

1. canal	/kə-'nal/ Noun	Latin a tubular anatomical passage or channel <i>The Panama Canal opened a much easier and shorter passageway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.</i>
2. shilling	/'ʃi-liŋ/ Noun	Old English a former monetary unit of the United Kingdom equal to 12 pence or 1/20 pound <i>In 2018, Beijing gave Akhulia's team 800 million Kenyan shillings (roughly \$7.8 million) to roll out the 10,000 Villages project in Kenya.</i>
3. halter	/'hɒl-tər/ Noun	German a woman's blouse or top that leaves the back, arms, and midriff bare and that is typically held in place by straps around the neck and across the back <i>The custom gown featured a halter top and a sheer feathered skirt.</i>
4. basting	/'bā-stiŋ/ Noun	German the action of sewing with long loose stitches in order to hold something in place temporarily; the action of one who bastes food <i>My mother is proud of the basting I sewed on my skirt.</i>
5. hornet	/'hɔr-nət/ Noun	Old English any of the larger vespid wasps <i>Yellow jackets are in the wasp family, more closely related to a stinging hornet than a honey bee.</i>
6. Viking	/'vī-kiŋ/ Noun	Old Norse one of the pirate Norsemen plundering the coasts of Europe in the 8th to 10th centuries <i>Besides occasional raids, Vikings were explorers, traders and extraordinary craftsmen.</i>
7. chapel	/'tʃa-pəl/ Noun	Latin a small house of worship usually associated with a main church <i>learn how the area's first settlers lived and then light a candle at the chapel.</i>
8. pouted	/'pout-id/ Verb	Swedish push one's lips or one's bottom lip forward as an expression of petulant annoyance <i>She pouted her lips and stared at him angrily.</i>
9. aspect	/'as-pekt/ Noun	Latin a particular part or feature of something <i>They studied every aspect of the question.</i>
10. rotating	/'rō-tāt-iŋ/ Verb	Latin move or cause to move in a circle around an axis or center <i>The farmer began rotating crops around his field.</i>

11. crooked	/ˈkrʊk-əd/ Adjective	Old English/Old Norse or Middle English bent or twisted out of shape or out of place <i>His teeth were yellow and crooked.</i>
12. warmth	/wɔːrmθ/ Noun	Middle English the quality, state, or sensation of being warm <i>She felt the warmth of the sun on her skin.</i>
13. craggy	/ˈkræg-ē/ Adjective	Middle English having the quality of being rough and uneven; typically referring to cliffs <i>They went hiking on a craggy coastline to see a view of the ocean.</i>
14. Icelandic	/ɪs-ˈlænd-ɪk/ Adjective	Icelandic relating to Iceland or its language <i>The Icelandic winds were cold and stiff.</i>
15. temple	/ˈtemp-əl/ Noun	Latin to Old French a building devoted to the worship, or regarded as the dwelling place, of a god or gods or other objects of religious reverence <i>Sarah visited the temple of Zeus in Greece.</i>
16. engraved	/ɪn-ˈgrævd/ Verb	English and French to have cut or carved on the surface of a hard object <i>My name was engraved on the ring.</i>
17. newlyweds	/ˈnʊl̩ē,weds/ Noun	Middle English a recently married person <i>A photographer took pictures of the happy newlyweds.</i>
18. protested	/prō-ˈtest-ɪd/ Verb	Latin to Old French having expressed an objection to what someone has said or done <i>Lucy protested the new rules in place on the playground.</i>
19. amusing	/əˈmyʊʊzɪŋ/ Adjective	Old French causing laughter and providing entertainment <i>Larry is such a likeable and amusing man!</i>
20. cinders	/ˈsɪn-dərs/ Noun	French and German small pieces of partly burned coal or wood <i>The logs broke apart and fell onto the cinders.</i>
21. abroad	/ə-ˈbrɔːd/ Adverb	English In or to foreign country or countries <i>Cindy is studying abroad in Germany.</i>
22. superb	/sʊˈpɜːb/ Adjective	Latin excellent <i>Lily had a superb performance at her violin recital.</i>
23. Norse	/nɔːrs/ Noun	Dutch the Norwegian language, especially in its medieval form <i>Loki was the Norse god of evil.</i>
24. custody	/ˈkʌstədē/ Noun	Latin the protective care or guardianship of someone or something <i>The property was placed in the custody of a trustee.</i>

