is worthless; an object of disdain, contempt <i>The girls would scorn the others, simply because they were from a different neighborhood.</i>
14. bulletin	\ˈbʊl-ət-ən\ Noun	From French a brief public notice usually from an authoritative source : a brief news item intended for immediate publication or broadcast <i>A weather bulletin was just announced to watch for severe rain with flash floods in the canyons.</i>
15. theory	\ˈthēərē\ \ˈθɪrē\ \ˈthērē\ Noun	From Greek  a belief, policy, or procedure proposed or followed as the basis of action. <i>The educational system is based on the theory that all children want to learn.</i>

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16. screech	\skrēch\ noun	Middle English from Old Norse a high pitched noise; a cry usually expressing pain or terror <i>A few nights ago, I awoke to a very loud screech from an owl in my back yard.</i>
17. altitude	\ˈaltə,tüd\ Noun	From a word that went from Latin to English position at a height <i>When the airplane suddenly lost altitude, everyone's drinks went flying.</i>
18. harness	\ˈhärnes\ Noun	From a word from Old Norse to French to English the gear or tackle other than a yoke of a draft animal (as a horse, dog or goat) <i>The bells on the harness of the horse pulling the carriage through Central Park jingled loudly when the driver shook the reins.</i>
19. cabinet	\ˈkabnet\ \ˈkabənət\ Noun	From French an upright case or cupboard-like repository. <i>My aunt has a cabinet just for her fine china and crystal.</i>
20. shepherd	\ˈshep-ərd\ Noun	Middle English from Old English one who tends sheep <i>The shepherd wandered for hours trying to find the little lost lamb.</i>
21. mildew	\ˈmil,dü\ \ˈmil,dyü\ Noun	Originally English a superficial usually whitish growth produced on various forms of organic matter and on living plants by fungi. <i>The books that were stored in the basement were damaged from mildew.</i>
22. avenue	\ˈavə,nü\ \ˈavə,nyü\ Noun	From Latin to French a city street especially when broad and attractive. <i>Fifth Avenue is a very popular shopping area in New York City.</i>
23. luxury	\ˈləkshərə\ \ˈləgzhərə\ Noun	From Latin that became French then English a nonessential item or service that contributes to self-indulgent living. <i>Having a pedicure certainly feels wonderful, but to most it is a luxury.</i>

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24. marriage	\ˈmarij\ \ˈmerij\ Noun	From French to English  the state of being married : the state of being united as spouses In a consensual and contractual relationship recognized by law; The mutual relation of married persons <i>The key to a successful marriage is mutual love and respect.</i>
25. exercise	\ˈeksər,sīz\ Verb	From a Latin word that became French then English exert the body for the sake of developing and maintaining physical fitness. <i>It is proven that exercise leads to a healthier life.</i>
26. shady	\ˈshā-dē\ adjective	Middle English producing or affording shade; sheltered from the sun’s rays; in the shadows; of questionable merit : uncertain, unreliable <i>We wandered the park looking for the perfect shady spot for our picnic.</i>
27. bargain	\ˈbärjən\ Verb	Originally Germanic that became French before English Haggle especially over a purchase price. <i>Sally was so embarrassed when her mother wanted to bargain with the child selling lemonade.</i>
28. chemical	\ˈkeməkəl\ Adjective	From Greek to Arabic to Latin to French relating to applications of a science that deals with the composition, structure, and properties of substances and of the transformations that they undergo. <i>The professor is coming up with something more exciting than mixing vinegar and baking soda to demonstrate a chemical reaction in the science lab.</i>
29. shield	\ˈshē(ə)ld\ noun	Middle English a broad piece of defensive armor carried on the arm; one that protects or defends ; a fixture that protects a person from injury from moving parts or parts carrying electricity <i>The dental hygienist moves behind a shield when taking an x-ray on a patient.</i>
30. stalker	\ˈstök-ər\ Noun	Middle English one who pursues by stalking; one who pursues quarry or prey with stealth <i>That man over there kind of looks like a creepy stalker dude; make sure he doesn’t follow us out to our car.</i>
31. waft	\wäft\ Noun	Middle English from Dutch a slight breeze : puff; something (as an order) that is wafted : whiff; a pennant or flag used to signal or to show wind direction <i>Where did that horrible waft come from, you or the dog?</i>

32. mileage	\mī-līj\ Noun	English an allowance for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile; aggregate length or distance in miles : as the total miles  traveled in a day : the amount of service that something will yield esp. as expressed in terms of gallon of gas <i>The small compact cars get much better gas mileage than the sport utility vehicles.</i>
33. vacuum	\vak-yŭ-əm\ Noun	Latin emptiness of space; a space absolutely devoid of matter; a state of isolation from outside influences; a device creating or utilizing a partial vacuum <i>There is a huge difference between vacuuming the house and living in a vacuum.</i>
34. parka	\pär-kə\ Noun	Russian/Slavic a hooded fur pullover garment for arctic wear; a usually lined fabric outerwear pullover or jacket <i>Joan got a new ski parka for Christmas.</i>
35. among	\ə'məŋ\ Preposition	From Old English surrounded by : in the midst of : intermingled with: through the midst of. <i>The movie star was willing to walk among the crowd and chat with the press at the movie premier.</i>
36. welfare	\wel-,fa(ə)r\ Noun  Adjective	Middle English the state of doing well especially in respect to good fortune; happiness, well-being; relief relating or or concerned with welfare and improvement of the welfare of disadvantaged social groups <i>The agency is concerned about the welfare of the three children that live in the home without heat and not much food.</i>
37. painful	\pān-fəl\ Adjective	Middle English from Latin feeling or giving pain: irksome, annoying; requiring effort or exertion <i>When you shut your finger in the car door, it is very painful.</i>
38. reptilian	\rep'til-ē-ən\ Adjective	Latin resembling or having the characteristics of the reptiles; of or relating to the reptiles <i>Why isn't there a super hero that is reptilian? How great would it be to have Snake Man hanging out with Batman?</i>

39. whisker	\ˈhwis-kər\ Noun	From Middle English a hair of the beard; part of the beard growing on the sides of the face; one of the long projecting hairs or bristles growing near the mouth of an animal <i>A cat's whisker allows her to tell if she can fit into a space.</i>
40. buffoon	\bə-ˈfün\ Noun	Medieval French, or Old Italian a ludicrous figure : clown; a gross and usually ill-educated or stupid person; ridiculous <i>Stop acting like a buffoon!</i> <i>The children at the birthday party giggled at the buffoon's silly tricks.</i>
41. quench	\ˈkwench\ Verb	Middle English to put out; subdue, overcome; destroy; slake, satisfy; to cool suddenly by immersion in water <i>It was so hot that all I could think of was a way to quench my thirst.</i>
42. nachos	\ˈnäch-(,)ō Noun	Spanish (pl) a tortilla chip topped with cheese and a savory substance such as hot peppers and broiled <i>One of my favorite football game treats is a good home made plate of nachos.</i>

**The following word is a homonym, please provide the speller with the definition and part of speech.**

43. hymn	\ˈhim\ noun	Middle English from Old English from Latin from Greek a song of praise to God; a song of praise or joy; <i>Our Sunday church services always open with a hymn.</i>
44. froth	\ˈfrōth\ noun	Middle English from Old Norse Bubbles formed in or on a liquid: foam <i>Froth appeared on the water as the waves broke along the shore.</i>
45. pesky	\ˈpes-kē\ Adjective	Irregular form of pest troublesome, vexatious <i>Who left the screen door open so that this pesky fly could come in the house?</i>
46. oozing	\ˈüziŋ\ Verb	Middle English to pass or flow slowly through or as if through small openings or interstices, to exude moisture <i>Blood was oozing out of the wounds he received in the motorcycle accident.</i>
47. reindeer	\ˈrān-di(ə)r\ Noun	Middle English from Old Norse any of several large deer of Old World arctic regions and Greenland bun introduced elsewhere that have palmate antlers in both sexes and are grouped with the caribou in a single species <i>Santa and his reindeer landed on my roof on Christmas Eve.</i>

48. oyster	\ 'oi-stər\ Noun	Middle English from French any of various marine bivalve mollusks that have a rough irregular shell closed by a single adductor muscle and include important shellfish; something valuable and won by skill <i>It took me a few tries, but ends up, I do like to eat a good oyster.</i>
49. fixate	\ 'fik-,sāt\ Verb	Middle English Medical To focus or concentrate one's gaze or attention. <i>An infant with normal vision will fixate on a light held before him.</i>
50. rubbish	\ 'rəb-ish\ Noun	Middle English useless waste or rejected matter : trash; something that is worthless or nonsensical <i>This script is simply rubbish, said the director of the movie.</i>

**The following word could be confused with another word,  
Please read the description of the following word to the speller**

