

2021-22 School Study List- Pronouncer

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|----|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1. | absolute | \`ab-sə-,lüt\
adjective | Middle English
free from imperfection: perfect; free from mixture: pure; having no restrictions, exceptions or qualifications; positive, fundamental, outright
<i>No one's power is absolute; no one's knowledge is absolute.</i> |
| 2. | disobey | \`disō`bā\
Verb | From French
refuse to fit one's conduct to and perform as directed or requested by.
<i>A well-trained dog will not disobey his master's command.</i> |
| 3. | thespian | \`thes-pē-ən\
Adjective | Greek
of or relating to Thespis; the tradition that Thespis was the originator of the actor's role; relating to the drama
<i>Brian wanted to study to be a Shakespeare thespian.</i> |
| 4. | scholarship | \`skälər,ship\

Noun | The first part of this word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin then French before becoming English. The second part is an English combining form.
a sum of money or its equivalent offered to enable a student to pursue his or her studies at a school college, or university
<i>Stephanie was awarded a music scholarship at a local university because of her high grades and beautiful singing voice.</i> |
| 5. | altercation | \`ól-tər-`kā-shən\
Noun | From Latin
a noisy heated angry dispute; noisy controversy
<i>There was an altercation in the parking lot of the high school after the basketball game between the two rival teams.</i> |
| 6. | flammable | \`flam-ə-bəl\
Adjective | Latin
capable of being easily ignited and of burning quickly
<i>Several years ago the government passed a law making it illegal to manufacturer children's pajamas out of flammable material.</i> |
| 7. | piercing | \`pi(ə)rsiŋ\
Adjective | Middle English from French
penetrating : loud, shrill;
<i>When I accidently set off the fire alarm, it set off a piercing noise that caused everyone to turn and look at me with their hands over their ears.</i> |
| 8. | using | \`yüzēŋ\
Verb | From Latin to French
to put into action or service
<i>Anthony asked if his mother was using the car on Friday night because he wanted to borrow it for a date.</i> |
| 9. | omission | \`ō`mishən\
Noun | From Latin to English
something neglected or left undone
<i>The omission of the name of piano accompanist in the program was purely accidental.</i> |

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10. agonize	\ˈagə,nīz\ Verb	Originally Greek that passed into Latin, then French suffer torture, intense pain, extreme distress, or anguish. <i>Before the new pain medication was available, Mary would agonize with her migraine headaches for several days at a time.</i>
11. bridesmaid	\ˈbrīdz-mād\ Noun	Middle English a woman attendant of a bride; one that finishes just behind the winner <i>Kayla was tired of always being a bridesmaid and never the bride.</i>
1) sesame	\ˈses-ə-mē\ noun	Greek an East Indian annual erect herb whose small flat seeds are used as a source of oil and flavoring agent <i>The cucumber salad at the restaurant uses a sesame oil and sprinkled sesame seeds on top – it’s one of my favorites.</i>
2) allied	\ə-ˈlīd\ \al-,īd\ Adjective	Middle English from Old French from Latin having or being in close association : connected; joined in alliance by compact or treaty; of or relating to the nations united against the Central European powers in World War 1 or those united against the Axis powers in World War 2 <i>The United States is now working with its allied countries to fight against ISIS.</i>
3) guideline	\gīd-līn\ noun	From Middle English An indication or outline of policy or conduct, a cord or rope to trace a course. <i>The math guideline was very clear as to when assignments were due.</i>
4) author	\ˈôthər\ Noun	This word is from a Latin word that became French then English one who writes or otherwise composes a book, article, poem, play, or other work that involves literary composition and is intended for publication. <i>The author of the book will be at the store for a book-signing on Saturday.</i>
5) silence	\ˈsī-lən(t)s\ noun	Middle English from French from Latin forbearance from speech or noise; muteness; absence of sound or noise : stillness <i>We had a moment of silence following the shooting to honor those that were killed.</i>

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6) osmosis	\äz-‘mō-səs\ Noun	Latin movement of a solvent through a semipermeable membrane into a solution of higher solute concentration that tends to equalize the concentration of solute on the two sides of the membrane <i>The car wash uses a reverse osmosis system to remove all of the minerals from the rinse water for a spot free rinse.</i>
7) apology	\ə‘pälagē\ Noun	Originally Greek, passed into Latin then French an admission to another of a wrong or discourtesy done him or her accompanied by an expression of regret <i>Bob owed Wanda an apology for stepping on her toes while dancing.</i>
8) critical	\‘krit-i-kəl\ Adjective	Latin inclined to criticize severely and unfavorable; consisting of or involving criticism; of, relating to, or being a turning point or specially important juncture; relating to or being the stage of a disease at which an abrupt change for better or worse may be expected <i>The patient was moved from critical condition to serious after her fever went down.</i>
9) deposit	\də‘päzèt\ Verb	From Latin to place, cache, or entrust especially seriously and carefully : to place in deposit in a bank or similar institution : to set down <i>My mom goes to the bank to deposit her pay check.</i>

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

10) genus	\‘jē-nəs\ Noun	Latin a class, kind, or group marked by common characteristics or by one common characteristic; a class of objects divided into several subordinate species <i>A geranium is a widely distributed genus of plants having regular flowers without spurs and with glands that alternate with the petals.</i>
11) slurry	\slər-ē\ Noun	Middle English a watery mixture of insoluble matter such as mud, lime, or plaster of Paris <i>The ceramics instructor showed the students how to make an effective clay slurry.</i>
12) yearling	\‘yi(ə)r-liŋ\ Noun	Middle English one that is a year old: as an animal one year old or in the second year of its age <i>The racehorse is a yearling the year after the year it was born.</i>

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13) lobbyist	\ˈlābēəst\ Noun	The first part of this word is from a Germanic word that became Latin, and the second part is an English combining form a person who conducts activities with the objective of influencing public officials and especially members of a legislative body with regard to legislation and other policy decision
14) academy	\ə-ˈkād-ə-mē\ Noun	Greek the school for advanced education founded by Plato; a school usu. above the elementary level; a private high school; a school or college in which special subjects or skills are taught; a society of learned persons organized to advance art, science or literature <i>Her goal is to be accepted into an art academy for her post graduate work in painting.</i>
15) acclaim	\ə-ˈklām\ Verb	Latin applaud, praise; to shout praise <i>She won acclaim for her role in the movie.</i>
16) sacred	\sāˈkrəd\ adjective	Middle English from Latin dedicated or set apart for the service or worship; holy, worshiped, religious <i>This tomb is considered to be a sacred resting place.</i>
17) nonsense	\ˈnän-,sen(t)s\ Noun	Unknown Origin words or language having no meaning or conveying no intelligible ideas; language, conduct, or an idea that is absurd or contrary to good sense; an instance of absurd action <i>The idea that the tooth fairy would keep all the children's teeth under her own pillow is just nonsense.</i>
18) thriving	\ˈthrī-ij\ Verb	Middle English from Old Norse to grow vigorously; flourish; to gain in wealth or possessions : prosper; to progress toward or realize a goal <i>The ficus tree sure seems to be thriving, now that we moved it to a sunnier spot in the house.</i>
19) reference	\refərən(t)s\ Noun	Middle English from Latin the act of referring or consulting : the capability or character of alluding to or bearing on or directing attention so something <i>An FBI report on crimes committed during the holiday season was filed by the city police for future reference.</i>
20) bovine	\ˈbō-,vīn\ Adjective	Latin of, relating to, or resembling the ox or cow <a bovine disease>; having qualities (as placidity or dullness) characteristic of oxen or cows <i>She stared at us with a stupid, bovine expression.</i>

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21) womanhood	\ˈwʊm-ən-,hʊd\ noun	Middle English the state of being a woman; the distinguishing character or qualities of a woman or of womankind <i>At what point does a girl move into womanhood?</i>
22) mongoose	\ˈmæn-gūs\ Noun	Hindi an agile grizzled ferret-sized mammal of India that feeds on snakes and rodents
23) experiment	\ɪkˈsperəmənt\ \ɪkˈspɪrəmənt\ Noun	From Latin a test : trial, an operation carried out under controlled conditions in order to discover an unknown effect or law <i>The chemistry class today is going to be doing an experiment using their Bunsen burners.</i>
24) advertise	\ˈadvə(r),tɪz\ Verb	English from French to make known (to someone) : give notice to : inform, notify <i>The store will advertise a big sale on canned goods next week.</i>
25) during	\ˈd(y)ʊrɪŋ\ Preposition	Middle English throughout the continuance or course of : at some point in the course of <i>The political advertisements during the election season were very obnoxious.</i>
26) business	\ˈbɪznəs\ \ˈbɪznɛz\ Noun	Middle English usually commercial or mercantile activity customarily engaged in as a means of livelihood and typically involving some independence of judgment and power of decision <i>Scott owns a small business that writes software apps and he has six employees that work for him.</i>
27) planning	\ˈplænɪŋ\ Noun	French from Latin, with an English combining form the act or process of making or carrying out plans : the establishment of goals <i>Maria is planning on bringing a salad to the picnic.</i>
28) necessary	\ˈnesə,serē\ \ˈnes,sere\ Noun	Middle English from Latin whatever is essential for some purpose : cannot be done without <i>It is absolutely necessary to make fruits and vegetables part of a balanced diet.</i>
29) forward	\ˈfɔrwərd\ Adjective	Middle English near, at, or belonging to the forepart : situated in advance <i>The movie ticket line was so long, it was hard to tell if we were moving forward or not.</i>

