

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	/'cha-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	/ˈklæmbəriŋ/ 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	English 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,ɡræm/ 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	/ˈgrɒs(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	/ˈpɑːstʃəz/ 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	/nəˈɡlektəd/ Adjective	Latin suffering a lack of proper care <i>We became aware of some severely neglected children.</i>
43. receptions	/rəˈsepʃ(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	/plɑːntəˈʃ(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	/ˈdɛs(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	/myʊzishən/ 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	/ˈmō,hōk/ 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	/'būlətɪn/ 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	/'səbdəvɪzhən/ 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	/'herəldɪd/ 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'sɪfɪk/ 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	/skänsəs/ Plural 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,kläps/ 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	/ɪnstən'tʌnēəs/	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	/klaŋGɪŋ/	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	/'sô(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. <i>Sugar was refined by boiling it in huge iron vats.</i>
102. plodding	/'plädiŋG/	English	Adjective	slow-moving and unexciting. <i>It was a plodding comedy drama.</i>
103. advanced	/əd'vʌnst/	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/	Old French	Adverb	In a way that makes fun of someone or something; derisively. <i>She laughed mockingly.</i>

108. compartment	/kəm'pärtmənt/	Latin
	noun	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/	Old French
	verb	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 /	Dutch
	verb	raise (something) by means of ropes and pulleys. <i>She hoisted her backpack onto her shoulder.</i>
111. doffing	/däfiNG,dôfiNG/	English
	verb	remove (an item of clothing). <i>After doffing tie and jacket, he rolled up his shirtsleeves.</i>
112. banishment	/'baniSHmənt/	English
	noun	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/	Latin to French
	verb	neatly and securely rolled or folded up. <i>It was a furled umbrella.</i>
114. immune	/i'myōon/	Latin
	adjective	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/	Latin to French
	noun	a number of bullets, arrows, or other projectiles discharged at one time. <i>He unleashed a volley of angry questions.</i>
116. perish	/'periSH/	Latin to French
	noun	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/	English
	noun	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/	Latin
	adjective	lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent. <i>It was a temporary job.</i>
119. anthem	/'anTHəm/	Latin to English
	noun	lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent. <i>The song became the anthem for hippie activists.</i>
120. rebuked	/rə'byōokt/	English or French
	verb	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	/ˈgerət/ 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	/ærkt/ Verb	Norse irritate; annoy. <i>It irks her to think of the runaround she received.</i>
123. narration	/nəˈrɑːʃ(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	/ˈdɔːrmər/ noun	French a window that projects vertically from a sloping roof. <i>The building had dormer windows.</i>
125. supposedly	/səˈpɔːzədlē/ 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	/ˈrʊʊfələ/ 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	/ˈpenənt/ noun	English a flag denoting a sports championship or other achievement. <i>The Dodgers won six pennants during his career.</i>
129. fulcrum	/ˈfʌlkrəm/ 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	/rekəgˈniʃ(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	/ˈgəvərnəs/ noun	English a woman employed to teach children in a private household. <i>The governess took care of the children.</i>
132. conquering	/ˈkæŋgkəriŋ/ verb	Latin overcome and take control of (a place or people) by use of military force.

133. alabaster /'aləˌbɑːstər/ noun
The Magyars were conquering Hungary in the Middle Ages.
 Greek to Latin to French
 a fine-grained, translucent form of gypsum, typically white, often carved into ornaments.
The ornament was made from alabaster.
134. tendrils /'tendrəlz/ 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 /ˌɪnˈvɛrɪəbl̩/ adverb
 Latin
 in every case or on every occasion; always.
The meals here are invariably big and hearty.
136. scrimmage /'skrɪmɪdʒ/ adverb
 English
 a confused struggle or fight.
There was a considerable scrimmage, with people anxious to obtain cabs.
137. procession /prəˈseʃən/ 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 /'rɪθɪŋ/ adjective
 German
 making twisting, squirming movements or contortions of the body.
It was a writhing heap of maggots.
139. rosette /rəˈzɛt/ 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 /məˈdɪsənəl/ adjective
 Latin
 (of a substance or plant) having healing properties.
The medicinal herbs had healing properties.
141. conservatory /kənˈsɜːvətɔːri/ Noun
 Latin and English
 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 /'mɪn(ɪ)əˌtʃər/ Adjective
 Italian
 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 /əˈkæmp(ə)nē/ Verb
 Latin to Old French
 go somewhere with someone as a companion or escort.