51. phony	\ 'fō-nē\ alt spelling phoney Adjective	origin unknown intended to deceive or mislead; intended to defraud; false; sham; having no genuine existence : fictitious <i>She is such a phony, the way she tells everyone she is an actress, when all she did was to be in the background crowd in one shot of a tv show.</i>
52. zoology	\ zō-'äl-ə-jē\ Noun	New Language a science that deals with animals and is the branch of biology concerned with the animal kingdom and its members as individuals and classes and with animal life <i>Alise's favorite class at Bountiful High her senior year was zoology because the teacher was so awesome.</i>
53. precinct	\ 'prē-si(k)t\ Noun	Middle English from Latin a part of a territory having definite bounds or functions and often established for administrative purposes : District; an enclosure bounded by the walls or other limits of a building or place or by an imaginary line around it: domain <i>Many large cities organize their police stations by precinct, with a full staff at each precinct office.</i>
54. modesty	\ 'mäd-ə-stē\ Noun	Latin freedom from conceit or vanity; propriety in dress, speech or conduct <i>Both women and men should conduct themselves with a good degree of modesty.</i>



55. penalty	\ˈpen-(ə)l-tē\ Noun	Latin the suffering in person, rights, or property that is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime or public offense; the suffering or the sum to be forfeited to which a person subjects himself by agreement in case of nonfulfillment of stipulations; disadvantage, loss, or hardship due to some action <i>The hockey player was sent to the penalty box after he checked a player in the back and sent him flying into the glass.</i>
56. russet	\ˈrəs-ət\ Noun	Middle English from Old French coarse homespun reddish brown cloth; a variable color averaging a strong brown; any of various winter apples having reddish brown skin <i>My mother puts those small russet potatoes in with carrots and onions into her pot roast.</i>
57. utmost	\ˈət-,most\ Adjective	American Southern situated at the farthest or most distant point; of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, number, or amount <i>It is of the utmost importance that you show up to this meeting on time.</i>
58. warehouse	\ˈwa(ə)r-haʊs\ Noun	From Middle English a structure or room for the storage of merchandise or commodities <i>Costco is a warehouse store.</i>
59. nectar	\ˈnek-tər\ Noun	Latin from Greek the drink of the Greek and Roman gods; a delicious drink; a sweet liquid that is secreted by the nectaries of a plant is the chief raw material of honey <i>I swear this fresh grapefruit juice is the true nectar of the gods.</i>
60. recluse	\ˈre,klʊs\ \rē-klʊz\ Adjective	Middle English removed from society ; shut up : cloistered; avoiding others : solitary; remote; secluded <i>I hear the old recluse that lives in the cabin on top of the mountain finally came down for supplies last month.</i>
61. laxative	\ˈlæk-sə-tiv\ Adjective	Middle English from Latin having a tendency to loosen or relax; specifically relieving constipation <i>Aloe tablets are a natural, gentle laxative.</i>
62. paradise	\ˈpar-ə-,dis\ Noun	Middle English from Old French from Latin an intermediate place or state where the righteous departed await resurrection and judgment; a place of bliss , felicity, or delight <i>Our trip to Fiji was like visiting paradise.</i>

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63. seasonal	\sēz-nəl\ Noun	Middle English from French from Latin of, relating to, or varying in occurrence according to the season; affected or caused by seasonal need or availability <i>Many college students will soon be seeking seasonal jobs for their summer break.</i>
64. magazine	\ma-gə-zēn\ Noun	Arabic a place where goods or supplies are stored; a room in which powder and other explosives are kept in a fort or a ship; a periodical containing miscellaneous pieces and often illustrated <i>She had always dreamed of working at a fashion magazine in New York City.</i>
65. balcony	\bal-kə-nē\ Noun	Italian a platform that projects from the wall of a building and is enclosed by a parapet or railing; an interior projecting gallery in a public building, as a theater <i>Juliet stood on her balcony and said, "Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou, Romeo?"</i>
66. cauliflower	\kò-li-flaũ*ə)r\ Noun	Italian a garden plant related to the cabbage and grown for its compact edible head of usually white undeveloped flowers; used as a vegetable <i>Cream of cauliflower soup topped with cheese is a wonderful treat on a cold winter night.</i>
67. pulpit	\pũl-pit\ Noun	Latin enclosed elevated platform or a high reading desk used in preaching or conducting a service of worship; an elevated platform for a public speaker <i>The minister stepped up to the pulpit and began his weekly lesson to the congregation.</i>
68. diagonal	\dīagən <sup>ə</sup> \ Adjective	From Greek that passed into Latin Running across from corner to corner. <i>The interior designer wants to use the tile floor with a diagonal pattern.</i>
69. romantic	\rō-mant-ik\ Adjective	French marked by the imaginative or emotional appeal of what is heroic, adventurous, mysterious, or idealized; of or relating to music of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century characterized by an emphasis on subjective emotional qualities and freedom of form; having an inclination for romance: marked by expressions of love or affection; conducive to love <i>George set a romantic atmosphere with roses and violin music, candles and chocolates, and a ring to put on her finger.</i>

70. operating	\äp-(ə),rāt-ij\ Adjective	Latin of, relating to, or used for or in operations – to perform a function <i>iOS is the Apple operating system.</i> <i>The surgery took place in the operating room.</i>
71. elegant	\elegənt\ \'elēgənt\ Adjective	From Latin characterized by tasteful richness especially of design or ornamentation : luxurious or sumptuous in a refined way <i>Miss America was wearing the most elegant formal dress made of blue satin.</i>
72. faucet	\fōset\ \fäset\ Noun	From a Latin word that became French then English a fixture for drawing a liquid from a pipe, cask, or other vessel. <i>The kitchen faucet is leaking a small, non-stop trickle of water.</i>

**The following word could be confused with another word,**

**Please read the description of the following word to the speller**

73. vault	\vōlt\ Noun	From Latin to French then to English an arched structure of masonry usually forming a ceiling or roof : an arched or dome shaped structure; a room or compartment for the safekeeping of valuables : a burial chamber <i>Melissa put her ring in the vault in her hotel room so that she would not lose it while at the beach.</i>
74. examine	\ig'zamen\ \eg'zamen\ Verb	From Latin, through French, then to English inquire into systematically : investigate <i>The doctor wanted to examine his patient to see why she had such a high fever.</i>
75. dangerous	\dānjərəs\ Adjective	From a French word to English involving risk : demanding caution or care as extremely unsafe. <i>Trying to climb a ladder while blindfolded and one hand tied behind your back is very dangerous.</i>
76. abound	\ə-'baʊnd\ Verb	Middle English from Middle French from Latin to be present in large numbers or in great quantity : be prevalent; to be copiously supplied <i>When we went to the dog breeder's, bounding puppies were abound.</i>

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77. rubella	\rū-'bel-ə\ Noun	Latin German measles <i>Most children are now immunized against rubella at birth.</i>
78. artifacts	\'árt-i-,fakt\ Noun	Latin a characteristic product of human activity, usually a hand-made object representing a particular culture or stage of technological development <i>The archeologists have discovered artifacts from the Indians that roamed the region hundreds of years before the English settlers moved in.</i>
79. morbid	\'mórbed\ Adjective	From Latin abnormally susceptible to or characterized by gloomy or unwholesome feelings. <i>People that find enjoyment pulling the legs off of bugs have a morbid sense of humor.</i>
80. pheasant	\'fez <sup>ə</sup> nt\ Noun	Originally Greek, to Latin, to French then to English. any of numerous large, often long-tailed, and brilliantly colored birds with legs adapted for running and scratching the ground where most of their food is found. <i>Uncle Larry's hunting dog flushed out a pheasant from the field.</i>
81. saucer	\só'sər\ noun	Middle English a small plate, usu. put under a cup to catch drips <i>I put milk in a saucer for my cat to enjoy every morning.</i>
82. centipede	\'sentə,pēd\ Noun	From Latin any various flattened elongated arthropods constituting the class Chilopoda, the body divided into a number of segments each bearing one pair of legs and being active, predatory, and chiefly nocturnal animals useful as destroyers of noxious insects. <i>The centipede can be found in deserts, rainforests, and the arctic tundra.</i>
83. diamond	\'dīmənd\ 'dī,əmənd\ Noun	From a word that went from Greek to Latin to French to English native crystalline carbon that is usually nearly colorless and is highly valued as a precious stone; a square or rhombus-shaped figure oriented with the long diagonal vertical; a baseball infield <i>My sister got a diamond engagement ring for Christmas.</i>
84. strengthen	\'streŋθən\ 'stren(t)θən\ Verb	Originally English give added physical force or vigor to; to make stronger <i>Athletic trainers will work to strengthen athlete's muscles in order to help them avoid injury while engaged in their sport.</i>