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30) sickening	\ˈsɪk-ənɪŋ\ adjective	English causing sickness or disgust <i>The whole event was a sickening display of selfishness.</i>
31) frontier	/frən-tɪr/ noun	Spanish A border between two countries, the edge of a settled part of a country. <i>“On the western frontier the soldiers fought Indians more than British.”</i>
32) galore	\gə-ˈlɔr\ Adjective	Irish Abundant, plentiful (used postpositively), copious, profuse, gushing, lavish, bounteous, unsparing; in large numbers or amounts; Always used after the word it modified <i>On Black Friday, there are sales galore!</i>
33) urgency	\ˈɜr-jən-sē\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French from Latin the quality or state of being urgent : insistence; a force or impulse that impels or constrains : urge <i>There was a sudden sense of urgency once she went into labor.</i>
34) acceptable	\ɪkˈseptəbəl\ \əkˈseptəbəl\ \əkˈseptəbəl\ Adjective	From Latin to French, to English capable or worthy of being accepted : welcome, pleasing <i>To belch during dinner is not an acceptable table behavior.</i>
35) impale	\ɪm-ˈpāl\ Verb	Medieval French and Medieval Latin to pierce with or as if with something pointed; to fix in an inescapable or helpless position <i>I intend to impale a marshmallow or two on that stick to roast for s’mores.</i>
36) nugget	\ˈnʌɡet\ Noun	This word is of an unknown origin a solid lump; especially : a native lump of precious metal <i>Rose wears a necklace with a gold nugget that her grandfather found while panning for gold in California.</i>
37) disappear	\ˈdis-ə-pi(ə)r\ Verb	From Latin to French to Middle English plus a combining form to cease to appear or to be perceived : pass from view either suddenly or gradually <i>The magician will make the rabbit disappear, and he will pull flowers out of his hat.</i>
38) grammar	\ˈɡrɑmə(r)\ Noun	Latin from French, to English a branch of linguistic study that deals with the classes of words, their inflections or other means of indicating relation to each other, and their functions and relations in the sentence as employed according to established usage <i>It drives me nuts when people do not use proper grammar, especially when they use very poor grammar.</i>

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39) temporary	\tempə,rerē\ Adjective	Latin lasting for a time only : existing or continuing for a limited time : impermanent, transitory <i>I got a temporary job working at the hospital, but I hope to be hired full time this summer.</i>
40) beginning	\be'giniŋ\ Noun	Middle English with an English combining element the point at which something begins to exist : the first part : anything that has given rise to something : origin, source. <i>Natalie is beginning to knit a scarf to give to her sister for Christmas.</i>
41) meager	\mē-gēr\ Adjective	Middle English from Middle French from Latin having little flesh : thin; lacking desirable qualities; deficient in quality or quantity <i>The old man told stories of living through the Great Depression when his family made a meager living picking fruit for the orchards.</i>
42) momentum	\mō'mentəm\ Noun	From Latin a property of a moving body that determines the length of time required to bring it to rest when under the action of a constant force or rotational inertia <i>The truck gained momentum as it rolled down the hill.</i>
43) immediately	\ə'mēdēətlē\ Adverb	From Latin to English with an English combining form without interval of time : without delay <i>Your mother called and she wants you to go home immediately.</i>
44) audacity	\ō-'das-ət-ē\ Noun	Middle English from Latin the quality or state of being audacious; intrepid boldness; bold or arrogant disregard of normal restraints; an audacious act <i>Don has the audacity to make comments that offend and incite anger in most everyone.</i>
45) suture	\sü-chər\ Noun	middle French and Latin a stitch made with a suture; a strand or fiber used to sew parts of the living body; the act or process of sewing with sutures <i>Mom had to take my little brother in to the emergency room to get a suture in his head after he fell off his bicycle.</i>
46) residue	\'rezə,dü\ \'rezə'dyü\ Noun	From Latin the part of a molecule that remains after the removal of a portion of its constituents <i>Sandra asked Eric to clean off the soap residue that was on the shower walls.</i>

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47) fallacy	\ˈfal-ə-sē\ Noun	From Latin a plausible reasoning that fails to satisfy the conditions of valid argument or correct inference <i>Though Ben’s argument may seem credible, it is pure fallacy.</i>
48) harlequin	\ˈhär-li-kwən\ Noun	From French a character in comedy and pantomime with a shaved head, masked face, variegated tights, and wooden sword: buffoon <i>John played the harlequin in the school play, he even shaved his head for the part.</i>
49) indisputable	\,in-dis-ˈpyüt-ə-bəl\ Adjective	From Latin not disputable : unquestionable <i>The prosecutor was able to present indisputable evidence that the suspect was present at the murder scene.</i>
50) ulcerous	\ˈʌls-(ə)rəs Adjective	Middle English from Latin being or marked by an ulceration; affected with or as if with an ulcer <i>In the autopsy, they found the patient’s stomach and large intestine were highly ulcerous, many must have been bleeding.</i>
51) itinerary	\ˈī-tin-ə-rer-ē\ Noun	From Latin the route of a journey or tour or the proposed outline of one <i>The travel agent is sending over the itinerary for our trip to China.</i>
52) arbitrator	\ˈär-bə-,trät-ər\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French from Latin a person chosen to settle differences between two parties in controversy <i>The attorneys hired an arbitrator to work with the couple that was filing for divorce in order to negotiate the custody of their possessions.</i>

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

53) isle	\ˈī(ə)\ Noun	Middle English from Old French from Latin island <i>The Isle of Gibraltar is a British Territory located between the north end of the African continent and the south end of the EU.</i>
54) declivity	\di-ˈkli-və-tē\ Noun	English from Latin downward inclination; descending slope <i>The hikers cautiously make their way down the steep and rocky declivity that led to the river.</i>

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55) sledgehammer	\ˈsleɪ-ˌhɑːm-ər\ noun	Dutch a large heavy hammer that is wielded with both hands <i>In older times, the railway workers drove the spikes into the railroad ties with a sledgehammer.</i>
56) aseptic	\(ˈ)āˈsep-tik\ adjective	ISV preventing infection; free from pathogenic microorganisms; lacking vitality or emotion <i>Aseptic food preservation methods allow processed food to keep for long periods of time without preservatives, as long as they are not opened.</i>
57) oblige	\əˈblɪj\ Verb	From Latin that became French then English constrain (as another or oneself) by physical, moral, or legal force : put under binding agreement to do or to forbear from doing something <i>The school dress code oblige the students to wear modest clothing to school.</i>
58) astronomical	\,ɑː-strə-ˈnɑːm-i-kəl\ Adjective	New World of or relating to astronomy; enormously or inconceivably large numbers <i>The number of mosquitos found in Puerto Rico with the Zika Virus were astronomical.</i>
59) fictitious	/fik-ti-shəs/ adjective	Medieval Latin Characteristic of fiction, a false concept. <i>“The play was completely a completely fictitious tale”</i>
60) absolve	\əb-ˈzɔːlv\ \əb-ˈsɔːlv\ Verb	Middle East from Latin to set free from an obligation or the consequences of guilt <i>Mindy went in to see the priest each week to ask that he absolve her of her sins.</i>
61) placebo	\plə-sē-bōh\ \plā-ˈchā-(,)b Noun	Latin to Middle English a medication prescribed more for the mental relief of the patient than for its actual effect of his disorder; an inert or innocuous substance in controlled experiments testing the efficacy of another substance <i>Sometimes it is very difficult to tell which test patient is getting the placebo and which is getting the actual prescribed medication because the mind is very powerful.</i>
62) credenza	\kri-ˈden-zə\ Noun	Italian from Latin a sideboard, buffet, or bookcase patterned after a Renaissance credence; esp one without legs <i>You will find the letter on the left side of his credenza.</i>