144. pronto	/ˈprɑntō/ Adverb	Spanish and English promptly; quickly. <i>Put the food in the refrigerator, pronto.</i>
145. calculus	/ˈkalkyələs/ Noun	Latin branch of mathematics that deals with the finding and properties of derivatives and integrals of functions. <i>Isaac Newton was the first to theorize calculus in the late 17th century.</i>
146. fugitive	/ˈfyoojədɪv/ Noun	Latin to Old French a person who has escaped from a place or is in hiding, especially to avoid arrest or persecution. <i>The fugitive slaves were fleeing from their owners.</i>
147. percussion	/pərˈkəʃən/ Noun	Latin musical instruments played by striking with the hand or with a handheld beater, or by shaking. <i>The marimba is a percussion instrument.</i>
148. siesta	/sēˈestə/ Noun	Latin to Spanish an afternoon rest or nap. <i>Everyone had a siesta for a few hours in the afternoon.</i>
149. hilarious	/həˈlerēəs/ Adjective	Greek to Latin extremely amusing <i>The boy, who the rest of the class considered the class clown, was hilarious.</i>
150. cooperage	/ˈkooopəriːj/ Noun	Middle English a cooper's business or premises. <i>We visited the cooperage to purchase new barrels.</i>
151. paramedic	/ˌperəˈmedɪk/ 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. <i>After the car accident, 911 was called and a paramedic team was on its way.</i>
152. humanitarian	/(h)yoōˌmanəˈterēən/ Adjective	Middle English concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare. <i>In the midst of the destruction of a hurricane, humanitarian groups can be spotted, saving lives and restoring homes.</i>
153. culprits	/ˈkəlprəts/ 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	/ˈstagnənt/ Adjective	Latin showing no activity; dull and sluggish. <i>The farmer worried because the ditch was stagnant.</i>

155. diabolical	/dīə' bälək(ə)l/	Middle English
	Adjective	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	/'bæzərd/	Latin to French
	Noun	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/	Greek to Latin
	Noun	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/	Spanish
	Noun	a chickpea. <i>He had never tried garbanzo beans before but felt pressured.</i>
159. cliques	/klēks,kliks/	French and English
	Noun	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/	Latin to French
	Noun	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/	Middle English
	Noun	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/	Greek
	Noun	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/	Latin
	Verb	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/	Latin to French
	Verb	make petty or unnecessary objections <i>They continued to cavil about the cost of a small bead.</i>
165. apprehend	/,əprə'hend/	Latin and French
	Verb	arrest someone for a crime. <i>A warrant was issued but he has not yet been apprehended.</i>
166. guava	/'gwävə/	Taino
	Noun	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	/ˈpenətnt/ 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	/vekˈsāSHən/ Noun	Latin the state of being annoyed, frustrated, or worried. <i>Jenny bit her lip in vexation.</i>
169. cherished	/ˈCHerISH/ 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	/ˈstərjəns/ 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	/ˈklavək(ə)l/ Noun	Latin technical term for collarbone. <i>While playing soccer, he fell and fractured his clavicle.</i>
172. damask	/ˈdaməsk/ Noun	Middle English a figured woven fabric with a pattern visible on both sides. <i>Upholstery tend to favor high-end fabrics like silk, and bold pattern comes in the form of damask, plaid or paisley.</i>
173. abolition	/abəˈliSH(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	/ˈekstrəˌkāts/ Verb	Latin free someone or something from a constraint or difficulty. <i>He extricates them from their duties often.</i>
175. lustrous	/ˈləstrəs/ Adjective	Latin having luster; shining. <i>The rock was large and lustrous.</i>
176. diminutive	/dəˈminyədiv/ Adjective	Latin to English extremely or unusually small. <i>We saw a diminutive figure dressed in black.</i>
177. sepia	/ˈsēpēə/ Noun	Greek a reddish-brown color associated particularly with monochrome photographs of the 19th and early 20th centuries. <i>She ordered the photos in sepia to make them look old-fashioned.</i>
178. rivulets	/ˈriv(y)ələts/ Plural Noun	Latin very small streams. <i>Sweat ran in rivulets down his back.</i>
179. barbarous	/ˈbārbərəs/ Adjective	Greek savagely cruel; exceedingly brutal. <i>Many early child-rearing practices were barbarous by modern standards.</i>

180.gangrene	/ˈgɑŋgrēn, gɑŋˈgrēn/	Greek
	Noun	localized death and decomposition of body tissue, resulting from either obstructed circulation or bacterial infection. <i>Gangrene set in, and her leg was amputated.</i>
181.jacuzzi	/jəˈkoozē/	Italian
	Noun	a large bath with a system of underwater jets of water to massage the body <i>The Jacuzzi was great for my sore muscles.</i>
182.relinquish	/rəˈliŋkwiʃ/	Latin
	Verb	voluntarily cease to keep or claim; give up. <i>He relinquished his managerial role to become chief executive.</i>
183.Caribbean	/ˌkerəˈbiən, kəˈriːbiən/	
	Noun	the region consisting of the Caribbean Sea, its islands (including the West Indies), and the surrounding coasts <i>My dream is to go on a cruise to the Caribbean.</i>
184.hibiscus	/hiˈbiskəs/	Greek
	Noun	a plant of the mallow family, grown in warm climates for its large brightly colored flowers <i>Grandma had a beautiful garden of hibiscus flowers.</i>
185.atoll	/ˈat, ɒl, ˈat, əl/	Maldivian
	Noun	a ring-shaped reef, island, or chain of islands formed of coral. <i>We could see the atoll from the window of our cruise ship.</i>
186.miracle	/ˈmirək(ə)l/	Latin
	Noun	a surprising and welcome event that is not explicable by natural or scientific laws and is therefore considered to be the work of a divine agency. <i>The miracle of rising from the grave is something I cannot comprehend.</i>
187.Callous	/ˈkaləs/	Latin
	Adjective	showing or having an insensitive and cruel disregard for others. <i>His callous comments about the murder made me shiver.</i>
188.grandiose	/ˈgrændē, ɔs, ˌgrændēˈɔs/	Italian
	Adjective	impressive and imposing in appearance or style, especially pretentiously so. <i>The court's grandiose façade made us gaze in awe.</i>
189.dexterity	/dekˈsterədē/	Latin
	Noun	skill in performing tasks, especially with the hands. <i>Her dexterity with chopsticks was impressive.</i>
190.barrette	/bəˈret/	French
	Noun	a typically bar-shaped clip or ornament for the hair <i>She always wore 2 pink barettes in her hair.</i>
191.cordial	/ˈkôrjəl/	Latin
	Adjective	warm and friendly. <i>The atmosphere was cordial and relaxed.</i>