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85. shackle	\ˈshak-əl\ noun	Middle English from Old Norse something that confines the legs or arms; something that checks or prevents free action; a length of cable or anchor chain <i>The prisoner was brought into the courtroom with a shackle on his legs so that he could not walk easily.</i>
86. exhaust	\ɪgˈzɔst\ \egˈzɔst\ Noun	From Latin an arrangement for withdrawing undesirable fumes, dusts, or orders from an enclosure (as a factory room or kitchen). <i>It is a good thing the stove has an exhaust fan over it because mom burns the dinner quite often.</i>
87. diesel	\ˈdē-zəl\ \ˈdē-səl\ Noun	Named for Rudolf Diesel a vehicle driven by a diesel engine <i>Most big 18-wheeler trucks are diesel, and run on diesel fuel.</i>
88. grueling	/grü-ə-liŋ/ adjective	English Trying or taxing to the point of exhaustion <i>Football practice is often a very grueling 3 hours.</i>
89. obelisk	\ˈäb-ə- ,lisk\ \ˈ ōb-ə- ,lisk\ Noun	From Greek, to Latin to Middle English an upright four-sided usually monolithic pillar that gradually tapers as it rises and terminates in a pyramid. <i>The Washington Monument is the largest obelisk in the United States.</i>
90. anthem	\ˈan(t)-thəm\ Noun	Middle English from Old French from Latin a psalm or hymn sung antiphonally or responsively; a sacred vocal composition with words usually from the Scriptures; a song or hymn of praise or gladness <i>There wasn't a dry eye in the house as the veteran sang the anthem, Battle Hymn of the Republic.</i>
91. breathe	\ˈbrēth\ Verb	Originally English to draw air into and expel it from the lungs. <i>During yoga class, Kim would teach her students how to breathe with their diaphragm.</i>
92. substances	\ˈsəb-stən(t)s-ez\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French fundamental or characteristic part or quality; practical importance; a physical material from which something is made or which has discrete existence : matter of particular or definite chemical constitution <i>A cigarette is made up of substances that are carcinogenic.</i>

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93. stomach	\stəm-ək\ Noun	Greek to Middle French to Middle English a dilatation of the alimentary canal of a vertebrate communicating anteriorly with the esophagus and posteriorly with the duodenum <i>Sarah called in sick from a stomach ache this morning.</i>
94. consonant	\kän(t)sənənt\ Noun	From Latin one of a class of speech sounds characterized by constriction or closure at one or more points in the breath channel. <i>All David needed to end the poem was a word that started with a consonant other than F and rhymed with fricassee.</i>
95. almost	\ól-,mōst\ Adverb	From Middle English very nearly but not exactly or entirely <i>We almost won the game, it was very close.</i>
96. spatula	\spach-(ə)lə Noun	Latin a flat, thin, usually metal implement used especially for spreading or mixing soft substances, scooping, or lifting <i>I use a special spatula made just for frosting to decorate cakes.</i>
97. westerly	\wes-tər-lē\ Adjective Adverb	From Old English to Middle English situated toward or belonging to the west; coming from the west  <i>A westerly wind is blowing tonight and rain showers will most likely follow sometime in the morning.</i>
98. saga	\sä-gə\ noun	Old Nors a legend, a long drawn out story <i>The saga of Scarlett O'Hara was laid out in the book Gone With the Wind.</i>
99. laundry	\lòndrē\ \ländrē\ Noun	Originally English a collection of clothes or household linens to be washed. <i>Mike asked his mother if she would do his laundry when the basket was overflowing with dirty clothes.</i>
100. matronly	\mā-trən-lē\ Adjective	English having the character of or suitable to a matron : a married woman, a woman who supervises women or children <i>The dress alone made her look so matronly, but her hair was so old fashioned, she looked like my grandma.</i>
101. chronic	\krän-ik\ Adjective	French from Greek marked by long duration or frequent recurrence; suffering from a chronic disease; always present or encountered: constantly vexing or troubling; being such habitually <i>My sister suffers from chronic headaches she calls migraines.</i>

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102. saying      \sā-īŋ\  
noun              English  
a wise statement of truth, as a proverb or aphorism: adage  
*As the saying goes, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.*
103. brighten    \ˈbrīt<sup>ə</sup>n\  
Verb              From English  
becoming shining or luminous.  
*The baby's eyes brighten whenever her mother walks into the room.*
104. cyclone     \ˈsī-,klōn\  
Noun              Modified from Greek  
a storm or system of winds that rotates about a center of low atmospheric pressure clockwise in the southern hemisphere and counter clockwise in the northern, advances at a speed of 20 to 30 miles an hour, and often brings abundant rain: tornado  
*Dorothy and Toto were swept up by a cyclone and deposited in the Land of Oz.*
105. porcupine   \pōr-kyə,pīn\  
Noun              Middle English from Middle French from Latin  
any of a various relatively large rodents having stiff sharp erectile bristles mingled with the hair and constituting an Old World terrestrial family and a New World arboreal family  
*The dog tried to attack the porcupine, but ended up with quills in his nose and mouth instead.*
106. fulfill       \fə(l)-fil\  
Verb              From Middle English  
to make full; to put into effect : to measure up to : satisfy  
*To take an expedition to the North Pole would fulfill the scientist's wildest dreams.*

**The following word may be spelled two different ways, according to Webster's Third New International Dictionary. Preferred spelling and the word provided on the study list is shown.**

107. license      preferred spelling  
**Variant Spelling : licence**  
\ˈlīs<sup>ə</sup>n(t)s\  
Noun              From Latin to French to English  
permission to act : a right or permission granted in accordance with law by a competent authority to engage in some business or occupation, to do some act, or to engage in some transaction  
*In the State of Utah, it is legal for a 16 year old to get a license to drive, once they have met all the course work and testing criteria.*

**The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound. Provide the word's part of speech and definition.**

108. prism        \ˈprizəm\  
Noun              From Greek that passed into Latin  
**Could be confused with prison**  
a transparent body that is bounded in part by two nonparallel plane faces and is used to deviate or disperse a beam of light.  
*The prism cast an array of colors on the wall.*

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109.	sculpture	\ˈskʌlpchər\ \ˈskʌlpshər\ Noun	Went from Latin to English  a carved or molded stature or figure. <i>Karen bought a marble sculpture to put near the pool.</i>
110.	coffin	\ˈkɒfən\ \ˈkæfən\ Noun	From a Latin word that became French and then English  a box or chest in which a corpse is buried. <i>Dracula would sleep during the day in a coffin.</i>
111.	aorta	\ˈā-ˈɔrt-ə\ Noun	Greek the great arterial trunk that carries blood from the heart to be distributed by branch arteries through the body <i>He died very quickly due to an aneurism in his aorta.</i>
112.	purse	\ˈpɜrs\ noun	Middle English from Latin bursa a small bag for money; a small receptacle for carrying money and often other small objects <i>I bought a new leather purse from a little Italian specialty shop.</i>
113.	luggage	\ˈlə-gij\ noun	New English something that is lugged; suitcases for a traveler's belongings : baggage <i>Passengers are limited to two items of carry-on luggage.</i>
114.	reputation	\re-pyə-tā-shən\ noun	English from French from Latin overall quality or character as seen or a judged by people in general; recognition by other people of some characteristic or ability; a place in public esteem or regard : good name <i>Poor customer service has ruined the company's reputation.</i>
115.	deafen	\ˈde-fən\ verb	English to make deaf <i>We were deafened by the explosion.</i>
116.	former	\ˈfɔr-mər\ adjective	Old English coming before in time; of, relating to, or occurring in the past; preceding in place or arrangement; first in order of two or more <i>Former President Obama wrote a book.</i>
117.	agency	\ˈā-jən(t)-sē\ noun	Perhaps Medieval Latin the office or function of an agent; the capacity, condition, or state of acting or exerting power; an establishment engaged in doing business for another; an administrative division <i>He owns his own advertising agency.</i>



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118. function	\fə(k)-shən\ noun  verb	Latin professional or official position; the action for which a person or thing is specifically fitted or used or for which a thing exists : purpose; an official or formal social gathering to have a function : serve; operate <i>The function of the heart is to pump blood through he body.</i>
119. haphazard	\(\,)hap-‘ha-zərd\ adjective noun	New English marked by lack of plan, order, or direction; chance <i>The living room appeared to be just a haphazard assemblage of Furniture.</i>
120. smolder	\‘smōl-dər\ verb	Middle English to burn sluggishly, without flame, and often with much smoke; to exist in a state of suppressed activity; to show suppressed anger, hate or jealousy <i>The remains of the campfire will smolder unless someone dumps water on it.</i>
121. convince	\kən-‘vin(t)s\ verb	Latin to bring to belief, consent, or a course of action : persuade <i>You could never convince me to eat escargot.</i>
122. flagrant	\‘flā-grənt\ Adjective	Latin conspicuously offensive, so bad as not to be ignored: gross, <i>The referee called the player for a flagrant foul when he purposely grabbed his opponent’s face mask and threw him</i>
123. velour	\və-lûər\ Noun	From French any of various fabrics with a pile or napped surface resembling velvet used in heavy weights for upholstery and curtains, and in lighter weighs for clothing. <i>My mother used to have the ugliest purple velour sweat suit that she would wear out to the grocery store.</i>
124. embroider	\em‘brōidər\ Verb	From a French word that became English ornament with needlework. <i>Grandmother likes to embroider flowers on towels and aprons.</i>
125. supine	\sû-‘pīn\ Adjective	Latin lying on the back or with the face upward; exhibiting indolent or apathetic inertia or passivity <i>The dentist laid me back in a supine position in order to work on my sore tooth.</i>