25. sullen	/ˈsʌlən/ Adjective	French bad-tempered and sulky; gloomy <i>The sad day included a sullen sunless sky.</i>
26. Bollywood	/ˈbɔːliwʊd/ Noun	English the Indian movie industry, based in Mumbai (Bombay) He was the greatest sensation ever to come out of Bollywood.
27. clambering	/ˈklʌmbəriŋ/ Verb	Middle English climbing, moving, or getting in or out of something in an awkward and laborious way <i>I clambered out of the trench.</i>
28. strident	/ˈstrɪdnt/ Adjective	Latin loud and harsh; grating <i>His voice had become increasingly sharp, almost strident.</i>
29. severely	/səˈvɪrlē/ Adverb	French and Latin to an undesirably great or intense degree <i>Our business has been severely affected by the slowdown.</i>
30. manure	/məˈn(y)ʊər/ Noun	French and English animal dung used for fertilizing land <i>The ground should be well dug and covered with manure.</i>
31. intersect	/ˌɪn(t)ərˈsekt/ Verb	Latin divide (something) by passing or lying across it <i>Minor roads intersect in this area.</i>
32. slobbery	/ˈslɒbər/ Adjective	Dutch Wet and slimy <i>Fido was extremely slobbery.</i>
33. valuables	/ˈvæl(y)əb(ə)lz/ Plural Noun	a thing that is of great worth, especially a small item of personal property <i>Put all your valuables in the hotel safe.</i>
34. expensive	/ɪkˈspensɪv/ Adjective	Latin costing a lot of money <i>Keeping a horse is expensive.</i>
35. breakfast	/ˈbrekfəst/ Noun	Middle English a meal eaten in the morning, the first of the day <i>I don't usually eat breakfast.</i>
36. salvation	/səlˈvæʃ(ə)n/ Noun	Latin preservation or deliverance from harm, ruin, or loss They try to sell it to us as economic salvation.
37. unison	/ˈyʊnəsən/ Noun	Latin simultaneous performance of action or utterance of speech <i>"Yes, sir," said the girls in unison.</i>
38. diagram	/ˈdɪə,ɡrəm/ Noun	Greek a simplified drawing showing the appearance, structure, or workings of something; a schematic representation. <i>I drew a diagram of the living room.</i>

39. spinster	/ˈspɪnstər/ Noun	Middle English an unmarried woman, typically an older woman beyond the usual age for marriage <i>The old spinster had twelve cats.</i>
40. grocery	/ˈgrōs(ə)rē/ Noun	Middle English a grocer's store or business <i>There are many items of food sold in a grocery store.</i>
41. pastures	/ˈpasCHərz/ Plural Noun	Latin land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals <i>He has departed for greener pastures.</i>
42. neglected	/nəˈglectəd/ Adjective	Latin suffering a lack of proper care <i>We became aware of some severely neglected children.</i>
43. receptions	/rəˈsepSH(ə)nz/ Plural Noun	Latin the way in which a person or group of people reacts to someone or something <i>The proposal continued to get lukewarm receptions on Wall Street.</i>
44. energetic	/ˌenərˈjɛdɪk/ Adjective	Greek showing or involving great activity or vitality <i>High Fitness is an energetic exercise class.</i>
45. plantations	/plɑːnˈtɑːSH(ə)n/ Plural Noun	Latin estates on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated by resident labor <i>We drove by some cotton and sugar plantations on our road trip.</i>
46. decent	/ˈdēs(ə)nt/ Adjective	Latin conforming with generally accepted standards of respectable or moral behavior <i>They were trying to protect the good name of such a decent and innocent person.</i>
47. survival	/sərˈvɪvəl/ Noun	Greek the state or fact of continuing to live or exist, typically in spite of an accident, ordeal, or difficult circumstances. <i>The animal's chances of survival were pretty low.</i>
48. disguise	/dɪsˈɡɪz/ Verb	Old French give (someone or oneself) a different appearance in order to conceal one's identity <i>We took elaborate measures to disguise ourselves as locals.</i>
49. undesirable	/ˌʌndəˈzɪ(ə)rəb(ə)l/ Adjective	not wanted or desirable because harmful, objectionable, or unpleasant <i>We were wary of the drug's undesirable side effects.</i>