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63) pagoda	\pə'gōdə\ Noun	Portuguese from Hindu/Asian a Far Eastern tower usually with roofs curving upward at the division of each of several stories and erected as a temple or memorial <i>Chin went to the pagoda to attend the annual Chinese festival of flowers.</i>
64) authentic	\ə'thentik\ \ó'thentik Adjective	From Greek then Latin then French before English. worthy of acceptance or belief by reason of conforming to fact and reality <i>The dinosaur museum display will have an authentic replication of a triceratops.</i>
65) oxygenate	\'äk-si-jə,-nāt\ Verb	French from Greek with English form to impregnate, combine, or supply with oxygen <i>The neonatal nurse was trained to oxygenate newborn infants that are having a hard time breathing on their own.</i>
66) hiatus	\hī'ād əs\ Noun	From Latin a gap, an aperture ; an interruption in time or continuity : break <i>The professor took a hiatus from teaching in order to write the text book.</i> <i>The oil producing company employed a lobbyist to convince the legislature to increase the allowed miles per gallon on large trucks.</i>
67) denunciation	de'naũn(t)sē'āshən\ Noun	Latin to inform against : declare to authorities ; the act of denouncing; to pronounce publicly to be blameworthy or evil: accuse <i>Give praise of a glorious past that is dead, and denunciation of a decadent present.</i>
68) commentary	\'kämən terē\ Noun	From Latin a spoken description or series of observations accompanying a motion picture or other exhibition <i>The sports announcer was delivering his commentary of the golfing action in a whisper so that he did not interrupt the golfer as he was making his putt.</i>
69) commiserate	\kə-'miz-ə-,rāt\ Verb	Latin to feel or express sorrow or compassion for: to feel or express sympathy <i>The therapy group gathered every month to commiserate over their lost loves.</i>

- 70) reassurance \rē-ə-‘shūrən(t)s\ From Latin to Old French to Middle English
Noun the act of reassuring : the state of being reassured
My mom wants some reassurance that I will clean my room while she is gone for the weekend.
- 71) eavesdropper \‘ēvz,dräpər\ The first part of this word is originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
Noun one that listens secretly to what is said in private
Mrs. Watson is such an eavesdropper at restaurants and listens to conversations at other tables.
- 72) oxymoron \äk-si-‘mō(ə)r-,än\ Latin from Greek
Noun a combination of contradictory or incongruous words
Killing with kindness is an oxymoron, but so is government intelligence.
- 73) prognosticate \präg-‘näs-tə-,kāt\ Middle English from Middle French
Verb to foretell from signs or symptoms: predict, foretell
A weatherman’s job is to prognosticate what will happen with the weather in the future.
- 74) billabong \‘bil-ə-bōŋ\ Australian
Noun a blind channel leading out from a river : a dry streambed that is filled seasonally; a backwater forming a pool
The crocodile hunter tracked down the billabong in search of a perfect crocodile target.
- 75) quadruplicate \kwä-‘drū-pli-kət\ Latin
Verb to make a quadruple or fourfold, consisting of four identical parts; to prepare in quadruplicate
Each receipt must be prepared in quadruplicate in order to give the customer a copy, the store a copy, the delivery company a copy, and the installer a copy.
- 76) circuitous \sər‘kyüəd·es\ From Latin
Adjective being a winding course : indirect : roundabout
To avoid being followed, the spy took a circuitous route to the meeting spot.

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

- 77) accomplice \ə‘kämpl es\ From a Latin word that became French and then English
Could be confused with accomplish
Noun one that participates with another in a crime either as the chief actor or an actual participant or as one who is not actually or constructively present but contributes as an assistant or instigator
The juvenile was convicted as an accomplice in the robbery.

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78) collapsible	\kə-ˈlaps-sə-bəl\ Adjective	From Latin the ability to fall or shrink together completely; to break down completely; to fold down into a more compact shape <i>The table and chairs that we borrowed from the neighbor are collapsible.</i>
79) toboggan	\tə-ˈbäg-ən\ Noun	Algonquian a long flat-bottomed light sled made usually of thin boards curved up at one end with usually low had rails at the sides <i>When we got the huge snow storm, we got out the old toboggan and slid down the hills for hours.</i>
80) burdensome	\ˈbærd ^ə nsəm\ Adjective	An English word plus an English combining form. difficult or distressing to carry or to bear <i>Tia found running the ballpark snack bar a burdensome responsibility.</i>
81) jocular	\ˈjäk-yə-lər\ Adjective	Latin given to jesting : habitually jolly or jocund; characterized by jesting: playful <i>Eric is always jocular and will play a trick on anyone for a good laugh.</i>
82) calamity	\kəˈlamˈæt-ē\ Noun	Middle French from Latin a state of deep distress or misery caused by major misfortune or loss; a distress: disaster <i>The latest hurricane that passed through Florida created quite a calamity.</i>
83) frivolity	/fri-väl-lə-tē/ noun	Middle English from Latin A lack of seriousness; something unnecessary or silly. <i>Jack spends money on all the latest shoes but has no patience for frivolity in others.</i>
84) abyss	\ə-ˈbis\ noun	Middle English from Latin from Greek the bottomless gulf; pit or chaos of the old cosmogonies; an immeasurably deep gulf or great space <i>The movie character stood on the edge of the universe looking out at the black abyss, worried the space may contain an unfriendly life form.</i>
85) ferocious	/fə-ro-shəs/ adjective	Latin Exhibiting or given to extreme violence and brutality <i>People might mistake his ferocious aggression for a lack of discipline.</i>
86) telltale	\ˈtel-,tāl\ Noun	English a talebearer, informer; an outward sign: indication <i>It is a telltale sign that the opera is coming to an end when the fat lady sings.</i>

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- 87) distinguished \dis-ˈtiŋ-(g)wɪʃˈd\ Middle French from Latin
 Adjective marked by eminence, distinction, or excellence
My date looked very distinguished in his tuxedo when he came to pick me up for the prom.
- 88) microorganism \ˈmī-(,)krō-ˈôr-gə-,nɪz-əm\ International Scientific Verbiage
 Noun an organism of microscopic or ultramicroscopic size
Microorganisms live in every part of the biosphere, including soil, water and air.
- 89) inadequate \ˈin-ad-i-kwət\ English
 Adjective not adequate, insufficient
The table legs were inadequate to hold the marble top, which is why the table toppled over and the marble cracked in half.
- 90) definitely \ˈdef-(ə)nət-lē\ Middle English from Middle Latin and French
 Adjective having distinct or certain limits; free of ambiguity, uncertainty, or obscurity; unquestionably decided
That shirt definitely does not go with those pants, and you're definitely not leaving the house until you change.
- 91) acquirable \ə-ˈkwɪ-rə-bəl\ Middle English from Middle French
 Adjective capable of being acquired or possessed
I believe that the painting is acquirable for the right price.
- 92) atrocious \ə-ˈtrō-shəs\ Latin
 Adjective extremely wicked, brutal, or cruel : barbaric; appalling, horrifying; utterly revolting; of very poor quality
Her spelling was atrocious before her teacher encouraged her to participate in the school spelling bee.
- 93) recuperating \ri-ˈk(y)ü-pə-,rāt-ŋ\ Latin
 Verb to regain a former state or condition : to recover health or strength
My grandpa had to spend six weeks in a rehabilitation center recuperating from a hip replacement.
- 94) austere \ò-ˈsti(ə)r\ Middle English from Middle French from Latin From Greek
 Adjective stern and cold in appearance or manner; somber, grave; morally strict; giving little or no scope for pleasure; severe
The Puritans were a very austere people and did not allow for much in the way of pleasure or fun, just strict obedience of their religious rules.
- 95) incompleteness \in-kəm-ˈplēt-nes\ Middle English from Latin
 Adjective not complete; lacking a part
I was struck by the intentional incompleteness of Michelangelo's sculpture as his statement of man's transformation.

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- 96) contusions \kən—t(y)ü-zhənz\ From Latin to Middle French to Middle English
Noun plural - injury to tissue usually without laceration: bruise
The victim was reported to have contusions and abrasions around her neck from the attack.
- 97) vengeance \ˈvenjən(t)s\ Originally Latin, through French before becoming English
Noun infliction of punishment in return for an injury or offense
The defeated rebels howled with rage and fury and swore bloody vengeance.
- 98) flippant \ˈfli-pənt\ English 16th Century
adjective lacking proper respect or seriousness
*One should not be **flippant** of speech about important things.*

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

- 99) alliance \ə-ˈlī-ən(t)s\ Middle English
Noun The state of being allied; a bond between families, states, parties, or individuals; an association to further the common interests of the members
The neighborhood formed an alliance to fight the developer that wanted to come in and tear all of their houses down to build a mall.
- 100) wearisome \ˈwir-ē-səm\ Middle English
Adjective causing weariness : tiresome
This math homework is so wearisome.
- 101) perceptive \pər-ˈsep-tiv\ Latin
Adjective responsive to sensory stimulus: discerning; capable of or exhibiting keen perception: observant; characterized by sympathetic understanding
You are very perceptive to have known that Michelle has been suffering from depression and ask if she needed help.
- 102) understandably \ən-dər-stand-əblē\ Middle English
Adverb to grasp the meaning of; to grasp the reasonableness; to accept as a fact or truth or regard as plausible; to supply in thought as though expressed; to have understanding
She was understandably angry at her mother for trying to act like one of the kids and hang out with her and her girl friends.
- 103) vaporizer \ˈvā-pə-,rī-zər\ From Middle English
Noun one that vaporizes; as a atomizer; an apparatus for vaporizing a heavy oil; a device for converting water or medicated liquid into a vapor for inhalation
The nurse put a vaporizer in the patient's room to ease his labored breathing.