126.	tolerant	\ˈtælərənt\ Adjective	From a French word showing understanding or leniency for conduct or ideas differing from or conflicting with one's own. <i>The mother dog is very tolerant of all seven of her puppies while they are trying to eat and play at the same time.</i>
127.	immature	\im,mə'tûr\ \im,mə'tyûr\ \im,mə'chûr\ Adjective	From Latin lacking complete growth, differentiation, or development. <i>Now that Jane is a first grader, she can see how immature the kindergartners are.</i>
128.	serum	\ˈsir-əm\ noun	Latin the watery portion of an animal fluid remaining after coagulation; the watery part of a plant fluid; a lightweight cosmetic preparation for use on the face <i>My mother bought a very expensive serum that claimed to immediately diminish her wrinkles.</i>
129.	heifer	\ˈhef-ər\ Noun	Middle English from Old English a young cow, one that has not had a calf <i>The rodeo has a section where young cowboys and cowgirls can rope a small heifer.</i>
130.	diabetes	\dī-ə-'bēt-əz\ Noun	Latin from Greek any of various abnormal conditions characterized by the secretion and excretion of excessive amounts of urine <i>Diabetes Mellitus is a metabolism disorder characterized by inadequate secretion of insulin.</i>
131.	brindled	\brin-d'ld\ Adjective	English having obscure dark streaks or flecks on a gray or tawny ground <i>My dog is a brindled Old English Bulldog.</i>
132.	estimate	\ˈestə,māt\ Verb	From Latin to judge the value of. <i>The pawn shop owner will estimate the value of the diamond ring we want to sell.</i>
133.	miraculous	\me'rakyələs\ Adjective	From a Latin word that moved into French interpreted as performed by a supernatural power or accomplished by the direct agency of an almighty power and not by natural causes. <i>Gabe made a miraculous recovery after his terrible accident.</i>
134.	menorah	\mə-'nōrə\ Noun	Hebrew a candelabrum used in Jewish worship <i>We light a menorah at Hanukkah as part of our family tradition.</i>

135. plague	\ˈplāg\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French a disastrous evil or affliction : calamity; an epidemic disease causing a high rate of mortality : pestilence; a virulent contagious febrile disease that is caused by a bacterium <i>The Black Plague, also called the Black Death, killed and estimated 75 to 200 million people in the 1300's.</i>
136. ballet	\bälˈlä\ Noun	French An artistic dance performed for theatrical entertainment. <i>The Nutcracker is a popular <b>ballet</b> around the Christmas holidays.</i>
137. pistol	\ˈpis-təl\ Noun	Middle French from Greek a short firearm intended to be aimed and fired with one hand; especially a handgun whose chamber is integral with the barrel <i>The old westerns would have many duels where the feuding cowboys would see who could draw their pistol first and shoot at the other.</i>
138. jargon	\ˈjär-gən, -gän\ Noun	Middle English from Anglo-French a hybrid language or dialect simplified in vocabulary and grammar and used for communication between peoples of different speech <i>The doctor used medical <b>jargon</b> that the patient did not understand.</i>
139. anvil	\an-vil\ \an-væł\ Noun	Middle English from Old English from Latin a heavy usually steel-faced iron block on which metal is shaped by hand <i>The piece of metal was placed on the anvil and held in to place with tongs.</i>
140. noisiest	\ˈnoi-zē-əst\ Adjective	From Old English making noise; full or characterized by noise or clamor; noticeable showy, gaudy or bright; loud <i>The classroom of Mrs. Brown's sixth graders proved to be the noisiest group of kids in the school.</i>
141. bachelor	\bächˈéˌlër\ Noun	Middle English from Medieval Latin A man of any age who has never been married. <i>The <b>bachelor</b> was searching for a wife.</i>
142. purchase	\ˈpər-chəs\ Verb	Middle English from Old French to get into one's possession: gain, acquire; to acquire by any means other than from inheritance; to obtain by paying money <i>I would like to purchase a new computer for the office.</i>

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143. wolverine      \wŭl-və-ˈrēn\  
Noun                      Probably from irregular wolv  
a carnivorous solitary mammal of the weasel family of  
northern forests and associated tundra that is blackish with  
a light brown band on each side of the body and is noted  
for its strength  
*The mountain man wore a hat made of wolverine hide.*
144. feral              \ˈfe-rəl\  
                              \ˈfir-əl\  
Adjective                Having escaped from domestication and become wild <feral  
cats>  
*Animal experts discourage homeowners from trying to adopt  
feral animals as pets.*
145. wobble            \wäb-əl\  
verb                      German  
to move or proceed with an irregular rocking or staggering  
motion or unsteadily and clumsily from side to side;  
unevenly mounted  
*"Weebles wobble but they don't fall down."*
146. effigy             \ˈe-fə-jē\  
Noun                      Medieval French from Latin  
an image or representation of a person; sometimes very simple  
or crude (made of wood or stone).  
*You may see an effigy in an ancient cemetery.*
147. pedicure          \ˈped-i-,ky(ə)r\  
Noun                      French from Latin  
care of the feet, toes, and nails; a treatment of these parts  
*We love to treat ourselves to a good pedicure once in a while  
And have our toenails painted.*
148. plateau            \pla-tō\  
Noun                      French  
a usually extensive land area having a relatively level surface  
raised sharply above adjacent land on at least one side; a level  
of attainment or achievement;  
*We were able to drive the Jeep out onto the plateau and  
Overlook the river below.*
149. kumquat          \ˈkəm-,kwät\  
noun                      Chinese  
Any of several small yellow to orange citrus fruits with sweet  
spongy rind and somewhat acid pulp that are used chiefly for  
preserves.  
*The retired man picked a kumquat from the tree for breakfast.*
150. vitamin            \vīt-ə-mən\  
Noun                      Latin  
any of various organic substances that are essential in minute  
quantities to the nutrition of most animals and some plant but  
do not provide energy or serve as building units and occur in  
natural foodstuffs  
*My favorite vitamin to take is D because I can get it by  
just playing outside in the sunshine.*

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151. yeast	\ˈyēst\ Noun	Middle Eastern a yellowish surface froth or sediment that occurs esp. in saccharine liquids in which it promotes alcoholic fermentation, consists largely of cells of a fungus, and is used in the making of alcoholic liquors and and a leaven in baking <i>If you forget to put yeast in your bread dough, it will not rise nor be fluffy.</i>
152. ownership	\ˈō-nər-,ship\ Noun	Middle English to have or hold as property; to acknowledge to be true, valid <i>You cannot just claim ownership of the wallet you found on the sidewalk, that is stealing.</i>
153. waistband	\ˈwās(t)-,band\ Noun	From English a band fitting around the waist <i>The waistband on grandpa’s trousers is so loose, his pants would fall down without his suspenders.</i>
154. tabloid	\ˈtab-,lɔɪd\ Noun	New Language digest, summary, a newspaper that is about half the page size of an ordinary newspaper and that contains news in condensed form and much photographic matter <i>The tabloids love to stalk movie stars and get pictures of them in unflattering situations.</i>
155. tirelessly	\ˈtī(ə)r-ləs-lē\ Adjective	Middle English – New Language seemingly incapable of tiring : indefatigable <i>She worked tirelessly through the night to paint the background set so that it would be ready for the production the next day.</i>
156. jealousy	\ˈje-lə-sē\ noun	Middle English from Anglo-French from Vulgar Latin feeling anger because of the belief that a loved one might be unfaithful; feeling a mean anger toward someone because he or she is more successful; hostile toward a rival or one believed to enjoy an advantage: envious <i>Jealousy can ruin even the best of friendships.</i>
157. winterize	\ˈwint-ə-,rīz\ Verb	From Middle English to make ready for winter or winter use especially resistant or proof against winter weather <i>Jim goes up to winterize the family cabin in the mountains in October and then opens it up again in May.</i>
158. wrinkling	\ˈrɪŋ-kə-liŋ\ Verb	Middle English to become marked with or contracted into wrinkles <i>The teacher hates it when we are caught wrinkling up our papers.</i>
159. jetty	\ˈje-tē\ noun	Middle English from Anglo-French a structure extended into a sea, lake, or river to influence the current or tide or to protect a harbor; a protecting frame of a pier; a landing wharf; long structure that is built out into water and used as a place to get on, get off, or tie up a boat. <i>He didn't see any passengers waiting for the ferry, so the Captain sailed past the <b>jetty</b>.</i>