192. alacrity	/ə'lakrədē/ Noun	Latin brisk and cheerful readiness. <i>She accepted the invitation with alacrity.</i>
193. marmalade	/'märmə,lād/ Noun	Greek a preserve made from citrus fruit, especially bitter oranges, prepared like jam <i>I enjoy English muffins with orange marmalade spread on them.</i>
194. orchids	/'ôrkədz/ Noun	Latin plant with complex flowers that are often showy or bizarrely shaped <i>I give my mother a corsage made from orchids each year.</i>
195. despondency	/də'spændənsē/ Noun	Latin a state of low spirits caused by loss of hope or courage. <i>He hinted at his own deep despondency.</i>
196. composure	/kəm'pōZHər/ Noun	English the state or feeling of being calm and in control of oneself. <i>She was struggling to regain her composure.</i>
197. quantum	/'kwän(t)əm/ Noun	Latin a discrete quantity of energy proportional in magnitude to the frequency of the radiation it represents. <i>At the moment, superconducting quantum circuits seem to be advancing fastest.</i>
198. calamine	/'kalə,mīn/ Noun	Latin to French to English a pink powder consisting of zinc carbonate and ferric oxide, used to make a soothing lotion or ointment. <i>I put calamine lotion on my bug bites.</i>
199. exasperation	/ig,zəspə'rāSH(ə)n/ Noun	a feeling of intense irritation or annoyance. <i>She rolled her eyes in exasperation.</i>
200. sophomore	/'säf(ə),môr/ Noun	English a second-year college or high school student. <i>Her 16-year-old twin sons are sophomores.</i>
201. reprobate	/'reprə,bāt/ Verb	Latin express or feel disapproval of. <i>His neighbors would always reprobate his method of gardening.</i>
202. annoyance	/ə'noiəns/ Noun	Middle English the feeling or state of being annoyed; irritation. <i>The council found a certain member an annoyance.</i>
203. paralysis	/pə'raləsəs/ Noun	Greek The loss of the ability to move in part or most of the body. <i>The disease caused a paralysis of the legs, rendering him unable to walk.</i>

204. chimpanzee /CHim ,pan 'zē/Kikongo to French
Noun a great ape with large ears, mainly black coloration, and lighter skin on the face, native to western and central Africa.
While on an expedition in the Congo, he encountered many chimpanzees.
205. peroxide /pə 'ræk ,sīd/ Latin
Noun a compound containing two oxygen atoms bonded together in its molecule
While studying chemistry, he determined that peroxide bonded with certain other elements could become quite flammable.
206. amputation / ,ampyə 'tāSH(ə)n/ English
Noun the action of surgically cutting off a limb.
Gangrene, an infection, can often appear within wounds and make amputation necessary.
207. conspiracy /kən 'spirəsē/ Latin to French
Noun a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful.
They were accused of conspiracy to commit murder.
208. sinewy / 'sinyōōwē/ German
Adjective consisting of or resembling tough, stringy, strong material.
The lion has a sinewy body.
209. flabbergasted / 'flabər ,gast/ Unknown
Verb surprise greatly; astonish.
The news that my mother told me left me totally flabbergasted.
210. linoleum /lə 'nōlēəm/ Latin
Noun a material consisting of a canvas backing thickly coated with a preparation of linseed oil and powdered cork, used especially as a floor covering.
After tearing out the carpet, he replaced it with linoleum to decrease spill damage.
211. tapirs / 'tāpərs/ Tupi to Portuguese
Noun a nocturnal hoofed mammal with a stout body, sturdy limbs, and a short flexible proboscis.
We rode a longboat down the Tiputini River with an indigenous guide who helped us spot three tapirs.
212. repugnance /rə 'pəgnəns/ Latin
Noun intense disgust.
We had growing repugnance towards the bleeding carcasses.
213. impeccable /im 'pekəb(ə)l/ Latin
Adjective in accordance with the highest standards of propriety; faultless.
The priest at our church is a man of impeccable character.
214. contagious /kən 'tājəs/ Latin and English
Adjective spread from one person or organism to another by direct or indirect contact.
The disease was very contagious and was spread through contact of the contagion.