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104) ultimately	\ˈəl-tə-mət-lē\ Adverb	Middle English in the end : finally, fundamentally, eventually <i>Ultimately, she decided that he was not the right person to marry.</i>
105) skepticism	\ˈskɛp-tə-,sɪz-əm\ Noun	New Language an attitude of doubt or a disposition to incredulity either in general or toward a particular object; doubt concerning basic religious principles <i>I have some skepticism toward the direction this new school administration is heading.</i>
106) jalopy	\jə-ˈlɑ-pē\ Noun	origin unknown a worn old automobile <i>The old, poor man drove a jalopy into town.</i>
107) multiplicity	\ˌmʌl-təˈplɪs-ət-ē\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French from Latin the quality or state of being multiple or various; a great number; the number of times a root of an equation or zero of a function occurs when there is more than 1 root or 0 <i>The multiplicity of $x = 2$ for the equation $(x - 2)^3 = 0$ is 3</i>
108) uncertainty	\ˌʌn-ˈsɜrt-ən-tē\ Noun	Middle English the quality or state of being uncertain : doubt; something that is uncertain <i>The future of the healthcare bill faces uncertainty as the new administration plans to change the scope of the plan.</i>
109) porcelain	\ˈpɔr-s(ə)lən\ Noun	Middle French a hard, fine-grained, sonorous nonporous, and usually translucent and white ceramic ware that consists essentially of kaolin, quartz, and feldspar and is fired at high temperatures <i>My grandmother brought with her from England a porcelain tea set when they immigrated to the United States.</i>
110) significant	\sigˈnɪfɪkənt\ Adjective	From Latin having or likely to have influence or effect : important <i>Japan's bombing of Pearl Harbor had a significant effect on when America declared war.</i>
111) repository	\ri-päz-ə-,tɔr-ē\ Noun	Latin with an English combining form a place, room, or container where something is deposited or stored: depository; a side altar in a Roman Catholic church where the consecrated Host is reserved from Maundy Thursday until Good Friday. <i>Could you please take the collected books to the repository? They will be sent to the homeless shelter children for Christmas.</i>
112) punctuation	\ˌpʌŋkchəˈwāshən\ \ˌpʌŋkshəˈwāshən\ Noun	From Latin the act, practice, or system of inserting standardized marks or signs in written or printed matter in order to clarify the meaning and separate structural units

			<i>It can be very hard to understand the meaning of a text message when punctuation is not used.</i>
113) aplomb	\ə-plām\ Noun	French	complete and confident composure or self-assurance : poise <i>Cindy forced herself to walk into her new 7th grade class with aplomb and confidence.</i>
114) guidance	\ˈɡīdᵘn(t)s\ Noun	From Germanic to Old Provençal to French to English	advice in choosing courses, preparing for a vocation or further education, or coping with personal problems given to students by a teacher or a professional counselor <i>The high school counselor will give the senior students guidance in applying for college scholarships.</i>
115) medial	\ˈmēd-ē-əl\ Adjective	Latin	mean, average; being or occurring in the middle: median <i>The sternum is medial to the ribs.</i>
116) paltry	\ˈpɔl-trē\ Adjective	German	inferior; trashy; mean; despicable; trivial <i>Sadly, teachers often receive a paltry salary for their job of educating our children.</i>
117) ramification	\,ram-ə-fə-kā-shən\ Noun	French from Latin	the act or process of branching; a branch or offshoot from a main stock or channel; something that springs from another in the manner of a branch : outgrowth, subdivision; an extension of a basically simple idea, plan, or problem : consequence <i>The ramifications of the decision to shut down this daycare could affect dozens of lower income families.</i>
118) verdant	\ˈvərd-ənt\ Adjective	Middle French	green in tint or color; green with growing plants; unripe in experience or judgment <i>The verdant field was ripe with aromatic alfalfa.</i>
119) generosity	\,je-nə-ˈrā-sə-tē\ Noun	Medieval French from Latin	the quality of being kind, understanding, and not selfish; the quality of being generous; especially a willingness to give money and other valuable things to others <i>He shows tremendous generosity to those in need.</i>
120) evitable	\ˈe-və-tə-bəl\ Adjective	Latin	capable of being avoided: avoidable <i>Death nor taxes are evitable.</i> <i>There are some areas of this world where it would be very handy to have a pet mongoose, like New York City.</i>
121) vilify	\ˈvil-ə-,fī\ Verb	Middle English from Latin	to lower in estimation or importance; to utter slanderous and abusive statements against <i>The press did a good job very early in his candidacy making statements that would vilify his reputation.</i>

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122) dysentery	\ 'di-s ^ə n- ,ter-ē\ \ 'di-s ^ə n - ,te-rē\ noun	Middle English from Latin from Greek a serious disease that causes severe diarrhea and a loss of blood <i>One living in poor economic conditions may contract dysentery.</i>
123) incredulous	\ (,)in-'kre-jə-ləs\ \ (,)in-'kre-dyə- ləs\ adjective	Latin not able or willing to believe something: feeling or showing a lack of belief: skeptical <i>Many people were incredulous that such a small fire could have caused so much damage.</i>
124) burgundy	\ 'bærgændē\ Noun	From a French geographical name a variable color averaging in a dark grayish reddish brown that is redder and duller than mahogany <i>My favorite sweater is a burgundy wool cardigan.</i>
125) gurney	\ 'gərnē\ Noun	From an American Name a wheeled cot or stretcher <i>As soon as the ambulance pulled up, the nurses ran out with a gurney to take the patient into surgery.</i>
126) ammonia	\ ə'mōnyə\ \ ə'mōnēə\ Noun	From an Egyptian word that went into Greek and then Latin plus a Greek combining form a colorless gaseous alkaline compound of nitrogen and hydrogen that is lighter than air, of extremely pungent smell and taste, and very soluble in water and that is used both free and combined in medicine, the arts, and industry <i>To clean the windows, Tyler used a combination of ammonia and distilled water.</i>
127) miscarriage	\ mis-'kar-ij\ Noun	English corrupt or incompetent management : failure in the administration of justice; expulsion of a human fetus before it is viable <i>The doctor explained that miscarriage may happen because the baby was not forming properly in a way that it would be able to survive if it were born, and the mother's body will detect that.</i>
128) calories	\ 'kalərēz\ Plural Noun	From a Latin word, then into French units expressing heat-producing or energy-producing values in food that when oxidized in the body are capable of releasing units of energy <i>If you are trying to lose weight, it is important to watch your calorie intake, and avoid foods high in calories.</i>
129) vagrant	\ 'vā-grənt\ Noun	Middle English from old French one who has no established residence and wanders idle from place to place without lawful or visible means of support <i>The empty building attracted the vagrant as a warm respite</i>

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			<i>from the cold weather.</i>
130) amateur	\ˈam,ə,tər\ \ˈam,ət(y)ʊər\ \ˈam,ə,çʊər\ \ˈam,ə,çər\ Noun	From Latin to French	one who engages in a pursuit, study, science or sport as a pastime rather than as a profession <i>The amateur golf tournament brought players from all ages and abilities to the golf course for a shot at the win and going professional.</i>
131) pristine	\ˈpris-,tēn\ Adjective	Latin	uncorrupted by civilization; free from soil or decay : being fresh and clean <i>The 1959 Cadillac was restored to it's original pristine condition and sold for ten times it's original price.</i>
132) parakeet	\ˈpar-ə-kēt\ Noun	French	any of a numerous usually small slender parrots with a long graduated tail <i>When I was a child we had a family pet parakeet by the name of Tweety, and we taught it to whistle and say "pretty bird."</i>
133) expectant	\ɪkˈspektənt\ \ekˈspektənt\ Adjective	From Latin	characterized by anticipation : waiting <i>The expectant crowd waited outside the Vatican for the Pope.</i>
134) titration	\tī-trā-shen\ Noun	Unknown origin – New World	a method or the process of determining the concentration of a dissolved substance in terms of the smallest amount of a reagent of known concentration required to bring about a given effect in reaction with a known volume of the test solution <i>One of Kerry's jobs is to test the titration of the cleaning solution at the car wash.</i>
<u>The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound or spelling. Provide the speller the word's part of speech and definition.</u>			
135) noxious	\näk-shəs\ Adjective	Latin	physically harmful or destructive to living beings; constituting a harmful influence on mind or behavior; distasteful <i>If Clorox is mixed with ammonia, a noxious fume will occur that can burn eyes and lungs.</i>
136) zirconium	\zər-ˈkō-nē-əm\ Noun	New Latin	a steel-grey strong ductile metallic element with a high melting point that occurs widely in combined form, is highly resistant