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160.	riddle	\ˈrɪd-əl\ Noun	Middle English a mystifying, misleading, or puzzling question posed as a Problem to be solved or guessed: conundrum : enigma ; mystery <i>Have you ever been able to solve the riddle of Bilbo and Gollum?</i>
161.	moot	\müt\ Adjective	English open to question; debatable; subjected to discussion: disputed; made abstract or purely academic <i>Which came first, the chicken or the egg, is a moot question.</i>
162.	membrane	\mem-,brān\ Noun	Latin a thin soft pliable sheet or layer esp. of animal or plant origin; a piece of parchment forming part of a roll <i>The building contractor put a sheet of protective membrane on the exterior of the house before he applied the siding.</i>
163.	cleanser	\ˈklen-zər\ Noun	English a person or thing that cleanses something; a preparation used for cleaning; <i>Sprinkle some cleanser on the floor and let it sit for a while before you start scrubbing.</i>
164.	coyote	\kī-ō-tē\ \kī-ōt\ Noun	New Language from Mexican  a buff-gray to reddish-gray swift carnivorous mammal of North America that is closely related to but smaller than the wolf, has a narrow pointed muzzle and triangular ears, hunts singly or in small groups and is known for its various distinctive vocalizations such as barks, yips, and howls. <i>The coyote is often considered a threat to livestock.</i>
165.	chocolate	\ˈchä-k(ə)lət\ Noun	New Language from Spanish a food prepared from ground roasted cacao beans that is eaten as candy or used as a flavoring ingredient in other sweet foods or beverage; a dark brown color <i>I would love a piece of chocolate cake about now!</i>
166.	confirmation	\kän-fər-ˈmā-shən\ Noun	English from French from Latin an act or process of confirming; the ratification of an executive act by a legislative body; proof; the process of supporting a statement by evidence <i>Final confirmation came only after the investigation was completed.</i>

167. **supple**            \sə-pəl\  
adjective                English from French from Latin  
compliant often to the point of obsequiousness; readily  
adaptable or responsive to new situations; capable of being  
bent or folded without creases, cracks, or breaks : pliant, limber,  
flexible  
*She bought shoes made from supple leather while she was in  
Italy.*
168. **enumerate**        \i-'n(y)ü-mə-rāt\  
verb                      Latin  
to ascertain the number of : count; to specify one after another  
: list  
*Let me enumerate my reasons for doing this.*
169. **elimination**        \i-li-mə-'nā-shən\  
noun                      Latin  
the act, process, or an instance of eliminating or discharging;  
the act of discharging or excreting waste products from the  
body  
*The baseball team is facing down elimination from the  
playoffs with one more loss.*
170. **nominee**            \nā=mə-'nē\  
noun                      Latin  
a designated person or entity; the proposed appointment to an  
office or place; the proposed candidate for election to office  
*The nominee for the open Supreme Court seat will be voted on  
next month by the senate.*
171. **forecast**            \fôr-kast\  
verb                      English  
to calculate or predict usually as a result of study and analysis of  
available pertinent data; to indicate as likely to occur; to  
calculate the future  
*The weather forecast calls for rain for the next three days.*
172. **predict**             \pri-'dikt\  
verb                      Latin  
to declare or indicate in advance; foretell on the basis of  
observation, experience, or scientific reason  
*I predict the Jazz will make it into the finals this year.*
173. **technician**         \tek-ni-shən\  
noun                      New Language  
a specialist in the technical details of a subject or occupation;  
one who has acquired the technique of an art or other area of  
specialization  
*They hired a technician to help maintain the office's computers.*
174. **journey**             \jər-nē\  
noun                      Middle English from French from Latin  
something suggesting travel or passage from one place to  
another; an act or instance of traveling from one place to  
another : trip  
*We loaded up the car with our camping gear and went on a  
three day journey through the state.*

175. analytical      \a-nə-'li-ticəl\  
adjective      Latin from Greek  
of or relating to analysis, esp. : separating something into component parts or constituent elements; skilled in or using analysis especially in thinking or reasoning  
*She presented a very analytical argument for the defendant's guilt*
176. caption      \'kæp-shən\  
noun      Middle English  
the part of a legal document that shows where, when, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed; the heading esp. of an article or document; the explanatory comment or designation accompanying a pictorial illustration; subtitle  
*Did you read the funny caption under the cartoon in the newspaper this morning?*
177. fusion      \'fyü-zhən\  
noun      Latin  
a union by or as if by melting : a merging of diverse, distinct, or separate elements into a unified whole;  
popular music combining different styles; food prepared using techniques and ingredients of two or more ethnic or regional cuisines; the union of atomic nuclear to form heavier nuclei resulting in the release of enormous quantities of energy when certain light elements unite  
*The show is a fusion of news and entertainment.*
178. doubtful      \'däut-fəl\  
adjective      Middle English from French from Latin  
giving rise to doubt or uncertainty : open to question; lacking a definite opinion, conviction, or determination; undecided; marked by qualities that raise doubts about worth , honesty, or validity  
*It is doubtful that I will get into medical school on the first try.*
179. skillfully      \'skil-fə-lē\  
adverb      New Language  
displaying skill : expert; accomplished with skill; having the training, knowledge, and experience that is needed to do something well  
*She performed the magic trick very skillfully when she made the rabbit disappear.*

**The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and or spelling. Provide the speller with the word's part of speech and definition.**

180. mourn      \'mórn\  
verb      English from German  
to feel or express grief or sorrow; to show the customary signs of grief for a death; to utter mournfully  
*I will mourn the loss of my old dog when he passes.*



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181. notary	\nō-tə-rē\ noun	Middle English from Latin a public officer who attests or certifies writings to make them authentic and takes affidavits; depositions, and protests of negotiable paper <i>We had to get the loan papers signed by a notary public.</i>
182. access	\ak-ses\ noun	Latin permission, liberty, or ability to enter, approach, or pass to and from a place or to approach or communicate with a person or thing; freedom or ability to obtain or make use of something; a way or means of entering or approaching <i>We have internet access at the library.</i>
183. denim	\de-nəm\ noun	French a firm durable twilled usually cotton fabric woven with colored warp and white filling threads <i>She wore a faded denim skirt with cowboy boots</i>
184. school	\skül\ noun	Dutch an organization that provides instruction : such as an institution for the teaching of children; college, university; a group of scholars and teachers pursuing knowledge together; an institution for specialized higher education often associated with a university; an establishment offering specialized instruction <i>My sister is in school to be a massage therapist.</i>
185. parade	\pə-rād\ noun	French a pompous show; the ceremonial formation of a body of troops before a superior officer; an informal procession, a public procession, usually lengthy array or succession <i>I love the giant floating characters in the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade.</i>
186. sleazy	\slē-zē\ adjective	Origin unknown lacking firmness of texture; marked by low character or quality <i>That new car salesman has a bad reputation for being sleazy.</i>
187. dynasty	\dī-nə-stē\ noun	Greek a succession of rulers of the same line of descent; a powerful group or family that maintains its position for a considerable time <i>The Chinese Ming dynasty lasted 276 years.</i>
188. padlock	\pad-läk\ noun	Middle English a removable lock with a shackle that can be passed through a staple or link then secured <i>We have to bring our own padlock for a gym locker.</i>

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189.	pageant	\ˈpɑː-jənt\ noun	Middle English from French a mere show; an ostentations display; exhibition esp. an elaborate colorful exhibition or spectacle often with music that consists of drama, or a procession <i>There are some very cute babies out there, but in my opinion, they should not be in a beauty pageant.</i>
190.	scientist	\ˈsī-ən-tist\ Noun	Latin a person learned in science and especially natural science : a scientific investigator <i>The study was confirmed by a scientist.</i>
191.	weightless	\wāt-ləs\ adjective	New Language from English having little weight : lacking apparent gravitational pull <i>She floated in the pool, weightless.</i>
192.	tawdry	\ˈtò-drē\ \ˈtä-drē\ adjective	Short for St. Audrey's lace  cheap and gaudy in appearance or quality; also : ignoble <i>The scandal was a tawdry affair.</i>
193.	pharmacy	\ˈfärməsē\ Noun	From a Greek word that passed into Latin a place where medicines are compounded or dispensed. <i>I have to run by the pharmacy to pick up a prescription my doctor called in for my sore throat.</i>
194.	plural	\ˈplūrəl\ \ˈplürəl\ Adjective	From Latin, then French before English  belonging to a class of grammatical forms used to denote more than one. <i>“Geese” is the plural for goose, but “meese” is not the plural for moose.</i>
195.	possess	\pəˈzes\ \pōˈzes\ \pəˈses\ \pōˈses\ Verb	Began as Latin, to French then English  to have and hold as property : to have a just right to : to be a master of : own <i>Do you possess a key that will unlock this treasure chest?</i>
196.	intelligent	\inˈteləjən(t)s\ Noun	From a Latin word, to French to English the faculty of understanding : capacity to know or apprehend. <i>Albert Einstein was a very intelligent individual.</i>

**The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and or spelling. Provide the speller with the word's part of speech and definition.**