215. stevedores /'stēvə,dôres/ Latin to Spanish
 Noun a person employed, or a contractor engaged, at a dock to load and unload cargo from ships.
On the wharf, stevedores were unloading cargo from the far corners of the world.
216. commendable /kə'mendəb(ə)/ Latin to Middle English
 Adjective deserving praise.
His dedication to education was a commendable act.
217. incessant /in'ses(ə)nt/ Latin
 Adjective continuing without pause or interruption.
The incessant beat of the music was causing a ruckus in our apartment.
218. ricochet /'rikə,SHā/ French
 Verb rebound one or more times off a surface.
The bullet ricocheted off the metal wall.
219. tribulations /,tribyə'lāSH(ə)ns/ Middle English
 Noun a cause of great trouble or suffering.
His tribulations caused him to want to quit making music.
220. azalea /ə'zālyə/ Greek
 Noun A deciduous flowering shrub of the heat family with clusters of brightly colored, sometimes fragrant flowers.
His mother's favorite flowers came from the azalea bush.
221. reservoir /'rezər,vwär/ French
 Noun a large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply.
We visit the reservoir often to go swimming and boating.
222. generalissimo /,jen(ə)rə'lisə,mō/ Italian
 Noun the commander of a combined military force consisting of army, navy and air force units.
After a few years of meandering, Oliver Cromwell, a member of parliament turned generalissimo led a coup d'etat.
223. vociferous /vō'sifərəs/ Latin and English
 Adjective vehement or clamorous.
He was vociferous in his support of the proposal.
224. merengue /mə'reNGgā/ Spanish
 Noun a Caribbean style of dance music typically in duple and triple time.
Sounds of Latin music, mostly salsa and merengue, came in from the streets.
225. claustrophobic /,klōstrə'fōbik/ Unknown
 Adjective having an extreme or irrational fear of confined places.
Crowds and small spaces made him feel claustrophobic.
226. entrepreneurs /,äntrəprə'nərs/ French and English
 Noun a person who organizes and operates a business or businesses, taking on greater than normal financial risks in order to do so.
Many entrepreneurs see potential in this market.

227. monsieur	/mə'syər/ Noun	French a title or form of address used of or to a French-speaking man, corresponding to Mr. or sir. <i>Our neighbor preferred that we call him Monsieur Hulot.</i>
228. proviso	/prə'vīzō/ Noun	Latin a condition attached to an agreement. <i>He left his unborn grandchild a trust fund with the proviso that he be named after the old man.</i>
229. gargoyle	/'gär,goil/ Noun	French and Greek a grotesque carved human or animal face or figure projecting from the gutter of a building <i>The gargoyle was a friend to Quasimodo.</i>
230. anecdote	/'anək,dōt/ Noun	Greek a short amusing or interesting story about a real incident <i>Grandpa told us anecdotes about his job.</i>
231. brigands	/'brigəndz/ Plural Noun	Italian members of a gang that ambush and rob in forests and mountains <i>The woods were full of outlaws and brigands.</i>
232. armada	/'är'mädə/ Noun	Latin to Spanish a fleet of warships. <i>An armada of destroyers, minesweepers, and gunboats arrived.</i>
233. promenade	/,prämə'nād,prämə'näd/ Noun	French a leisurely walk, or sometimes a ride or drive, taken in a public place so as to meet or be seen by others. <i>She went on a promenade with Jules.</i>
234. vocational	/vō'kāSH(ə)n(ə)l/ Adjective	Middle English relating to an occupation or employment <i>The warden supervised prisoners in vocational activities.</i>
235. reprimand	/'reprə,mand/ Noun	Latin a rebuke, especially an official one. <i>The official was given a reprimand after allowing poor work.</i>
236. indelible	/'in'deləb(ə)l/ Adjective	Latin and French making marks that cannot be removed <i>His story made an indelible impression on me.</i>
237. cologne	/'kə'lōn/ Noun	English eau de cologne or scented toilet water. <i>He used cologne to cover the scent of his body odor.</i>
238. gondolier	/'gändə'lir/ Noun	Italian to French a person who propels and steers a gondola. <i>The ski resorts gondolier was not present so no one could board the gondola.</i>
239. trenchant	/'tren(t)SHənt/ Adjective	old French and English vigorous or incisive in expression or style. <i>She heard angry voices, not loud, yet certainly trenchant.</i>

240. catacombs /'kədə,kōms/ Latin
Noun an underground cemetery consisting of a subterranean gallery with recesses for tombs.
He explored the catacombs looking for evidence about burial customs of that ancient society.
241. salutation /,salyə'tāSH(ə)n/ Latin and English
Noun a gesture or utterance made as a greeting or acknowledgement of another's arrival or departure.
We greeted them but no one returned our salutations.
242. dervishes /'dərviSHis/ Persian to Turkish
Noun a member of a Muslim religious order who has taken vows of poverty and austerity.
Through it all, Mr. Prince and his associates were dervishes of creative impatience.
243. consonants /'kənsənənt/ Latin
Noun a basic speech in which the breath is at least partly obstructed and which can be combined with a vowel to form a syllable.
The letters used to represent consonants make up most of the alphabet.
244. velveteen /velvə'tēn/ Middle English
Noun a cotton fabric with a pile resembling velvet.
Her brand new dress was made out of velveteen.
245. galleon /'galēən/ French and Spanish
Noun a sailing ship in use from the 15th through 17th centuries, originally as a warship, later for trade.
They discovered a Spanish treasure galleon wrecked off the Florida Keys.
246. redundancy /rə'dændənsē/ English
Noun the state of being not or no longer needed or useful.
As the Industrial Revolution progressed, the factory's workers faced redundancy.
247. inertia /i'nərSHə/ Latin and English
Noun a tendency to do nothing or to remain unchanged.
Due to the bureaucratic nature of the government, it maintained inertia.
248. bronchitis /bräNG'kīdəs/ Latin
Noun inflammation of the mucous membrane in the bronchial tubes.
Long term exposure to things like smoking can lead to bronchitis and other diseases.
249. juniper /'jōonəpər/ Latin
Noun an evergreen shrub or small tree that bears berrylike cones.
Her favorite shrub was the juniper, due to its constant green color.
250. haberdashery /'habər,dəSHərē/ Middle English
Noun men's clothing and accessories.
He loved in the room's above his haberdashery shop in London.