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		to corrosion, and is used in alloys and in refractories <i>Zirconium dioxide is used in laboratory crucibles and metallurgical furnaces, as a refractory material.</i>
137) recommend	\,rekə'mend\ Verb	From Latin to praise : to mention or introduce as being worthy of acceptance, use or trial; to make a commendatory statement about being fit or worthy <i>Colin's scout leader said that he would recommend him for an Eagle Scout upon completion of one more badge.</i>
138) soldier	\'sɒljər\ \'sɒldjər\ Noun	From Latin to English a person engaged in military service <i>My grandfather served as a soldier in World War II in France.</i>
139) accommodate	\ə'kämədāt\ Verb	From Latin to furnish with something desired, needed or suited; to provide with lodgings <i>The vacation cottage will accommodate up to 16 people, if you don't mind the close sleeping quarters.</i>
140) carburetor	\'kär-b(y)ə-,rāt-ər\ Noun	New English an apparatus for supplying an internal combustion engine with vaporized fuel mixed with air in an explosive mixture <i>The carburetor in my old green Ford would not work well, resulting in the fact I couldn't get the car started.</i>
141) hypocrisy	\he'päkrəsē\ Noun	From Greek to Latin to French to English the act or practice of pretending to be what one is not or to have principles or beliefs that one does not have <i>One could admit that our conventional morality often serves as a cover for hypocrisy and selfishness.</i>
142) plagiarize	\'plājərīz\ Verb	From Latin with an English combining element to steal and pass off as one's own : use a created production without crediting the source <i>English teachers closely read their student's essays to make sure the students don't plagiarize works from the internet.</i>
143) laboratory	\'labrə,tore\ \'labərə,tore\ Noun	From Latin \lə'bärə.tri\ a place devoted to experimental study in any branch of natural science or to the application of scientific principles in testing and analysis or in the preparation usually on a small scale of drugs, chemicals, explosives, or other products or substances <i>The team of doctors will conduct experiments on the new genetic drug in the laboratory before taking it to the FDA.</i>

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144) amorous	\`am-(ə)rəs\ Adjective	Middle English from Middle French from Latin strongly moved by love; being in love <i>The young newlyweds were very amorous where ever they went together.</i>
145) anaconda	\,an-ə-kän-də\ Noun	modification of Sinhalese henakandaya a large semiaquatic snake of the boa family of tropical South America that crushes its prey in its coils <i>The largest anaconda ever measured was almost 28 feet long with a girth of 44 inches.</i>
146) anarchy	\`an-ər-kē\ Noun	Middle Latin from Greek absence of government; a state of lawlessness or political disorder due to the absence of governmental authority; absence of order <i>Turkey recently experienced a coup to over throw the current government, which could have caused a state of anarchy for the Turkish people.</i>
147) rapacious	\rə-`pā-shəs\ Adjective	Latin excessively grasping or covetous; living on prey; ravenous <i>The football team will eat their post-workout dinners in a most rapacious manner.</i>
148) druid	\`drü-id\ Noun	Latin, Old Irish a member of a group of priests in an ancient British religion <i>After Christianity came to Ireland, the druids lost their priestly functions, but survived as poets, historians, and judges.</i>
149) gossamer	\`gä-sə-mər\ Noun	or \`gä-zə- mər\ Middle English A film of cobwebs hanging in the air; something light or very delicate; light, delicate, or tenuous, referring to fabric or spider-web: filmy, gauzey. Literally Goose (gos) and summer (somer) in Middle English: a period of mild weather in late autumn or early winter <i>The gossamer veil seemed to float around the bride as she walked down the aisle.</i>
150) campanula	\käm`pän`ü`lå\ Noun	Botany term A large genus of plants bearing bell-shaped flowers, often of great beauty; - also called bellflower <i>She grew campanula in her flower garden.</i>
151) hypodermic	\,hī-pə-`dər-mik\ \,hī-po-`dər-mik\ Adjective	Greek Medical term: going under the skin; used for putting fluids into or taking fluids out of the body; a hollow needle for putting fluids into or taking fluids out of the body <i>The nurse used a hypodermic needle to draw blood from the patient.</i>

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152) monotony	\mə-ˈnät-(ə)n-ē\ \mə-ˈnät-n-ē\ Noun	Greek tedious sameness; sameness of tone or sound <i>This job of putting labels on cans of green beans is the very definition of monotony.</i>
153) myopic	\mī-ˈō-pik\ Adjective	Greek nearsightedness; shortsighted; lacking imagination, foresight or intellectual insight <i>My grandfather has a rather myopic view of global warming.</i>
154) prospective	\ˈprä-spek-tiv\ adjective	Middle English from Latin concerned with or relative to the future; effective in the future; of the future; expectant; expected <i>His prospective jobs after finishing his degree in computer.</i>
155) qualifier	\kwäl-ə-fī-(ə)r\ Noun	Middle French from Middle Latin one that qualifies ; one that satisfies requirements or meets a specified standard; a word that qualifies or restricts another word or word group <i>The next competition is the qualifier for the Olympics.</i>
156) discern	\di-ˈsərn\ \di-ˈzərn\ verb	Middle English from Medieval French, from Latin To detect with the eyes; to detect with senses other than vision; to recognize or identify as separate or distinct: discriminate; to come to know or recognize mentally <i>Even small children can discern right from wrong.</i>
157) optimum	\äp-tə-məm\ Noun	Latin the amount or degree of something that is most favorable to some end; the most favorable condition for the growth and reproduction of an organism, greatest degree attainable under specified conditions <i>I feel like I have reached the optimum amount of Facebook friends.</i>
158) theorem	\ˈthē-ə-rəm\ Noun	Latin from Greek a formula, proposition, or statement in mathematics or logic deduced or to be deduced from other formulas or propositions; an idea accepted or proposed as a demonstrable truth often as part of a general theory; a painting produced on velvet by the use of stencils <i>The professor tried to explain the theorem and how it will be proved by deductive systems, but I got lost in his first sentence.</i>
159) iconoclast	\ī-ˈkä-nə-, klast\ noun	Medieval Latin, from Middle Greek, from Greek a person who destroys religious images or opposes their veneration; a person who attacks settled beliefs or institutions; a person who criticizes or opposes beliefs and practices that are widely accepted <i>An iconoclast made certain the mural of the Ten Commandments was removed from the public court house.</i>

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160) reconciliation	\,rekən,sil-ē-ā-shən\ Noun	Middle English the act of reconciling or state of restoring friendship, compatibility, or harmony; to adjust, settle : harmonize <i>Mr. and Mrs. Smith were attempting reconciliation before they made the decision to divorce.</i>
161) slovenly	\,sləv-ən-lē\ Adjective	Middle English untidy especially in personally appearance; lazily slipshod; characteristic of a sloven <i>That slovenly appearing man in the trench coat is actually an undercover Drug Enforcement Agency officer.</i>
162) pallid	\,pal-əd\ Adjective	Latin deficient in color: pale, wan, lacking sparkle or liveliness : dull <i>The man was very pallid and in shock after witnessing the car accident.</i>
163) knockwurst	\,näk-(,)wərst\ \,näk-(,)vũ(ə)rst\ Noun	German a short thick heavily seasoned sausage <i>Knockwurst and sauerkraut are a local favorite in the small German tourist town.</i>
164) capitulation	\,kə-,pich-ə-'lā-shən\ Noun	Middle Latin a set of terms or articles constituting an agreement between governments; the act of surrendering or of yielding; surrender <i>Poland, at one time, had to consider capitulation to avoid its people's starvation.</i>
165) crepitate	\,krep-ə-tāt\ Verb	Latin to make a crackling sound : crackle <i>The pillow would crepitate when moved, so the manufacturer needed to change some of the materials in the pillow.</i>
166) tincture	\,tiŋ(k)-chər\ Noun	Middle English from Latin a substance that colors, dyes, or stains; a characteristic quality : cast; a slight mixture; a solution of a medicinal substance in an alcoholic menstruum <i>The chemistry teacher added a tincture that helped to demonstrate the effects of the mixture of the two substances for the students.</i>
167) intervene	\,int-ər-vēn\ Verb	Latin to occur, fall, or come between points of time or events; to enter or appear as an irrelevant or extraneous feature or circumstance; to come in or between by way of hindrance or modification <i>Shannon needed to go intervene at the cat fight going on in her back yard at 3:00 in the morning so that she could go back to sleep.</i>

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168) leniency	\ˈlē-nē-ən-sē\ \ˈlē-nēyən-sē\ Noun	From Latin the quality or state of being lenient; being tolerant <i>The police gave them a little leniency for speeding, since they were on the way to the hospital to have a baby.</i>
169) jaundice	\ˈjɒn-dəs\ Noun	From Latin to Middle French to Middle English yellowish pigmentation of the skin, tissues, and body fluids caused by the disposition of bile pigments; a disease or abnormal condition characterized by jaundice; a state or attitude characterized by satiety, distaste, or hostility <i>The newborn had jaundice, but after a few hours under a light treatment, she was perfectly normal.</i>
170) zealot	\ˈzel-ət\ Noun	From Greek to Latin a member of a fanatical sect arising in Judea during the first century A.D.; a zealous person : a fanatical partisan <i>My daughter becomes a soccer zealot during World Cup games.</i>
171) biochemistry	\bi-ō-kem-ə-strē\ Noun	The first part is from a combining form, the second is a combining form from Greek to Latin chemistry that deals with the chemical compounds and processes occurring in organisms <i>In recent years, biochemistry has become very successful at explaining living processes so that now almost all areas of the life sciences are engaged in biochemical research.</i>
172) jurisdiction	\ˌjʊr-əs-ˈdik-shən\ Noun	From Latin to Middle French to Middle English the power, right, or authority to interpret and apply the law; the authority of a sovereign power to govern or legislate; the limits or territory within which authority may be exercised <i>The mall security guard was a little out of his jurisdiction when he threatened to give the teenager a speeding ticket on the highway.</i>
173) swindle	\ˈswin-dəl\ Verb	From German to obtain money or property by fraud or deceit <i>The con man would swindle money from elderly people by telling them he would invest their money in a guaranteed fund that would double their money in two weeks.</i>
174) competitive	\kəmˈped-ə-div\ Adjective	From Latin of or relating to a contest between rivals <i>Nikki is very competitive, whether she is on the tennis court or on a video game.</i>