197.	presence	\ˈprezˌn(t)s\ Noun	From Latin to French to English the fact or condition of being present : the state of being within sight or call, at hand, or in attendance <i>Howard sent an invitation to Sarah requesting her presence at his piano recital.</i>
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198. rhythm      \ˈrɪθəm\  
Noun              From Greek to French  
the regular recurrence of similar features in a literary, musical, or artistic composition.  
*Jordan likes the rhythm of pop music because it is very easy to dance to.*
199. perform      \pə(r)ˈfɔrm\  
Verb                From French  
to carry out, to bring about : accomplish, execute;  
to give a performance, to put on a show.  
*Beyoncé is going to perform at the 2013 Super Bowl in New Orleans.*
200. mathematics \ˌmæθəˈmædɪks\  
                         \ˌmæθəˈmæɪks\  
                         \ˌmæθˈmæɪks\  
Noun                From Greek to Latin then to French  
a science that deals with the relationship and symbolism of numbers and magnitudes and that includes quantitative operations and the solution off quantitative problems.  
*One must like and be good at mathematics to become an engineer or an accountant.*
201. knowledge    \ˈnɔːlɪdʒ\  
Noun                Middle English  
the fact or condition of knowing something with a considerable degree of familiarity gained through experience of or contact or association with the individual or thing so known.  
*Emma’s knowledge of German came from her experience with the German exchange students that stayed with her family.*
202. naturally      \ˈnætʃ(ə)rəlē\  
Adverb              Middle English  
by nature : by natural or inherent character : by native endowment : by innate tendency or feeling.  
*Wrinkles and grey hair occur naturally in aging adults.*
203. cemetery      \ˈsemə,terē\  
Noun                From Sanskrit to Greek to Latin, to French and finally to English  
an area for burial or entombment : a consecrated churchyard : any burial ground, typically a large one : graveyard.  
*Arlington National Cemetery is the final resting place for over 14,000 soldiers, and over 25 funeral services are conducted there each day for men and women who have served in the US Military.*
204. neighbor      \ˈnæbə(r)\  
Noun                Middle English from Old English  
one whose house or other place of residence immediately adjoins or is relatively near that of another ; one that lives next to or near another.  
*Corbin went out every morning to get the paper to deliver to his elderly neighbor.*

205.	prefer	\prē'fər\ \pre'fər\ Verb	From Latin, to French to English  to have a preference for : choose : like better : value more highly. <i>Dan would prefer to be coaching the team, than sitting on the sidelines watching.</i>
206.	prelude	\prel-,(y)üd\ \prā-,l(y)üd\ Noun	Middle French from Latin  an introductory performance, action, or event preceding and preparing for the principal or a more important matter; a musical section or movement introducing the theme or chief subject or serving as an introduction to an opera or oratorio <i>Mrs. Wright played the prelude hymn on the old pump organ.</i>
207.	microchip	\mī-krō-,chip\ Noun	English integrated circuit <i>The computer microchip is getting so small and powerful, they can make a computer the size of a watch.</i>
208.	alias	\ālēs\ \ālyəs\ Noun	From Latin  an assumed name. <i>To avoid unwanted attention, the actress registered at the hotel under an alias.</i>
209.	rascal	\ras-kəl\ Noun	Originally English a mean, unprincipled or dishonest person; a mischievous person or animal. <i>That little rascal, Peter, just knocked over our snowman.</i>
210.	essential	\e'senchəl\ \ē'senchəl\ Adjective	From Latin  having or consisting of the basic, most fundamental nature, property, quality, or attribute peculiar to or necessary or indispensable to its kind. <i>Food and water are essential for survival.</i>
211.	mosquito	\mə'skēt'ō\ Noun	From Latin any of numerous two-winged flies with females that have a set of slender organs in the proboscis adapted to puncture the skin of animals and to suck their blood and that are in some cases of vectors of serious diseases. <i>Dale slapped his arm smashing the mosquito that was biting him.</i>

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212.	sparkle	\ˈspär-kəl\ Verb	Middle English to throw out sparks; to give off or reflect bright moving points of light; to perform brilliantly <i>Judy always wanted red shoes that would sparkle.</i>
213.	senator	\ˈsenədər\ \ˈsenətôr\ Noun	From Latin a member of the second chamber in the bicameral legislature of a major political unit (as a nation, state, or province). <i>Mike Lee is a senator from the state of Utah.</i>
214.	courage	\ˈkærij\ Noun	The first part of this word is Latin and went through French, the second part is a French combining form mental or moral strength enabling one to venture, persevere, and withstand danger, fear, or difficulty firmly and resolutely. <i>The men and women in the armed forces should be praised for their courage.</i>
215.	artificial	\ˌärtəˈfishəl\ \ˌärdəˈfishəl\ Adjective	From Latin produced or accomplished by the skill of humans to imitate nature : simulated. <i>Elizabeth put an artificial rose in the bud vase on her desk because of her allergies to real flowers.</i>
216.	yurt	\ˈyũ(ə)rt\ Noun	Russian from Turkic a circular domed tent of skins or felt stretched over a collapsible lattice framework and used by nomads of Siberia <i>During the winter season, the resort has a yurt that can be skied to where they serve a wonderful gourmet dinner.</i>
217.	engineer	\ˌen-jə-ˈniər\ Noun	Middle English from French a designer or builder of engines; a person who is trained in or follows as a profession a branch of engineering; a person who runs or supervises an engine on an apparatus. <i>Kids love it when they can get the train engineer to blow the train's whistle when they pump their arm up and down.</i>
218.	evaluate	\eˈvalyə,wāt\ \eˈvalyə,wāt\ Verb	Originally Latin, then French, then English examine and judge concerning the worth, quality, significance, amount, degree, or condition of. <i>The city council will evaluate the need for a stop sign at the corner of Main and 300 West.</i>

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219. pyramid	\ˈpɪr-ə-mɪd\ Noun	Greek an ancient massive structure of huge stone blocks found in Egypt having typically a square ground plan, outside walls in the form of four triangles that meet in a point at the top and inner sepulchral chambers <i>My grandparents traveled to Egypt to see the pyramids and got to ride a camel.</i>
220. zodiac	\ˈzōd-ē-,ak\ Noun	Middle English from French from Latin an imaginary belt in the heavens usually 18 degrees wide that encompasses the apparent paths of all the principal planets except Pluto, has the ecliptic as its central line, and is divided into 12 constellations or signs each taken for astrological purposes to extend 30 degrees of longitude <i>My zodiac sign is Cancer the Crab, what is yours?</i>
221. ketosis	\kē-ˈtō-səs\ Noun	New Latin An abnormal increase of <a href="#">ketone</a> bodies in the body; a nutritional disease of cattle and sometimes sheep, goats, or swine that is marked by reduction of blood sugar and the presence of ketone bodies in the blood, tissues, milk, and urine and is associated with digestive and nervous disturbances <i>The sick boy was diagnosed with <b>ketosis</b>.</i>
222. generally	\ˈjɛn(ə)rəlē\ \ˈjɛnərlē\ Adverb	Middle English with an English combining form in a general manner : on the whole : as a rule. <i>Generally speaking, Visa and Mastercard credit cards are accepted more than American Express cards.</i>
223. happiness	\ˈhæpēnes\ Noun	Middle English with an English combining form a state of well-being characterized by relative permanence, by dominantly agreeable emotion ranging in value from contentment to deep and intense joy in living; a pleasurable or enjoyable experience. <i>Baily had never experienced such happiness as she did when she was at Disneyland.</i>
224. accountant	\ə-kaʊnt\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French one that gives an account or is accountable; one who is skilled in the practice of accounting or who is in charge of public or private accounts <i>A third party accountant will verify that the audited books are in order.</i>
225. frostbite	/frɒs(t)-bɪt/ verb	Old English The deep freezing of the tissues of some part of the body (such as hands or feet). <i>Hiking in extreme cold increases the risk of frostbite.</i>

226.	aerate	\`a(-ə)r,āt\ Verb	New World to supply the blood with oxygen by respiration; to supply or impregnate (soil) with air; to charge with a gas <i>This spring we hired a company to come aerate our lawn with a big machine that pokes holes and leaves these little balls of dirt and grass behind.</i>
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**The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and or spelling. Provide the speller with the word's part of speech and definition.**

227.	picture	\`pikchər\ Noun	From Latin a design or representation made by various means (as painting, drawing, or photography) <i>Lonnie's school picture was not very flattering.</i>
228.	piano	\`pē'a(,)nō Noun	From Italian, which formed it from a Latin word a stringed percussion instrument having steel wire strings stretched over a sounding board that sound when struck by felt covered hammers operated from a keyboard and pedals that alter or modify the quantity and quality of sound produced. <i>Patti regretted that she never learned how to play the piano.</i>
229.	airy	\`a(ə)r-ē\ Adjective	From Latin from Greek of or relating to air : atmospheric, lofty; unreal, illusory; being light and graceful in manner; open to the free circulation of air <i>This frosting is so light and airy, I don't know how she makes it this good!</i>
230.	ghetto	/ge-to/ noun	Italian A quarter of a city in which members of a minority group live especially because of social, legal or economic pressure <i>Joseph grew up in the ghetto.</i>
231.	ancient	\`ān-shənt\ \`ān-chənt\ Adjective	Middle English from Middle French from Latin having had an existence of many years; of or relating to a remote period, to a time earlier in history, or to those living in such a period or time; of or relating to the historical period beginning with the earliest known civilizations and extending to the full of the Western Roman Empire <i>No one really understands what happened to the ancient people known as the Fairmont Indians of Utah.</i>