251. offal	/ˈɒfəl, ˈæfəl/ Noun	Dutch the entrails and internal organs of an animal used as food. <i>Eating pieces of braised offal turned his stomach.</i>
252. garrison	/ˈgerəsən/ Noun	Germanic the troops stationed in a fortress or town to defend it. <i>The garrison's main purpose was to reduce crime within the city and ensure gates were watched and guarded.</i>
253. treacle	/ˈtrēk(ə)l/ Noun	Middle English a thick sticky dark syrup made from partly refined sugar; molasses <i>He loved to put treacle on his pancakes for breakfast.</i>
254. attenuated	/əˈtenyə,wādəd/ Adjective	Latin having been reduced in force, effect, or value. <i>It appears likely that the courts will be given an attenuated role in the enforcement of these decisions.</i>
255. valise	/vəˈlēs/ Noun	Italian to French a small traveling bag or suitcase. <i>She lost her valise while traveling on the train.</i>
256. dissertation	/ˌdɪsərˈtāSH(ə)n/ Noun	Latin a long essay on a particular subject, especially one written as a requirement for the Doctor of Philosophy degree. <i>Joe wrote his doctoral dissertation on Thucydides.</i>
257. recompense	/ˈrekəm,pens/ Verb	Latin make amends to (someone) for loss or harm suffered. <i>According to law, offenders should recompense their victims.</i>
258. piedmont	/ˈpēdmənt/ Noun	Italian a gentle slope leading from the base of mountains to a region of flat land. <i>Many built cities or towns on the piedmont for water and other benefits of proximity to the mountains.</i>
259. sumptuous	/ˈsəm(p)(t)SH(oo)əs/ Adjective	Latin splendid and expensive looking. <i>The banquet was a sumptuous, luxurious meal.</i>
260. antecedent	/ˌan(t)əˈsēdnt/ Noun	Latin a thing or event that existed before or logically precedes another. <i>Some antecedents to the African novel might exist in Africa's oral traditions.</i>
261. gaiters	/ˈgādərs/ Noun	Germanic a garment similar to leggings, worn to cover or protect the ankle and lower leg. <i>They wore waterproof gaiters while wading through the swamp.</i>
262. sachet	/saˈSHā/ Noun	Latin to French a small perfumed bag used to scent clothes. <i>The sweaters are stored in a plastic hanging bag with cedar sachets.</i>

263. chloroform	/ 'klôrə ,fôrm/	English
Noun		a colorless, volatile, sweet-smelling liquid used as a solvent and formerly as a general anesthetic. <i>The kidnapper used chloroform to knock his victim unconscious.</i>
264. metallurgy	/ 'medl ,ərjē/	Greek
Noun		the branch of science and technology concerned with the properties of metals and their production and purification. <i>The constituents of bronze can be scientifically analyzed to gain information on ancient metallurgy.</i>
265. balsam	/ 'bôlsəm/	Greek to Latin
Noun		an aromatic resinous substance, such as balm, used as a base for certain fragrances and medical preparations. <i>She used a mixture of olive oil and balsam.</i>
266. emaciated	/ ə 'māSHē ,ādəd/	Latin
Adjective		abnormally thin or weak, especially because of illness or hunger. <i>She was so emaciated she could hardly stand.</i>
267. kelpies	/ 'kelpēs/	Scottish Gaelic
Noun		a water spirit of Scottish folklore, typically taking the form of a horse and reputed to delight in the drowning of travelers. <i>He had previously believed kelpies to be mythically until he encountered one in the sea north of Scotland.</i>
268. corrugated	/ 'kôrə ,gādəd/	Latin
Adjective		shaped into alternate ridges and grooves. <i>The roof was made of corrugated iron.</i>
269. amethyst	/ 'aməTHəst/	Greek to Latin
Noun		a precious stone consisting of a violet or purple variety of quartz. <i>She wore a delicate necklace of amethysts and pearls.</i>
270. chivalrous	/ 'SHivəlrəs/	French
Adjective		courteous and gallant, especially toward women. <i>He was chivalrous and offered her his coat.</i>
271. phalanx	/ 'fālaNGks/	Greek to Latin
Noun		a body of troops or polic officers standing or moving in close formation. <i>Six hundred marchers set off, led by a phalanx of police.</i>
272. cyanide	/ 'sīə ,nīd/	English
Noun		a salt or ester of hydrocyanic acid which are generally toxic. <i>When in threat of capture, the enemy poisoned himself with cyanide.</i>
273. mandible	/ 'mandəb(ə)l/	Latin
Noun		the jaw or a jawbone, especially the lower jawbone in mammals. <i>The drake is all black except for an orange mark on the upper mandible.</i>
274. crampon	/ 'kram ,pän/	Germanic
Noun		a metal plate with spikes fixe to a boot for walking on ice or rock climbing.