50. tonic	/'tänik/ Noun	Greek a medicinal substance taken to give a feeling of vigor or well-being <i>Being needed is a tonic for someone at my age.</i>
51. enlisted	/in'listəd, en'listəd/ Verb	English enroll or be enrolled in the armed services <i>Hundreds of thousands of recruits had been enlisted.</i>
52. tomes	/tōmz/ Noun	Greek to French a book, especially a large, heavy, scholarly one <i>The bookshelf was full of weighty tomes.</i>
53. levied	/'levēd/ Verb	Latin to French impose (a tax, fee, or fine) <i>A new tax could be levied on industry to pay for cleaning up contaminated land.</i>
54. bookmobile	/'bōōkməbēl/ Noun	English a truck, van, or trailer serving as a mobile library <i>The bookmobile was parked at the neighborhood park.</i>
55. nursery	/'nərs(ə)rē/ Noun	Old French to English a place where young children are cared for; a place where young plants and trees are grown for sale <i>My mother loves to shop for plants at the local nursery.</i>
56. shortage	/'SHōrdij/ Noun	German to English a state or situation in which something needed cannot be obtained in sufficient amounts <i>I seem to have a shortage of hard cash.</i>
57. precise	/prə'sīs/ Adjective	Latin marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail <i>The director was precise with his camera positions.</i>
58. roundabout	/'roundə,bout/ Adjective	English not following a short direct route; circuitous <i>We need to take a roundabout route to throw off any pursuit.</i>
59. handiwork	/'handē,wərk/ Noun	Old English something that one has made or done <i>The dressmakers stood back to survey their handiwork.</i>
60. balloonist	/bə'loonəst/ Noun	English a person who operates or rides in a balloon <i>The balloonist flew higher and higher in his hot air balloon.</i>
61. improvise	/'imprə,vīz/ Verb	Latin to French create and perform (music, drama, or verse) spontaneously or without preparation. <i>He was improvising to a backing of guitar chords.</i>
62. altitude	/'al-tə-,tūd/ Noun	Latin the height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level. <i>The high altitude of the Himalayan mountain range slowed the progress of the hikers.</i>

63. sparsely	/ˈspɑːslē/ Adverb	Latin in a thinly dispersed manner; in small numbers. <i>Nevada is the most sparsely settled state of the Union.</i>
64. musician	/myʊzɪʃən/ Noun	Latin a person who plays a musical instrument, especially as a profession, or is musically talented. <i>Your father was a fine musician.</i>
65. practically	/ˈpræktəkəlē/ Adverb	English virtually; almost. <i>The apartment was practically empty.</i>
66. testament	/ˈtestəmənt/ Noun	Latin something that serves as a sign or evidence of a specified fact, event, or quality. <i>Growing attendance figures are a testament to the event's popularity.</i>
67. simulate	/ˈsɪm-yə-,lāt/ Verb	Latin imitate the appearance or character of. <i>The model will be used to simulate the effects of an earthquake.</i>
68. disengage	/dɪsənˈgɑːj/ Verb	Middle French separate or release (someone or something) from something to which they are attached or connected. <i>Put the car in gear, and then slowly disengage the clutch while pressing on the gas pedal.</i>
69. Mohawk	/ˈmɔːhɔːk/ Noun	Narragansett a member of an Iroquoian people originally inhabiting parts of eastern New York, one of the five peoples comprising the original Iroquois confederacy. <i>The Mohawk tribe is from New York.</i>
70. exterior	/ˌɪkˈstɪrɪər/ Noun	Latin the outer surface or structure of something. <i>The jar had floral designs on the exterior.</i>
71. scenery	/ˈsɛn(ə)rē/ Noun	English and Italian the natural features of a landscape considered in terms of their appearance, especially when picturesque. <i>The beautiful mountain scenery awed the hikers.</i>
72. opponent	/əˈpɒnənt/ Noun	Latin someone who competes against or fights another in a contest, game, or argument; a rival or adversary. <i>Marcus beat his opponent by a landslide margin.</i>
73. allowance	/əˈləʊəns/ Noun	Old French to Middle English the amount of something that is permitted, especially within a set of regulations or for a specified purpose