232. honor /ä-nər/  
noun Middle English from French  
A good name or reputation, a showing of merited respect or recognition  
*We pay honor to the brave soldiers who help maintain our freedom each and every day.*
233. awful \’öfəl\  
Adjective Middle English  
inspiring awe : causing dread or terror : commanding reverential fear or profound respect : extremely unpleasant, disagreeable, or objectionable.  
*Fargo, North Dakota, was an absolutely awful place to visit in January; the food and weather were both awful.*

**The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.**

234. missile \misəl\  
(homonyms: missal, missel, mistle)  
Noun From Latin  
a self-propelling unmanned weapon such as a rocket or a robot bomb.  
*The fighter plane launched a missile to destroy the building.*
235. hyena /hī- ē- nə/  
noun Middle English from Latin  
A large doglike mammal of Asia and Africa that lives on the flesh of other animals  
*Seeing a hyena in the wild would be terrifying.*
236. directory \dä’rek tərē\  
Noun Modern English from Latin  
a book or collection of directions, rules or ordinances : an alphabetical list (such as of names) : a body of directors.  
*A phone book is a directory of names, addresses and phone numbers that is listed alphabetically by last name.*
237. salvation \sal-vā-shən\  
noun Middle English from French from Latin  
saved from harm or loss, deliverance from evil  
*Salvation came for the small village when the army appeared in the early morning hours.*
238. operate \’äpə,rät\  
Verb From Latin, from German  
to perform a work or labor : exert power or influence : produce an effect.  
*Joe learned how to operate a forklift when he took the job at the warehouse.*
239. plantain \’plant-ən\  
Noun Spanish from Latin  
a banana plant; the angular greenish starchy fruit of the plantain that is a staple food in the tropics when cooked  
*Do not confuse a banana with a plantain, they taste nothing alike.*



240. curfew	\ˈkər(,)fyü\ Noun	From two Latin words that became French and then English the stated hour usually of the evening at which persons (as juveniles, military personnel, or other specified classes) must be off the streets or at which business establishments or places of assembly must be closed. <i>Megan has a curfew of 11:00 p.m. on weekends.</i>
241. onset	\ɔn-,set\ Noun	Middle English attack, assault; beginning; commencement <i>Early onset Alzheimer's is a terrible disease that can attack as early as 30 years old and lead to an early death.</i>
242. kerchief	\ˈkər-çəf, -ˌchēf\ Noun	Middle English A square of cloth used as a head covering or worn as a scarf around the neck <i>She tied the <b>kerchief</b> around her head to keep her hair out of her face.</i>
243. removable	\ri-müv-vəbəl\ Adjective	Middle English from Old French to change the location, position, station or residence of; to transfer from one court to another; ability to be moved by lifting, pushing aside; to be capable of being removed <i>Unfortunately, the tumor is not removable with out doing severe damage to the brain.</i>
244. wholesome	\ˈhōl-səm\ Adjective	Middle English promoting health or well-being of mind or spirit; promoting health of body; having the simple health or vigor of normal domesticity; prudent; safe; healthful <i>It is important to eat a wholesome diet and avoid a lot of fatty foods and added sugars.</i>
245. savory	\ˈsāv(ə)-rē\ Alternate spelling Adjective	Middle English from Old French from Latin savoury having savor as piquantly pleasant to the mind; morally exemplary; pleasing to the sense of taste especially by reason of effective seasoning <i>I am in the mood for a big, juicy, savory hamburger!</i>
246. octopus	\ˈɔktəpəs\ Noun	Originally Greek into Latin a mollusk having a small saclike body, a large head, highly developed eyes, and eight arms united at the base by a membrane and usually provided with two rows of suckers by which the mollusk clings to the sea bottom or holds its prey. <i>An octopus can change color to hide from predators.</i>

247. dynamite	\dīnə'mīt\  Noun	Originally formed in Swedish, this word is from two elements in International Scientific Vocabulary from Greek a solid blasting explosive used especially in mining, quarrying, and engineering that contains nitroglycerin incorporated with a base which increases the safety of handling. <i>The Swedish chemist, Alfred Nobel, invented dynamite in 1866.</i>
248. scalpel	\skalpəl\  Noun	From Latin a small straight knife with a thin keen blade used especially for dissecting. <i>The science teacher showed the students how to slide the scalpel down the center of the frog in order to see the internal organs.</i>
249. ornery	\örn`ərē\ Adjective	Possibly from a Latin word Bad tempered; having an irritable disposition : stubborn <i>Dad gets so ornery when I miss my curfew.</i>
250. forty	\fördē\ \fördē\ \förtē\  Noun	English  four tens : twice 20 : five times eight : two twenties : eight fives. <i>My Aunt Jane just turned forty on her last birthday.</i>
251. breathing	\brēth-ŋ\ Adverb	Middle English the action of drawing air into and expelling it from the lungs <i>The expectant mothers were on the floor practicing their breathing with their delivery partners</i>
252. epoxy	\əpāksē\ \e'pāksē\ \ē'pāksē\  Noun	Originally Greek  any of various usually thermosetting resins that are characterized by good adhesiveness, flexibility, and resistance to chemicals that re used chiefly in coatings and adhesives. <i>Bill reattached the broken handle with epoxy.</i>
253. develop	\di'veləp\ Verb	From French to subject to chemicals in order to produce a visible image. <i>In my photography class, I learned how to develop the film from pictures I took in a dark room.</i>
254. excellent	\eks(ə)lənt\ Adjective	From Latin to French to English superior : very good of its kind <i>Tiger Woods is an excellent golfer.</i>
255. quite	\kwīt\ Adverb	Middle English completely, wholly, totally, to an extreme : positively. <i>Are you quite finished with that book report yet?</i>

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256. toward	\tō(ə)rd\ \tò(ə)rd\ \tw ō(ə)rd\ \təw ō(ə)rd\ Preposition	English  in the direction of : to a point approaching : along a course leading to : to the end or purpose of. <i>The ambulance is driving toward the scene of the accident.</i>
257. probably	\präbəblē\ \präbäblē\ Adverb	From Latin to French then to English  insofar as seems reasonably true, factual, or to be expected <i>Abigail will probably win the talent contest with her magnificent violin solo.</i>
258. length	\leŋ(k)th\ \leŋ(t)th\ Noun	Old Norse, to Middle Dutch, to Old Frisian, to English  a distance or dimension expressed in units of linear measure : the quality of being long : duration or extent in time. <i>Can anyone tell me the length of one mile in inches?</i>
259. quarter	\kwórd.ər\ \kwört.ər\ Noun	From Latin to Old French to Middle English  one of four equal parts into which anything is divisible : a fourth part or portion. <i>At the end of the first quarter of the basketball game, the Utah Jazz were up by 12 points.</i>
260. truly	\trülē\ Adverb	English  in agreement with fact : with exactness of construction or operation : without feigning, falsity, or inaccuracy in truth or fact. <i>The Eifel Tower is truly a magnificent piece of architectural work.</i>
261. weird	\wi(ə)rd\ Adjective	Middle English  curious in nature or appearance : of strange or extraordinary character : odd, unusual, fantastic. <i>Some of his statements on local and state politics are a bit weird.</i>
262. across	\ə'krós\ \ə'kräs\ Adverb	Middle English from French, from Latin  so as to cross transversely : crosswise; to or on the opposite side; so as to be understandable, acceptable, or successful : over. <i>Mr. Christiansen pounded on the desk to make sure that he was getting his point across.</i>

263. criticize	\ˈkɹɪd.ɪsɪz\ \ˈkɹɪt.ɪsɪz\ Verb	From Middle French and Latin  to act as a critic; to find fault : stress faults, errors, or demerits. <i>Jerry was sure quick to criticize me if I did not do the job exactly as he wanted.</i>
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**The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide the speller the part of speech and the definition.**

264. eight	\ˈaɪt\ <b>Homonym: ate</b> Noun	English from Greek  one more than seven, twice four : four times two : eight units or objects <i>My little sister is turning eight years old on Monday.</i>
265. careful	\ˈkeər,fəl\ Adjective	Middle English from Old English exercising thoughtful supervision or making solicitous provision : taking good care; marked by care : attentive concern. <i>Be very careful when you step on that old ladder.</i>
266. friend	\ˈfrend\ Noun	English, akin to German and Norse an intimate associate especially when other than a lover or a relative : acquaintance. <i>Winnie the Pooh's best friend is either Tigger or Piglet, or is it Christopher Robin.</i>

**The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and or spelling. Provide the speller with the word's part of speech and definition.**

267. lesson	\ˈlesən\ Noun	From Old French to Middle English a piece of instruction : teaching : a reading or exercise assigned to a pupil as part of his schoolwork. <i>Today's lesson will be on diagramming sentences with proper nouns.</i>
268. scissors	\ˈsɪzə(r)z\ Noun	From French to English a cutting instrument consisting of two bevel-edged cutting blades that are connected to handles and that are movable past one another on a pivot by which they are held together. <i>It is a very good suggestion to never run with scissors in your hand.</i>
269. extreme	\ɪkˈstrēm\ \ekˈstrēm\ Adjective	From Latin to French to Middle English existing in the highest or the greatest possible degree : very great : very intense : marked by great severity. <i>Tyler is an extreme skier; he loves jumping off cliffs and skiing down steep mountain faces.</i>