			<i>While climbing Mount Everest, the expedition was forced to use crampons.</i>
275. Sherpa	/ˈSHɜrpə/ Noun	Tibetan	a member of a Himalayan people living on the borders of Nepal and Tibet, renowned for their skill in mountaineering. <i>Their mountaineering expedition required someone of great skill, so they hired a Sherpa.</i>
276. malign	/məˈlɪn/ Adjective	Latin	evil in nature or effect; malevolent. <i>She had a strong and malign influence.</i>
277. borough	/ˈbɜrō/ Noun	Germanic to Dutch	a town or district which is an administrative unit. <i>Staged in the London borough, the only reason for the event taking place outside of the club's London Stadium was to set the trap for Rice to fall into.</i>
278. monomania	/ˌmɒnəˈmɒniə/ Noun	Latin	exaggerated or obsessive enthusiasm for our preoccupation with one thing. <i>She has an obsession with the drug that verges on monomania.</i>
279. taxidermy	/ˈtaksəˌdɜrmē/ Noun	Greek	the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals with lifelike effect. <i>His grandfather enjoyed taxidermy and had many mounts on his walls.</i>
280. strenuous	/ˈstrenjʊəs/ Adjective	Latin and English	requiring or using great exertion <i>All your muscles need more oxygen during strenuous exercise.</i>
281. intimation	/ˌɪn(t)əˈmɪʃ(ə)n/ Noun	English	an indication or hint <i>They fled at the first intimation of trouble.</i>
282. conundrum	/kəˈnʌndrəm/ Noun	Unknown	a confusing and difficult problem or question. <i>The disappearance of the weapon was the most difficult conundrums for the experts.</i>
283. atrocity	/əˈtræsədē/ Noun	Latin and French	an extremely wicked or cruel act, typically one involving physical violence or injury.
284. voluminous	/vəˈl(y)ʊmənəs/ Adjective	Latin and English	loose and ample. <i>The building had high ceilings and voluminous spaces.</i>
285. propaganda	/ˌprɒpəˈgændə/ Noun	Latin to Italian	information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view. <i>He was charged with distributing enemy propaganda.</i>

286. conspicuous /kən'spɪkjʊoʊəs/ Latin
 Adjective standing out so as to be clearly visible.
He was very thin, with a conspicuous Adam's apple.
287. premonition /,prēmə'niʃ(ə)n/ Latin
 Noun a strong feeling that something is about to happen, especially something unpleasant.
He had a premonition of imminent disaster.
288. memorandum /,memə'randəm/ Latin
 Noun a written message in business or diplomacy.
The president told them of his decision in a memorandum.
289. pastrami /pə'strämē/ Yiddish
 Noun highly seasoned smoked beef typically served in slices.
Pastrami was his favorite meat in sandwiches.
290. germinate /'jərmə,nāt/ Latin
 Verb begin to grow and put out shoots after a period of dormancy.
After the winter season, many plants began to germinate.
291. parenthetical /,perən'tHedək(ə)l/ English
 Adjective relating to or inserted as a parenthesis.
Ignore the parenthetical remarks that pockmark every page.
292. massacres /'masəkərs/ French
 Noun an indiscriminate and brutal slaughter of people.
The attacks were described as cold-blooded massacres.
293. petulance /'peCHələns/ Latin
 Noun the quality of being childishly sulky or bad-tempered.
A slight degree of petulance had crept into his voice.
294. facilitate /fə'silə,tāt/ Latin to Italian to French
 Verb make easy or easier.
Schools were located on the same campus to facilitate the sharing of resources.
295. extenuation /ɪk'stenyə'wāʃən/ Latin
 Noun the act of extenuating something or the state of being partial justified.
The best we can say in extenuation is to point out that glory rather than greed prompted this act of injustice to a seaman.
296. incarcerated /ɪn'kɑrsə,rātid/ Latin
 Verb imprison or confine.
Many people are incarcerated for property offenses.
297. appendectomy /,apən'dektəmē/ Latin
 Noun surgical operation to remove the appendix.
She had been rushed into the hospital for an emergency appendectomy.
298. subterranean /,səbtə'rānēən/ Latin
 Adjective existing, occurring, or done under the earth's surface.
The subterranean world of the behind-the-scenes television