*On the trip they were given a seventy-five-pound baggage allowance.*

74. committee	/kə' midē/ Noun	English a group of people appointed for a specific function, typically consisting of members of a larger group. <i>The youth committee was only delegated certain responsibilities.</i>
75. bulletin	/'būōlətn/ Noun	Italian to French a short official statement or broadcast summary of news. <i>The school bulletin was sent out weekly, offering the latest news on sports, clubs and other events.</i>
76. hoarsely	/hohrsly/ Adverb	Middle English having a vocal tone characterized by weakness of intensity and excessive breathiness <i>He was speaking hoarsely after yelling for hours.</i>
77. automated	/'ōdəmādəd/ Adjective	English operated by largely automatic equipment <i>The machinery followed a fully automated process.</i>
78. subdivision	/'səbdəvizhən/ Noun	Middle English the action of subdividing or an area of land divided into plots for sale <i>Nolan's mom purchased land from a subdivision to build a house.</i>
79. heralded	/'herəldid/ Verb	Germanic to Old French be a sign that something has happened <i>The speech heralded a change in city policy.</i>
80. regents	/'rējənts/ Noun	Latin and Old French people appointed to administer a country or a member of the governing body of a university <i>Maryland's board of regents announced that the athletic training staff did not adhere to protocol when treating heatstroke symptoms.</i>
81. infraction	/in'frakSHən/ Noun	Latin and English a violation or infringement of a law or agreement <i>Speeding is only a minor infraction.</i>
82. Pacific	/pə'sifik/ Adjective	Latin and French relating to the Pacific Ocean. <i>John's great-grandfather fought in the Pacific war.</i>
83. affirmation	/afər'māSHən/ Noun	Latin and Middle English the action or process of showing emotional support or encouragement. <i>The lack of one or both parents' affirmation leaves some children emotionally crippled.</i>
84. administration	/ədminə'strāSHən/ Noun	Latin and English the process or activity of running a business, organization, etc. <i>The school's administration took their demands seriously.</i>

85. geometry	/jē'ämətrē/ Noun	Greek to Latin to Middle English the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties and relations of points, lines, surfaces, and higher dimensional analogs. <i>The students were expected to learn geometry along with algebra and other math subjects.</i>
86. consecutive	/kən'sekyədɪv/ Adjective	Latin to French following continuously or in unbroken, logical sequence. <i>The company showed five consecutive months of increased profits.</i>
87. scavenger	/'skavənjər/ Noun	French an animal that feeds on carrion, dead plant material, or refuse. <i>The vulture is among one of the most well known scavengers.</i>
88. defensiveness	/də'fensɪvnəs/ Noun	Latin to Middle English the quality of being anxious to challenge or avoid criticism. <i>Their supporters have reacted with defensiveness and hostility to the disclosure.</i>
89. vegetation	/vejə'tāSHən/ Noun	Latin and English plants considered collectively, especially found in a particular area or habitat. <i>The chalk cliffs are mainly sheer with little vegetation.</i>
90. sconces	/skānsəs/ Noun	Latin a candle holder that is attached to a wall with an ornamental bracket. <i>The sconces burning in the passage provided some light for the adventurers.</i>
91. Cyclops	/'sɪ,kləps/ Noun	Greek to Latin a member of a race of savage one-eyed giants. <i>In the Odyssey, Odysseus escapes death by blinding the Cyclops Polyphemus</i>
92. aerospace	/'erō,spās/ Noun	Greek and Middle English the branch of technology and industry concerned with both aviation and space flight. <i>Jake's grandpa works as an aerospace engineer for NASA.</i>
93. correctional	/kə'rekSHənəl/ Adjective	Middle English relating to the punishment of criminals in a way intended to rectify their behavior. <i>After committing a crime, he was assigned a correctional officer.</i>
94. segregation	/segrə'gāSHən/ Noun	Latin the action or state of setting someone or something apart from other people or things <i>It took a long time for our country to remove policies of racial segregation.</i>