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175) twilight	\ˈtwī-,līt\ Noun	English the light from the sky between full night and sunrise or between sunset and full night produced by diffusion of sunlight through the atmosphere and its dust; and intermediate state that is not clearly defined; a period of decline <i>The birds in the tree outside my window seem to wake every day at twilight and make so much noise, I cannot sleep.</i>
176) supplement	\ˈsəplə,ment\ \ˈsəpləmənt\ Verb	Originally Latin then became English to fill the deficiencies of <i>Sherrie is going to supplement her income from working at the bank with babysitting money so that she can buy the new car that she wants.</i>
177) obscure	\əbzˈkyûr\ \əbˈskyûr\ Adjective	Originally Latin, through French then English not readily understood : lacking clarity or legibility. <i>The history teacher loved to tell his class about random and obscure facts that he found horribly fascinating.</i>
178) provincial	\prə-ˈvin-chəl\ Adjective	Middle French of, relating to, or coming from a province; a limited outlook; lacking the polish of urban society; unsophisticated; relating to a decorative style such as French Provincial <i>He came across as a very provincial man, but in reality he was highly intelligent and very well educated.</i>
179) analgesia	\,anəˈjēzēə\ \,anəˈjēzhə\ Noun	From Greek insensibility to pain without loss of consciousness <i>Dr. Smith administered an analgesia medicine before he stitched up Ally's hand.</i>
180) pertinacious	\.pərt-ə-n-ˈā-shəs\ Adjective	Latin adhering resolutely to an opinion, purpose, or design; perversely persistent; stubbornly unyielding or tenacious <i>Politicians, it seems, can be pertinacious to the extent that nothing gets accomplished due to unbending opinion.</i>
181) denominator	\deˈnāmə,nād·ər\ \dēˈnāmə,nād·ər\ Noun	From Latin the part of a fraction that is below the horizontal or slanting line signifying division, and that in fractions with numerator 1 indicates into how many parts the unit is supposed to be divided <i>The teacher spent today's math period teaching the students how to find the least common denominator of fractions.</i>

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182) humorous	\(h)yüm(ə)rəs\ Adjective	Middle French full of or characterized by humor : funny : jocular <i>The class clown thinks he is totally humorous, but mostly he is just obnoxious and disruptive to class.</i>
183) environment	\en'vīrən-ment\ Noun	Influenced by Latin, moved to French then to Middle English something that environs : surroundings : the surrounding conditions, influences, or forces that influence or modify : the whole complex of climatic, edaphic, and biotic factors that act upon an organism <i>Natural gas vehicles are better for the environment than fossil fuel vehicles because of the carbon output.</i>
184) dilemma	\dé'lemə\ Noun	Latin from Greek an argument that offers an opponent a choice between two or more alternatives but that is equally conclusive against him no matter which alternative he chooses : a difficult problem : a problem seemingly incapable of a satisfactory solution <i>Rachel's dilemma is whether she should hang out with her girlfriends, as they had planned all week, or hang out with the boy that she had a major crush on, but he had only asked her an hour ago.</i>
185) existence	\ tən(t)s\ Noun	From Latin to French then to English the manner of being that is common to every mode of being : the state common to physical objects, living beings, objects of thought, and anything else <i>How can you even question the existence of Santa Claus, of course there is a Santa!</i>
186) prejudice	\'prejədes\ Noun	From Latin for French to Middle English a preconceived judgment or opinion : leaning toward one side of a question from other considerations that those belonging to it : an opinion or leaning without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge <i>During the 1950's in the South, the white people's prejudice towards the black people caused many uprisings, and eventually led the nation to the adoption of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.</i>
187) perceive	\pər'sēv\ Verb	Middle English from Old French, which came from Latin to become conscious of : to become aware of through the senses : note : observe : to look at <i>To look at an Ansel Adams black and white photograph, you can perceive his awe of nature and patience for beauty.</i>

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188) persuade	\pə(r)'swād\ Verb	Latin to demonstrate or prove something to be true, credible, essential commendable, or worthy : bring about by argument and persuasion by doing, practicing, or believing <i>The lawyer must persuade the jury that his client is innocent beyond a reasonable doubt.</i>
189) atheist	\āthē,ist\ Noun	Middle French one who subscribes to, advocates, or practices atheism : agnostic : a disbelief in the existence of God or any other deity <i>Albert Einstein was an atheist.</i>
190) acreage	\'āk(ə)rij\ Noun	Middle English from Old English, akin to German an area in acres : acres : a field <i>The farmer got up very early in the morning to plow his acreage.</i>
191) congratulate	\kən'grachəlāt\ \kɒn'gratyəlāt\ Verb	Latin to express sympathetic pleasure to on account of success or good fortune ; wish joy to. <i>We should go congratulate the couple on the birth of their new baby.</i>
192) hygiene	\'hī,jēn\ Noun	French conditions or practices conducive to health : establishment and maintenance of health in the individual and the group <i>Infant mortality in some areas of the world is very high because of bad hygiene and the lack of nourishing foods.</i>
193) liaison	\'lēə,zän\ \'lē'ā,zän\ \'lāə,zän\ Noun	From French any intercommunication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding <i>The mediator acted as a liaison for the two parties that were trying to sue each other.</i>
194) comradery	\'kām-,rad-(ə)rē\ noun	Middle French intimate friend or associates; camaraderie <i>The team demonstrated a special comradery that can exist under a good coach.</i>
195) pleasant	\'plez ^ə nt\ Adjective	Middle English from Middle French agreeable to the senses : having a pleasing aspect : satisfying. <i>Today has been such a pleasant day with perfect weather and lovely company.</i>

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196) convenience	\kən'vēnyən(t)s\ Noun	English from French from Latin something that provides comfort or advantage : something suited to one's material wants <i>Having air conditioning in July is certainly a nice convenience.</i>
197) irritable	\'irədəbl\ \'irətəbl\ Adjective	From Latin capable of being irritated : likely to become impatient, angry, or disturbed : easily exasperated : easily excitable. <i>Teenagers have the annoying habit of being irritable at any given moment, without any warning.</i>
198) quarantine	\'kwɔrən,tēn\ Noun	Went from Latin to French to Italian a regulation restraining a ship from physical connections with the shore while suspected of offering a threat of contagion <i>The crew of the freighter became very impatient when the ship was put under quarantine because of a suspect shipment of papayas.</i>
199) photosynthesis	\,fōd-ō'sin(t)thəses\ Noun	Consists of two Greek parts the formation of carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and a source of hydrogen (as water) in chlorophyll-containing cells (as of green plants) exposed to light <i>Photosynthesis provides plants with essential carbohydrates.</i>
200) rogue	\'rōg\ Noun	Origin unknown vagrant, tramp; dishonest or worthless person : scoundrel; mischievous person <i>Some rogue football player that trashed the hotel room ruined the opportunity for other football teams to stay there.</i>
201) calibrate	\'kalə,brāt\ Verb	This word is from a probably Greek element that went to Arabic, then Italian, then French plus an English combining form determine or mark the capacity or the graduations of or rectify the graduations of (as a measuring instrument). <i>Manufacturers of measuring cups or spoons usually calibrate in both U.S. customary units and metric units.</i>
202) genuflect	\'jen-yə-,flekt\ Verb	Latin to bend the knee, to touch the knee to the floor or ground, especially in worship; to be servilely obedient or respectful: kowtow <i>The priest walked to the front of the chapel and performed a genuflect in front of the crucifix and said a quiet prayer.</i>
203) horticulture	\'hōrt-ə-,kəl-chər\ Noun	Latin the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants <i>Visiting the different gardens at the Dallas Arboretum is a</i>