			<i>powerbrokers is continually hidden.</i>
299. financiers	/ˌfɪnənˈsɪrəz/	French and English	
	Noun		a person concerned with the management of large amounts of money on behalf of large organizations. <i>The government hired a fleet of financiers to handle all financial transactions.</i>
300. treacherous	/ˈtreɪʃ(ə)rəs/	French	
	Adjective		guilty of or involving betrayal or deception. <i>He was being followed by a treacherous Gestapo agent.</i>
301. orthopedic	/ˈɔːrθəˈpɛdɪk/	French	
	Adjective		relating to the branch of medicine dealing with the correction of deformities of bones or muscles. <i>He had to visit an orthopedic surgeon after he broke his ankle.</i> **Note: alternate spelling -> orthopaedic**
302. sphinx	/sfiŋks/	Greek	
	Noun		a winged monster having a woman's head and lion's body. <i>When the sphinx was encountered, it would ask 3 riddles to be solved by the perpetrator.</i>
303. llama	/ˈlæmə/	Quechua to Spanish	
	Noun		a domesticated pack animal of the camel family found in the Andes, valued for its soft woolly fleece. <i>She loved her coat made with llama fleece.</i>
304. celerity	/səˈlɪrədē/	Latin	
	Noun		swiftness of movement. <i>He is a journalist who writes his well-crafted stories with remarkable celerity.</i>
305. Acacias	/əˈkæʃiəs/	Greek to Latin	
	Noun		a tree or shrub of warm climate and is frequently thorny. <i>Bartlett made etchings of animal footprints, acacia trees and leaves in his notebook.</i>
306. Seminole	/ˈseməˌnɔːl/	Spanish to Creek	
	Noun		a member of a North American people of the Creek confederacy, noted for resistance in the 19 th century to encroachment on their land. <i>The Seminole was resistant to being forced out of his home to live in Oklahoma.</i>
307. hallucinations	/həˌluːsəˈneɪʃ(ə)nz/	Latin	
	Noun		an experience involving the apparent perception of something not present. <i>He continued to suffer from horrible hallucinations.</i>
308. labyrinthine	/ˌlæb(ə)ˈrɪnθɪn/	Middle English	
	Adjective		like a labyrinth; irregular and twisting <i>The tourists got lost on the labyrinthine streets and alleys.</i>

309. excruciating /ik'skrʊʃiː, ˈædiːŋ/ Latin
 Adjective intensely painful.
She began experiencing excruciating back pain after she fell down the stairs.
310. chandeliers /ˌʃændəˈliːr/ Latin to French
 Noun a decorative hanging light with branches for several light bulbs or candles.
Inside the mansion entryway, there hung an extravagant chandelier.
311. tempestuous /temˈpeʃtʃ(ə)əs/ Latin
 Adjective very stormy.
Outside, the blizzard was very tempestuous.
312. interpolated /intəˈpɛləˌteɪd/ Latin
 Verb insert into something else.
Illustrations were interpolated in the children's book.
313. cypress /ˈsɪprəs/ Greek to Latin to French
 Noun an evergreen coniferous tree with small rounded woody cones.
Cypress branches are often used as a symbol of mourning.
314. disquisition /ˌdɪskwəˈziːʃən/ Latin
 Noun a long or elaborate essay or discussion on a particular subject.
Nothing can kill a radio show quicker than a disquisition on intertextual analysis.
315. translucent /ˌtrænzˈluːsnt/ Latin
 Adjective allowing light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through.
To caramelize onions, you must fry them until they become translucent.
316. annexation /ˌænekˈsæʃ(ə)n/ Middle English
 Noun the action of annexing something, especially territory.
Once the US had officially acquired the land, they began the process of annexation.
317. bilious /ˈbɪljəs/ Latin
 Adjective affected by or associated with nausea or vomiting.
I had eaten something that didn't agree with me and I was a little bilious.
318. hermetically /hərˈmedəklē/ Greek
 Adverb in a way that is completely airtight.
They hermetically sealed the windows to help keep out the cold air.
319. mythos /ˈmiθɔs, -əs/ Greek
 Noun a set of beliefs or assumptions about something.
The rhetoric and mythos of science create the comforting image of linear progression toward truth.
320. cupola /ˈkyʊpələ/ Latin to Italian
 Noun a small dome, especially on a drum on top of a larger dome, adorning a roof or ceiling.

321.grotesque	/grō'tesk/ Adjective	Italian comically or repulsively ugly distorted.	<i>More stunning still is a cozy cupola that crowns the roof.</i>
322.pulmonary	/'pəlmə,nerē/ Adjective	Latin relating to the lungs.	<i>The actors wore dark capes and grotesque masks</i> <i>She is said to have died of respiratory failure and pulmonary edema.</i>
323.frontispiece	/'frən(t)is,pēs/ Noun	Latin an illustration facing the title page of a book.	<i>An ornate frontispiece creates visual interest when beginning a book.</i>
324.succulent	/'səkylənt/ Adjective	Latin tender, juicy, and tasty.	<i>A buffet table was set with an array of succulent roasts.</i>
325.clandestine	/klan'destən/ Adjective	Latin and French kept secret or done secretly, especially because illicit.	<i>She deserved better than these clandestine meetings.</i>
326.pestiferous	/pe'stifərəs/ Adjective	Latin and English harboring infection and disease	<i>The pestiferous area around the prison was treacherous and hard to traverse.</i>
327.requisites	/'rekwəzət/ Noun	Latin a thing that is necessary for the achievement of a specified end.	<i>She believed privacy to be a requisite for a peaceful life.</i>
328.pitons	/'pētäns/ Noun	French a peg or spike driven into a rock or crack to support a climber or a rope.	<i>By the first decade of the 20th century, pioneers were experimenting with first-generation climbing inventions such as soft iron ring pitons.</i>
329.incongruous	/'in'käNGgrōōəs/ Adjective	Latin not in harmony or keeping with the surroundings or other aspects of something.	<i>The duffel coat looked incongruous with the black dress she wore underneath.</i>
330.variegated	/'ver(ē)ə,gādəd/ Adjective	Latin exhibiting different colors, especially as irregular patches or streaks.	<i>The wall of the house was vibrant in part due to the variegated yellow bricks.</i>
331.lassitude	/'lasə,t(y)ōōd/ Noun	Latin to French a state of physical or mental weariness; lack of energy.	<i>She was overcome by lassitude and retired to bed.</i>