95. instantaneous	/instən'tānēəs/	Latin
	Adjective	occurring or done in an instant or instantly. <i>Relief from the medicine was instantaneous.</i>
96. nausea	/'nôzēə, 'nôZHə/	Greek
	Noun	a feeling of sickness with an inclination to vomit. <i>Intended to induce a feeling of nostalgia, it only induces in me a feeling of nausea.</i>
97. flail	/flāl/	Latin
	Verb	wave or swing or cause to wave or swing wildly. <i>His arms were flailing helplessly.</i>
98. clanging	/klaNGɪŋ/	Latin
	Verb	make or cause to make a loud, resonant metallic sound or series of sounds. <i>The Belfry was clanging its bell.</i>
99. Qualify	/'kwälə, fɪ/	Latin
	Verb	be entitled to a particular benefit or privilege by fulfilling a necessary condition. <i>They do not qualify for compensation payments.</i>
100. solely	/'sō(l)lē/	Latin
	Adverb	not involving anyone or anything else; only. <i>He is solely responsible for any debts the company may incur.</i>
101. refined	/rə'fɪnd/	English
	Adjective	with impurities or unwanted elements having been removed by processing.
102. plodding	/'plädiNG/	English
	Adjective	slow-moving and unexciting. <i>It was a plodding comedy drama.</i>
103. advanced	/əd'vənst/	Latin
	adjective	far on or ahead in development or progress. <i>Negotiations are at an advanced stage.</i>
104. sensible	/'sensəb(ə)l/	Latin
	adjective	(of a statement or course of action) chosen in accordance with wisdom or prudence; likely to be of benefit. <i>I cannot believe that it is sensible to spend so much.</i>
105. beneath	/bə'nēTH/	English
	preposition	extending or directly underneath, typically with close contact. <i>They were in the labyrinths beneath central Moscow.</i>
106. penalty	/'pen(ə)ltē/	Latin

	noun	a punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract. <i>The charge carries a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment.</i>
107. mockingly	/ 'mäkiŋGlē / Adverb	Old French In a way that makes fun of someone or something; derisively. <i>She laughed mockingly.</i>
108. compartment	/kəm 'pärtmənt / noun	Latin a separate section of a structure or container in which certain items can be kept separate from others. <i>There's some ice cream in the freezer compartment.</i>
109. achieve	/ə 'CHēv / verb	Old French successfully bring about or reach (a desired objective, level, or result) by effort, skill, or courage. <i>He will achieve his ambition to become a journalist.</i>
110. hoisted	/hoist-id / verb	Dutch raise (something) by means of ropes and pulleys. <i>She hoisted her backpack onto her shoulder.</i>
111. doffing	/däfiŋg, dôfiŋg / verb	English remove (an item of clothing). <i>After doffing tie and jacket, he rolled up his shirtsleeves.</i>
112. banishment	/ 'baniSHmənt / noun	English The punishment of being sent away from a country or other place. <i>The punishment was Adam and Eve's banishment from the Garden of Eden.</i>
113. furled	/fərld / verb	Latin to French neatly and securely rolled or folded up. <i>It was a furled umbrella.</i>
114. immune	/i 'myōon / adjective	Latin resistant to a particular infection or toxin owing to the presence of specific antibodies or sensitized white blood cells. <i>They were naturally immune to hepatitis B.</i>
115. volley	/ 'välē / noun	Latin to French a number of bullets, arrows, or other projectiles discharged at one time. <i>He unleashed a volley of angry questions.</i>
116. perish	/ 'periSH / noun	Latin to French suffer death, typically in a violent, sudden, or untimely way. <i>A great part of his army perished of hunger and disease.</i>
117. dismissal	/ ,dis 'mis(ə)l / noun	English the act of ordering or allowing someone to leave. <i>Their controversial dismissal from the competition was questioned by all.</i>
118. temporary	/ 'tempə ,rerē / adjective	Latin lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent. <i>It was a temporary job.</i>
119. anthem	/ 'anTHəm / noun	Latin to English lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent. <i>The song became the anthem for hippie activists.</i>

120. rebuked	/rə'byoōkt/ verb	English or French express sharp disapproval or criticism of (someone) because of their behavior or actions. <i>She had rebuked him for drinking too much.</i>
121. garret	/'gerət/ noun	French to English a top-floor or attic room, especially a small dismal one (traditionally inhabited by an artist). <i>He was a solitary genius starving in a cold garret.</i>
122. irked	/ərkt/ Verb	Norse irritate; annoy. <i>It irks her to think of the runaround she received.</i>
123. narration	/nə'rāSH(ə)n/ noun	Latin the action or process of narrating a story. <i>The style of narration in the novel was boring.</i>
124. dormer	/'dôrmər/ noun	French a window that projects vertically from a sloping roof. <i>The building had dormer windows.</i>
125. supposedly	/sə'pōzədlē/ adverb	Latin according to what is generally assumed or believed. <i>There were rumors of a rift between him and his colleagues, supposedly because they were jealous of his relationship with the Duchess.</i>
126. ruefully	/'roofələ/ adverb	English in a way that expresses sorrow or regret, especially in a wry or humorous manner. <i>The actor ruefully remarked that you are only as good as your last film.</i>
127. guise	/gīz/ noun	German an external form, appearance, or manner of presentation, typically concealing the true nature of something. <i>He visited in the guise of an inspector.</i>
128. pennant	/'penənt/ noun	English a flag denoting a sports championship or other achievement. <i>The Dodgers won six pennants during his career.</i>
129. fulcrum	/'fəlkrəm/ noun	Latin the point on which a lever rests or is supported and on which it pivots. <i>Research is the fulcrum of the academic community.</i>
130. recognition	/rekəg'niSH(ə)n/ noun	Latin identification of someone or something or person from previous encounters or knowledge. <i>She saw him pass by without a sign of recognition.</i>