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			<i>wonderful way to see the true art of horticulture.</i>
204) geomorphic	\,jē-ə-ˈmôr-fik\ Adjective	Latin	of or relating to the form of the earth or a celestial body (as the moon) or its solid surface features
			<i>The geomorphic shape of the planet Earth is spherical.</i>
205) microscopy	\mī-kräs-kə-pē\ Noun	Latin	the use of or investigation with the microscope
			<i>Microscopy allows doctors to work on minute body parts and in areas that are very difficult to reach and see with the eye.</i>
206) suburban	\səˈbərbən\ Adjective	From Latin	of, relating to, inhabiting, or located in the residential area on the outskirts of any city or large town
			<i>His young family wanted to find a suburban home, even though it meant Joe would have to commute into the city every day for work.</i>
207) hysterical	\hiˈsterekəl\ Adjective		The first part of this word is from a Greek word that passed into Latin, the second part is from an English combining form exhibiting unrestrained emotionalism
			<i>When the soccer team won the world championship game, the fans became hysterical.</i>
208) cataclysm	\ˈkat-ə-kliz-əm\ Noun	From Greet to Latin to French	Flood, deluge; a violent geologic change of the earth’s surface; a momentous and violent event marked by overwhelming upheaval and demolition
			<i>The Wasatch Mountain range was created by a cataclysm.</i>
209) panicking	\ˈpan-ik-iŋ\ Verb	French from Greek	to affect with panic; a sudden overpowering fright; a sudden terror often accompanied by flight
			<i>There is no use in panicking at this point, the scary part of the movie is over.</i>
210) renowned	\ri-naʊn-d\ Adjective	Middle English from Middle French	having renown, celebrated; a state of being widely acclaimed and highly honored : fame
			<i>I recently attended a seminar featuring the renowned author of the Harry Potter books.</i>
211) whimsical	\ˈhwim-zi-kəl\ Adjective	Origin Unknown	full of, actuated by, or exhibiting whims; resulting from or characterized by whim or caprice; subject to erratic behavior or unpredictable change; fanciful or fantastic device, object, or creation
			<i>For Halloween, she dressed as a fairy and danced around the neighborhood in a whimsical manner.</i>

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212) sanctioning	\ˈsɑŋ(k)-shən-ɪŋ\ Verb	Middle French from Latin to make valid or binding usually by a formal procedure; to give effective or authoritative approval or consent to : approval <i>Is the committee officially sanctioning the go-ahead on building the bird sanctuary?</i>
213) jeopardize	\ˈje-pər-, dīz\ verb	French to expose to danger or risk <i>A poor diet can jeopardize your health.</i>
214) hydroponics	\hī-ˈdrä- lə-səs\ Noun	Greek a method of growing plants in water rather than in soil, also known as aquaculture <i>When soil is not available, one may grow vegetables such as peppers and cucumbers using hydroponics.</i>
215) reassess	\rē-as-es\ Noun	Middle English to assess again <i>The coach may need to reassess his decision on who will play quarterback after today's practice.</i>
216) apprentice	\əˈprentes\ Noun	From Latin, then become French, then English one who is learning by practical experience under skilled workers a trade, art, or calling usually for a prescribed period of time and at a prescribed rate of pay. <i>John would like to apprentice under a master violin maker in Germany for the next 18 months.</i>
217) incapable	\ɪnˈkæpəbəl\ Adjective	From three originally Latin elements lacking competence, ability, or qualification for the purpose or end in view <i>The child seemed incapable of bowling without dropping the ball with a loud thud.</i>
218) spiritually	\ˈspɪr-ɪch-(ə)-wəl-lē\ Adjective	Middle English from Middle French and Latin of or relating to sacred matters; concerned with religious values; to relate to spiritualism <i>He asked the Buddhism class students approach meditation spiritually, not just mentally.</i>
219) differentiate	\ˌdɪf-ə-ˈren-çē-āt\ Verb	From Middle English to obtain the mathematical derivative of : to mark or show a difference in; to express the specific distinguishing quality of : discriminate <i>It is a challenge to differentiate the difference between the identical triplets.</i>

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

220) condemn	\kən'dem\ Near homonym: contemn	From Latin Verb pronounce as ill-advised, reprehensible, wrong, or evil typically after definitive judgment and without reservation or mitigation <i>Hali wanted to condemn the room-mate that ate her cookie dough without asking permission.</i>
221) gyroscope	\'jī-rə-,skōp\ Noun	French a wheel or disk mounted to spin rapidly about an axis and also free to rotate about one or both of two axes perpendicular to each other and to the axis of spin so that a rotation of one of the two mutually perpendicular axes results from application of torque to the other when the wheel is spinning and so that the entire apparatus offers considerable opposition depending on the angular momentum to any torque that would change the direction of the axis of spin <i>It sounds like it would be very complicated to build a gyroscope.</i>
222) scarcely	\skers'lē\ adverb	Middle English from Anglo French by a narrow margin; with difficulty, barely, hardly <i>We scarcely had enough water for the long, hot hike.</i>
223) hypochondriac	\hī-pə-'kän-drē-,ak\ Noun	French from Greek one affected by hypochondria, extreme depression of mind or spirits often centered on imaginary physical ailments <i>The old woman in emergency room #2 is a hypochondriac and seems to visit the hospital monthly with a new ailment.</i>
224) celebration	\'selə'brāshən\ Noun	From Latin to French the act or process of honoring (as a holy day or feast day) by conducting or engaging in religious, commemorative, or other ceremonies or by refraining from ordinary business <i>This year's Thanksgiving celebration will be at Grandma's house.</i>
225) antagonism	\an-'tag-ə-,ni-əm\ Noun	New World opposition of a conflicting force, tendency, or principle; actively expressed opposition or hostility between factions <i>The antagonism toward the police that followed the shooting of the young black man had to be carefully dealt with before riots broke out.</i>
226) mayonnaise	\'mā-ə-,nāz\ Noun	French a dressing made of egg yolks, vegetable oils, and vinegar or lemon juice <i>Not everyone agrees, but I love mayonnaise on my hamburgers.</i>

The following word has two different acceptable spellings

227)	aneurysm also aneurism	\`an-yə-,riz-əm\ Noun	Greek a permanent abnormal blood-filled dilation of a blood vessel resulting from disease of the vessel wall <i>He was treated in the emergency room for an aneurysm in his brain.</i>
228)	strabismus	\`strə-`biz-məs\ Noun	From Greek condition of squinting; the inability of one eye to attain binocular vision with the other because of imbalance of the muscles of the eyeball <i>The TV detective always seemed to have a strabismus look that enhanced his mysterious character.</i>
229)	pilgrimage	\`pilgrəmiːj\ Noun	Was formed in French from a Latin derived French word plus a French combining form a journey to visit a shrine or a holy place as a devotee. <i>Every year many Jews make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem for Passover.</i>
230)	invariably	\`(\`in-`ver-ē-ə-blē\ Adverb	English not changing or capable of change : constant <i>The meals at this restaurant are invariably delicious.</i>
231)	asylum	\`ə-`siləm\ Noun	Middle English from Latin from Greek an inviolable place of refuge and protection giving shelter to criminals and debtors; sanctuary; a place of retreat and security; an institution for the relief or care of the destitute or afflicted and especially the insane <i>Some people in the area believe that the old, abandoned asylum is haunted by many long dead patients.</i>
232)	aviary	\`ā-vē,er-ē\ Noun	Latin a place for keeping birds confined <i>The Tracy aviary in Salt Lake City is a wonderful place to see many variations of our feathered friends.</i>
233)	imbecile	\`im-bə-səl\ \`im-bə-sil\ Noun	From French a mentally deficient person : a feeble-minded person having a mental age of three to seven years and requiring supervision in the performance of routine daily tasks of caring for himself; fool, idiot <i>The student was so hurt and embarrassed when the bully in the class referred to her as an imbecile when she misread the word.</i>

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234) aristocracy	\ar-ə-ˈstāk-rə-sē\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French from Latin government by the best individuals or by a small privileged class; a government in which power is vested in a minority consisting of those believed to be best qualified; a governing body or upper class made up of an hereditary nobility <i>In the middle ages, aristocracy was made up of those privileged by birth or wealth.</i>
235) hubris	/hyü-brəs/ noun	Greek An exaggerated amount of pride or confidence <i>Maria's failure was brought on by her hubris.</i>
236) intractable	\('in-ˈtrak-tə-bəl\ Adjective	Latin not easily governed, managed, or directed ; obstinate; not easily manipulated <i>The substitute teacher found the 6th grade class to be completely intractable, and walked out of the room, straight into the principal's office to quit.</i>
237) assimilation	\ə-,sim-ə-ˈlā-shən\ Noun	Latin an act, process, or instance of assimilating; the state of being assimilated; the incorporation or conversion of; to make similar <i>Assimilation is also an important bodily function of converting a nutrient into a fluid or solid through digestion.</i>
238) acumen	\ə-ˈkyü-mən\ Noun	Latin keenness and depth of perception, discernment, or discrimination especially in practical matters : shrewdness <i>He was known as a man with extraordinary sensitivity, political acumen, and tremendous spiritual power.</i>
239) apoplectic	\ap-ə-ˈplek-tik\ Adjective	Latin of, relating to, or causing stroke; affected with, inclined to, or showing symptoms of stroke; of a kind to cause a stroke especially highly excited <i>The emergency room patient was admitted with apoplectic symptoms and treated immediately with intravenous TPA.</i>
240) decrepit	\di-ˈkrep-ət\ Adjective	Middle English, from French, from Latin wasted and weakened or as if by the infirmities of old age; impaired by use or wear: worn-out; fallen into ruin <i>The decrepit old mansion on the hill was said to be haunted.</i>
241) reprieve	\rəprēv\ \rēˈprēv\ Noun	An alteration of a word that is from French a formal temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence; especially : a remission or commutation of a sentence involving the death penalty. <i>Giving in to public pressure, the governor granted a reprieve to</i>