332. avocations /,avə'kāSH(ə)n/ Latin
Noun a hobby or minor occupation.
They are basically doctors, and negotiators by avocation.
333. raillery /'rālērē/ French
Noun good-humored teasing.
She was greeted with raillery from her fellow workers.
334. sanguine /'saNGgwən/ Latin
Adjective optimistic or positive, especially in an apparently bad or difficult situation.
He is sanguine about prospects for the global economy.
335. mitochondria /,mīdə'kāndrēə/ Greek
Noun an organelle found in large numbers in most cells, where respiration and energy production occur.
The mitochondria is the powerhouse of the cell.
336. putrefaction /,pyōotrə'fakSHən/ Latin
Noun the process of decay or rotting in a body or other organic matter.
The breeze shifted and we caught the stench of putrefaction.
337. concierge /kän'syerZH/ French
Noun a caretaker of an apartment complex or small hotel.
The concierge ensured no dogs entered the hotel complex.
338. gauss /gous/ English
Noun a unit of magnetic induction, equal to one ten-thousandth of a tesla.
Carl Friedrich Gauss termed gauss in 1882 at the discovery of the word.
339. connubial /kə'n(y)ōobēəl/ Latin
Adjective relating to marriage or the relationship of a married couple.
On the beach, we spotted a happy couple celebrating half a century of connubial bliss.
340. unpropitious /,ənpərə'pīSHəs/ Latin
Adjective not giving or indicating a good chance of success; unfavorable.
His reports were submitted at a financially unpropitious time.
341. caravel /'kerəvel/ French and Portuguese
Noun a small, fast Spanish or Portuguese sailing ship of the 15th-17th centuries.
In Europe small and scrappy Portugal did build small ships called caravels that could explore the African coast.

The following Word is a homonym

342. millinery /'milə,nerē/ Italian
Noun the trade or business of a milliner or one who makes and sells hats.
She is contemplating a new career in millinery.
Note: often confused with millenary

343. coppice /'kăpəs/ Latin to French
Verb cut back a tree or shrub to ground level periodically to stimulate growth.
The company began to coppice the woodland for conservation purposes.
344. pecuniary /pə'kyōonē,erē/ Latin
Adjective relating to or consisting of money.
He admitted obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception.
345. expatiated /ik'spāSHē,ātid/ Latin
Verb speak or write at length or in detail.
She expatiated on working-class novelists.
346. supercilious /,sōōpər'silēəs/ Latin
Adjective behaving or looking as though one thinks one is superior to others.
The servants did not enjoy their new lady of the house due to her supercilious attitude.
347. formaldehyde /fôr'maldihīd/ English
Noun a colorless pungent gas in solution made by oxidizing methanol.
In some cases, dismantling can create toxic chemicals like formaldehyde, a cancer-causing agent.
348. vicissitudes /və'sisə,t(y)ōōds/ Latin
Noun a change of circumstance or fortune, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant.
Her husband's sharp vicissitudes of fortune led to poverty.
349. zoologist /zō'äləjəst/ Latin
Noun an expert in or student of the behavior, physiology, classification, and distribution of animals.
Several species are threatened with extinction as a leading zoologist has warned.
350. auspices /'ôspəsəs/ Latin and French
Noun a divine or prophetic token.
Recently in New York a program started for inner-city youths that is under the auspices of a national corporation.
351. panegyric /,panə'jirik/ Greek
Noun a public speech or published text in praise of someone or something.
He wrote a panegyric on the centennial of the Nobel Laureate's birth.
352. cabochon /'kabə,SHän/ French
Noun a gem polished but not faceted.
She wore a necklace of cabochon rubies.
353. verdigris /'vərdə,grēs/ French
Noun a bright bluish-green encrustation or patina formed on copper or brass by atmospheric oxidation.
The Statue of Liberty is covered with a thin verdigris.

354. rhododendron /ˌrɒdəˈdendrən/ Greek to Latin
 Noun a shrub or small tree of the heath family, with large clusters of bell-shaped flowers.
The rhododendron is her favorite shrub due to the evergreen leaves and yellow flowers.
355. Kilimanjaro /kɪləˈmɛnjərɔː/ Tanzania
 Noun volcanic massif in Tanzania near the border with Kenya whose central peak is the highest point in Africa.
He decided to climb to the highest peak on every peak, including Kilimanjaro in Africa.
356. ichthyosaurus /ˈɪkθɪəˌsɔːs/ English and Greek
 Noun an extinct marine reptile of the Mesozoic era resembling a dolphin, with four flippers.
The ichthyosaurus was a marine reptile in the Jurassic era and its diet consisted mainly of fish.
357. cicerone /ˌsɪsəˈrɒnē/ Latin to Italian
 Noun a guide who gives information about antiquities and places of interest to sightseers.
The cicerone in Italy pointed us to some of our favorite places to visit.