131. governess /'gəvərnəs/ English  
noun a woman employed to teach children in a private household.  
*The governess took care of the children.*
132. conquering /'kæŋkəriŋg/Latin  
verb overcome and take control of (a place or people) by use of military force.  
*The Magyars were conquering Hungary in the Middle Ages.*
133. alabaster /'alə,bastər/ Greek to Latin to French  
noun a fine-grained, translucent form of gypsum, typically white, often carved into ornaments.  
*The ornament was made from alabaster.*
134. tendrils /'tendrəls/  
noun Latin to French  
a slender threadlike appendage of a climbing plant, often growing in a spiral form, that stretches out and twines around any suitable support.  
*The tendrils of the plant climbed the lattice work.*
135. invariably /,ɪn'verēəblē/ Latin  
adverb in every case or on every occasion; always.  
*The meals here are invariably big and hearty.*
136. scrimmage /'skrimij/  
adverb English  
a confused struggle or fight.  
*There was a considerable scrimmage, with people anxious to obtain cabs.*
137. procession /prə'seʃhən/  
noun Latin  
a number of people or vehicles moving forward in an orderly fashion, especially as part of a ceremony or festival.  
*It was a long funeral procession.*
138. writhing /'rɪθɪŋg/  
adjective German  
making twisting, squirming movements or contortions of the body.  
*It was a writhing heap of maggots.*
139. rosette /rō'zet/  
noun French or English  
a rose-shaped decoration, typically made of ribbon and awarded to winners of a competition.  
*The rosettes Samantha had accumulated were beautiful.*
140. medicinal /mə'disənəl/  
adjective Latin  
(of a substance or plant) having healing properties.  
*The medicinal herbs had healing properties.*
141. conservatory /kən'sərvətôrē/ Latin and English  
Noun a college for the study of classical music or other arts.  
*He used his savings for the voyage across the Atlantic, but was left with no tuition money to attend the conservatory.*

142. miniature /'min(ē)əCHər/Italian  
Adjective of a much smaller size than normal; very small.  
*While out for a walk, I discovered a miniature society in the ant colony.*
143. accompany /ə'kəmp(ə)nē/Latin to Old French  
Verb go somewhere with someone as a companion or escort.  
*The two sisters were to accompany their mother to New York.*
144. pronto /'präntō/  
Adverb Spanish and English  
promptly; quickly.  
*Put the food in the refrigerator, pronto.*
145. calculus /'kalkyäləs/  
Noun Latin  
branch of mathematics that deals with the finding and properties of derivatives and integrals of functions.  
*Isaac Newton was the first to theorize calculus in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.*
146. fugitive /'fyoojədiv/  
Noun Latin to Old French  
a person who has escaped from a place or is in hiding, especially to avoid arrest or persecution.  
*The fugitive slaves were fleeing from their owners.*
147. percussion /pər'kəSHən/  
Noun Latin  
musical instruments played by striking with the hand or with a handheld beater, or by shaking.  
*The marimba is a percussion instrument.*
148. siesta /sē'estə/  
Noun Latin to Spanish  
an afternoon rest or nap.  
*Everyone had a siesta for a few hours in the afternoon.*
149. hilarious /hə'lerēəs/  
Adjective Greek to Latin  
extremely amusing  
*The boy, who the rest of the class considered the class clown, was hilarious.*
150. cooperage /'kooöpərij/  
Noun Middle English  
a cooper's business or premises.  
*We visited the cooperage to purchase new barrels.*
151. paramedic /,perə'medik/  
Noun English  
a person trained to give emergency medical care to people who are seriously ill with the aim of stabilizing them before they are taken to the hospital.  
*After the car accident, 911 was called and a paramedic team was on its way.*
152. humanitarian /'(h)yoo'manə'terēən/  
Adjective Middle English  
concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare.  
*In the midst of the destruction of a hurricane, humanitarian groups can be spotted, saving lives and restoring homes.*