270. tattoo      \ˈtɑ|tʊ\  
Noun              From Dutch  
an indelible mark or figure fixed upon the surface of the body by the insertion of pigment under the skin or by the production of scars.  
*Popeye The Sailor has a tattoo of an anchor on his forearm.*
271. college      \ˈkälɪj\  
Noun              From Latin, to French, to English  
a building or number of buildings used in connection with some specific educational or religious purpose; a self-governing constituent body of a university offering living quarters and instruction.  
*Dr. Pantziris is a professor of astronomy at the college.*

**The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and/or spelling. Provide the speller the word's part of speech and definition.**

272. reverse      \riˈvərs\  
**Similar to revers**  
Verb              From Latin  
to turn completely about in position or direction : to turn upside down : to cause to go in the opposite direction.  
*In order to get out of the driveway, I have to put the car into reverse.*
273. sanity        \san-ə-tē\  
noun              Middle English from Latin  
a healthy outlook, a state of being sane  
*My family might question my sanity after I tell them that I want to sky dive for my 70<sup>th</sup> birthday.*
274. holiday      \ˈhālə,dā\  
Noun              This word consists of two originally English elements  
a day on which one is exempt from one's usual labor or vocational activity.  
*Halloween is my favorite holiday because I love all of the free candy I get.*
275. volume      \ˈväl,yəm\  
Noun              Latin to French to English  
the degree of loudness or the intensity of a sound.  
*Mom told Joe to turn down the volume of the music he was listening to on his iPod.*
276. sardine      \särˈdēn\  
Noun              From a word that may have come from a Lydian geographical name that went into Greek, then Latin, then French  
any of several small or immature fishes preserved for food  
*One of grandpa's favorite snacks is a sardine on a saltine cracker.*

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

277. height	\hīt\ Noun	Middle English the highest part : summit; the distance from the bottom to the top of something standing upright; the extent of elevation above a level <i>Get the measuring tape and measure the height of that bookshelf.</i>
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**The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide the speller the part of speech and the definition.**

278. peace	\pēs\ Noun	Middle English from French from Latin a state of tranquility or quiet; free from disturbance; a state of security and order within a community <i>“Let there be peace on earth, and let it begin with me.”</i>
279. urgent	\ər jənt\ Adjective	From Latin calling for or demanding immediate attention <i>The blood bank has an urgent need for type O positive blood.</i>
280. awesome	\’ō-səm\ Adjective	New World, from Old English awe expressive of awe; emotion in which dread, veneration, and wonder are variously mingled; wondering <i>The Piano Guys’ concert was awesome!</i>
281. elevator	\’elə,vād·ər  Noun	The first part of this word is from Latin, the second is an English combining form. a cage or platform and its hoisting machinery for conveying persons or goods to or from different levels. <i>The hotel has a glass elevator that runs up the center of the thirty-five story building.</i>
282. gown	/gaŭn/ noun	English from French A long formal dress that a woman wears especially during a special event <i>Jane wore a beautiful gown to her senior prom.</i>
283. treasure	\’trezhər\ \’trāzhər\ Noun	From Greek to French to Latin to English something of great worth or value. <i>The museum’s greatest treasure is a recently unearthed dinosaur skeleton.</i>
284. pigeon	\’pijən\ Noun	Originally Latin, went through French, then became English a bird having a stout body with rather short legs and smooth and compact plumage. <i>It was so cute when my two-year old niece ran through the park trying to catch the pigeon.</i>

**The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound. Provide the word's part of speech and definition.**

285. aisle	\ɪ(ə)\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French from Latin the side of a church nave separated by piers from the nave proper; a passage separating sections of seats; a passage for inside traffic <i>The father of the bride had a small tear in his eye as he walked his only daughter down the aisle.</i>
286. acne	\ak-nee\ noun	Latin a disorder of the skin caused by inflammation of the skin glands and hair follicles; a form found chiefly in adolescents and marked by pimples esp., on the face <i>The teenager uses a cream to get rid of his bad acne.</i>
287. concert	\kän(t)-sərt\ \kän,-sərt\ Noun	French from Italian musical harmony : agreement in design or plan : union formed by mutual communication of opinion and views; a public performance of music or dancing <i>The third grade class all played the national anthem on the kazoo in a concert for their parents.</i>
288. expert	\'ek,spərt\ \'ek,spert\ Adjective	From Middle French and Latin having special skill or knowledge derived from training or experience : knowing and ready as a result of wide experience or extensive practice : clever : skillful <i>James Bond is an expert marksman, poker player, car driver, and secret agent.</i>
289. promise	\'präm-es\ Noun	From Latin, to English a declaration that one will do or refrain from doing something specified : a formal pledge of loyalty. <i>The girls made a promise to each other that they would always be best friends, forever.</i>
290. quiet	\'kwīet\ Adjective	From Latin to English marked by little or no motion or agitation ; making little stir : calm : causing no trouble : making no noise or uproar : resting in silence : free from noise : silent, still, hushed. <i>The library is a nice, quiet place to study for a test.</i>
291. niece	\nēs\ Noun	From Latin to French to Middle English a daughter of one's brother or sister. <i>It seems strange that my niece is getting married; I remember when she was born, and that seems like only yesterday.</i>

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292. potato	\pə'tād.ō\ \pə'tat.ō\ Noun	From Spanish  the edible starchy tuber that is an enlargement of an underground stem of an erect herb, of the genus <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> . <i>Idaho is well known for growing a great potato.</i>
293. often	\ófən\ \óftən\ Adverb	Middle English  on many occasions : in many instances or places : not seldom . <i>The roses must be trimmed and fertilized quite often to keep their beautiful blooms all summer.</i>
294. advice	\əd'vīs\ \əd\vīs\ Noun	From Latin to French to English  recommendation regarding a decision or course of conduct : counsel ; information or notice given : intelligence, news. <i>The general gave the president advice on the battle plan for Valley Forge.</i>
295. matrix	\mā-triks\ noun	Latin something within or from which something else originates, develops, or takes form; a mold from which a relief surface is made; a natural material in which something is embedded; a rectangular array of mathematical elements <i>The four groups were then asked to formulate a project matrix and present their recommendations.</i>
296. custodian	\kə-'stō-dē-ən\ noun	Middle English one that guards and protects or maintains; esp. one entrusted with guarding and keeping property or records or with custody or guardianship of prisoners or inmates <i>The custodian at our school is so nice, she gives out candy if she sees you pick up trash in the hallway.</i>
297. macho	\mä-(,)chō\ adjective	Spanish characterized by machismo : aggressively virile <i>He thinks he is all macho because he plays football.</i>
298. kayak	\kī-,ak\ Noun	Eskimo an Eskimo canoe made of a frame covered with skins except for a small opening in the center and propelled by a double-bladed paddle; a portable boat styled like an Eskimo kayak <i>I was able to kayak around the island on our recent trip to Orcas Island, Washington.</i>



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299. guard	\gärd\ Noun	From German to French to English a person assigned to protect or oversee another : the act or duty of protecting or defending : the state of being protected : a defensive position. <i>Officer Redmond is a guard at the state prison.</i>
300. separate	\sepə,rāt\ \se,prāt\ Verb	Middle English from Latin to set or keep apart : detach <i>It is necessary to separate beta fish from each other or they will fight.</i>
301. replica	\rep-li-kə\ Noun	Latin a close reproduction or facsimile, especially by the maker of the original; copy, duplicate <i>When in Paris, I bought a replica of the Eiffel Tower to remember our trip.</i>
302. ogre	\ō-gər\ Noun	French, from Latin <i>Orcus</i> a hideous giant of fairy tales and folklore that feeds on human beings <i>The ogre lived in a cave, too hideous and frightening to come out any time of day or night, except to feed on small children.</i>
303. contain	\kən-tān\ Verb	From Latin to French to keep within limits : restrain, control; to have within : hold <i>The firemen worked to contain the fire so that it would not spread to the neighboring houses.</i>
304. revision	\ri vizh ən\ Noun	From Latin to French to English an act of revising; alteration <i>Thomas is on his third revision of his English essay.</i>
305. adorn	\ə-dò(ə)rn\ Verb	Middle English from Middle French from Latin to furnish, to decorate especially with ornaments <i>I have a good friend who spends a week working to adorn her home for the Christmas holiday.</i>
306. alert	\ə-‘lært\ Adjective	Italian watchful and prompt to meet danger or emergency; quick to perceive and act <i>The lifeguard must stay alert at all times and not get distracted by cute boys at the pool.</i>
307. saloon	\sə-lün\ noun	French from Italian a bar or tavern, an elaborately decorated public room <i>In the old westerns, there was always a brawl in the saloon, which ended with someone getting thrown out of the swinging doors.</i>