153. culprits	/'kəlprəts/ Noun	English and Latin a person or thing who is responsible for a crime or other misdeed. <i>Viruses could turn out to be the culprit of the young boy's sickness.</i>
154. stagnant	/'stagnənt/ Adjective	Latin showing no activity; dull and sluggish. <i>The farmer worried because the ditch was stagnant.</i>
155. diabolical	/dīə'bälək(ə)l/ Adjective	Middle English characteristic of the Devil, or so evil as to be suggestive of the Devil <i>His diabolical plan led to the demise of the entire city.</i>
156. buzzard	/'bæzəd/ Noun	Latin to French a large hawklike bird of prey with broad wings and a rounded tail. <i>The buzzards slowly circled above looking at dead fox they would soon scavenge.</i>
157. martyr	/'mārdər/ Noun	Greek to Latin a person who is killed because of their religious or other beliefs. <i>He sacrificed himself as a martyr due to uphold his beliefs.</i>
158. garbanzo	/gär'bänzō/ Noun	Spanish a chickpea. <i>He had never tried garbanzo beans before but felt pressured.</i>
159. cliques	/klēks,kliks/ Noun	French and English a small group of people, with shared interests or other features in common, who spend time together and do not readily allow others to join them. <i>The cliques at high school separated and rarely ever conversed.</i>
160. miscreant	/'miskrēənt/ Noun	Latin to French a person who behaves badly or in a way that breaks the law. <i>He supports tough penalties against corporate miscreants.</i>
161. peasantry	/'peznrē/ Noun	Middle English smallholders and agricultural laborers of low status (historical use or with reference to subsistence farming) <i>The upper class exploited the peasantry.</i>
162. homily	/'hämälē/ Noun	Greek a religious discourse that is intended primarily for spiritual edification rather than doctrinal instruction; a sermon. <i>She delivered her homily about the need for patience.</i>
163. suffocate	/'səfə,kāt/ Verb	Latin die or cause to die from lack of air or inability to breathe. <i>He said he'd suffocate if he remained in this house for another hour.</i>
164. cavil	/'kavəl/ Verb	Latin to French make petty or unnecessary objections <i>They continued to cavil about the cost of a small bead.</i>

165. apprehend	/,apɹə'hend/ Verb	Latin and French arrest someone for a crime. <i>A warrant was issued but he has not yet been apprehended.</i>
166. guava	/'gwävə/ Noun	Taino an edible, pale orange tropical fruit with pink juicy flesh and a strong sweet aroma. <i>The restaurant's signature dessert contained banana, mango and guava.</i>
167. penitent	/'penənt/ Adjective	Latin feeling or showing sorrow and regret for having done wrong; <i>After stealing a candy bar, he showed a penitent expression on his face.</i>
168. vexation	/vek'sävən/ Noun	Latin the state of being annoyed, frustrated, or worried. <i>Jenny bit her lip in vexation.</i>
169. cherished	/'tʃerɪʃ/ Verb	Latin to French protect and care for someone lovingly. <i>He cared for her beyond measure and cherished her in his heart.</i>
170. sturgeons	/'stɜːdʒənz/ Noun	Dutch and German a very large primitive fish with bony plates on the body. <i>The gorges and pools in this part of the Danube were long a home to sturgeon and other large fish that sustained human life.</i>
171. clavicle	/'klævək(ə)/ Noun	Latin technical term for collarbone. <i>While playing soccer, he fell and fractured his clavicle.</i>
172. damask	/'damæsk/ Noun	Middle English a figured woven fabric with a pattern visible on both sides. <i>Upholstery tends to favor high-end fabrics like silk, and bold pattern comes in the form of damask, plaid or paisley.</i>
173. abolition	/abə'liʃ(ə)n/ Noun	Latin the action or an act of abolishing a system, practice, or institution. <i>The abolition of child labor was a momentous occasion.</i>
174. extricates	/'ekstrə,kæts/ Verb	Latin free someone or something from a constraint or difficulty. <i>He extricates them from their duties often.</i>
175. lustrous	/'lɜːstrəs/ Adjective	Latin having luster; shining. <i>The rock was large and lustrous.</i>
176. diminutive		