- the convict awaiting execution.*
- 242) neuromuscular \,n(y)ûr-ō-ˈmæs-kyə-lər\ Latin
 Adjective of or relating to nerves and muscles: jointly involving nervous and muscular elements
Muscular Dystrophy is a neuromuscular disease that can affect its victims with a wide variety of debilitating problems.
- 243) globular \ˈglä-byə-lər\ or \ˈglō-byə-lər\ Latin and English
 adjective having the shape of a globe or globule; composed in a spherical form: round
***Globular** proteins are composed of compactly folded polypeptide chains arranged in a spherical form.*
- 244) stridulate \ˈstrij-ə-,lāt\ Latin
 Verb to make a shrill creaking noise by rubbing together special bodily structures used especially of male insects
The cicadas in September stridulate and make so much noise that is almost musical.
- 245) modicum \ˈmäd-i-kəm\ Middle English from Latin
 Noun a small portion : a limited quantity
He did not even show a modicum of regret when he was caught red-handed stealing the car.
- 246) predestined \(')prē-des-tən-d\ Middle English from Latin
 Verb to destine, decree, determine, appoint, or settle beforehand; foreordain especially by divine decree or eternal purpose
It was almost as if it was predestined that he and I met and fell in love.
- 247) versatile \ˈvər-sət-əl\ French from Latin
 \ˈvər-s-,tīl\
 Adjective changing or fluctuating readily; variable; embracing a variety of subjects, field, or skills; capable of turning forward or backward :reversible; capable of moving laterally and up and down
This black jacket is so versatile; I can wear it with a dress or jeans and it looks awesome.
- 248) unsentimental \,ən,sentəˈment'ɪ\ Originally English element plus an originally Latin form
 Adjective not characterized or dominated by excessive or unwarranted feeling or emotion
The judge was unsentimental as he gave the convicted felon his jail sentence.
- 249) sustenance \ˈsəstənən(t)s\ From French to English
 Noun a means of support, endurance, or strength
The soldier drew sustenance from the love and support from his family and friends back home.
- 250) representative \,reprəˈzentədɪv\ Latin, through French, to English
 \,reprəˈzentədɪv\
 Noun one that acts the part of another or others in a special capacity, as one that acts for a constituency as a member of legislative or

		other governing body <i>Braiden was so proud to be elected as the representative for his class into the student council.</i>
251) centrifugal	\sen-'trif-yə-gəl\ Adjective	From Latin proceeding or acting in a direction away from a center or axis; using or acting by centrifugal force; tending away from centralization: separatist <i>The manufacturer uses a centrifugal pump to force the fluid into the small cavities of the plastic form.</i>
252) calisthenics	\kæləs'theniks\ Plural noun	The first part of this word is Greek, and the second is an English combining form. systematic exercises performed usually in rhythm and often in a group without apparatus or with light hand apparatus to improve the strength, suppleness, balance, and health of the body <i>In order to warm up, the team does a whole series of calisthenics before the game.</i>
253) fuliginous	\fyū-'lij-ə-nəs\ Adjective	From Latin sooty, obscure, murky; having a dark or dusky color <i>The walls of the old cabin were fuliginous from so many years of burning fires in the large rock fireplace.</i>
254) exhilarate	\ig'zilə,rāt\ Verb	From Latin to make cheerful : enliven, excite, refresh, stimulate. <i>The comedian's job was to exhilarate the crowd before the main performance.</i>
255) meniscus	\mə-'nis-kəs\ Noun	From Greek a concavo-convex lens; a crescent shaped body; the curved upper surface of a liquid column that is concave when the containing walls are wetted by the liquid and convex when not; a fibrous cartilage within a joint, especially of the knee <i>Athletes often suffer from a damaged meniscus in their knees due to over use and hits to their knee.</i>
256) adherence	\əd-'hir-ən(t)s\ Noun	Middle French or Latin the act, action, or quality of adhering; steady or faithful attachment : fidelity <i>The military requires strict adherence to the rules or the soldier may be subject to court marshal.</i>
257) discipline	\dis-ə-plən\ Noun	From Latin, to French then to English Punishment; instruction : control gained by enforcing obedience or order <i>The military academy will discipline any student that breaks curfew.</i>

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

258) ceiling	\ 'sēliŋ\ Noun	Middle English the overhead inside lining of a room : the underside of the floor above <i>Michelangelo painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel between the years 1508 and 151; Michelangelo's crowning achievement.</i>
259) occasionally	\ ə'kāzhənəlē\ \ ə'kāzhənlē\ Adverb	From Latin, from French to English now and then : here and there : sometimes <i>My house occasionally loses cell service and I can't use my cell phone.</i>
260) permanent	\ pərmənənt\ Adjective	Middle English, from Middle French, from Latin continuing or enduring without fundamental or marked change : not subject to fluctuation or alteration : lasting <i>The toddler wrote on the wall with a permanent marker, so the wall had to be repainted.</i>
261) privilege	\ 'priv(ə)lij\ Noun	From Latin, to Old French to Middle English a right or immunity granted as a peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor: special enjoyment of a good or exemption from a burden <i>Attending the school was certainly a privilege.</i>
262) persevere	\ pər-sə-vi(e)r\ Verb	From Latin to French to English to persist in a state of life, in the pursuit of an end, or especially in an enterprise undertaken in spite of counter influences, opposition, or discouragement : pursue steadily any project or course begun. <i>I do not intend to take that cowardly course, but, on the contrary, to stand to my post and persevere in accordance with my duty as I see it – Sir Winston Churchill.</i>
263) sacrifice	\ 'səkrə,fɪs\ \ 'səkrə,fɪz\ Noun	From Latin, then to French, to English an act or action of making an offering of animal or vegetable life, of food, drink, incense, or of some precious object to a deity or spiritual being : giving up some desirable thing in behalf of a higher object. <i>Sandy was willing to sacrifice her day off in order to get paid the extra over-time pay she so badly needed.</i>

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264)	millennium	\me'lenēəm\ Noun	From Latin a period of 1000 years <i>There are very good historical records dating back one millennium.</i>
265)	fascinating	\fas ^ə n,ātiŋ\ Adjective	From Latin holding the interest as if by a spell : enthralling : extremely interesting or charming. <i>Tom Hanks is a fascinating man with many talents.</i>
266)	exaggerate	\ig'zajə,rāt\ \eg'zajə,rāt\ Verb	Latin to enlarge beyond bounds or truth : delineate extravagantly : overstate the truth. <i>Hilda tends to over exaggerate her capabilities when it comes to her abilities on the golf course.</i>
267)	acknowledge	\ik'nālij\ \ək'nālɪj\ Verb	Middle English \ək'näləj\ to show by word or act that one had knowledge of or regard for : concede to be real or true : admit. <i>In her acceptance speech, a winner of the Oscar's Best Actress Award will typically acknowledge all of the writers and directors of the movie, among other contributors to her success.</i>
268)	buoyant	\būiant\ \bōiant\ Adjective	Probably from Spanish having the quality or property of buoyancy (ability to float) : light and floating. <i>They must test the raft to make sure that it is buoyant before taking it on the river excursion.</i>
269)	questionnaire	\kwes(h)chənaər\ Noun	From French a set of questions for obtaining statistically useful or personal information from an individual. <i>Many retail stores will give you a coupon for a discount if you will go online and answer a questionnaire about your shopping experience.</i>
270)	trespassing	\trespas\ Noun	From French to English an unlawful invasion of the person, property, or rights of another that is committed with actual violence or violence implied by law. <i>The large gate at the opening of the driveway had a big sign that stated: NO TRESPASSING.</i>

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271) misspelled	\mis,(s)spel,d\ Verb	From English to spell incorrectly <i>The word misspelled is one of the most commonly misspelled words in the English language.</i>
272) innocent	\'inəsənt\ \'inōsənt\ Noun	From Latin to French to English a person free from or unacquainted with sin : a person guiltless of a crime charged : a naïve, or unsophisticated person. <i>The criminal pleaded innocent in front of the judge, but then bragged about his crime spree to his jail cell mates.</i>
273) convulsion	\kən-\'vəl-shən\ Noun	New Language 1585 an abnormal violent and involuntary contraction or series of contractions of the muscles; a violent disturbance; an uncontrolled fit <i>We ran my sister up to the emergency room when she started to have a convulsion after she fell and hit her head.</i>
274) hibernate	\hī-\'bər-nāt\ verb	Latin to pass the winter in a torpid or resting state; to be or become inactive or dormant <i>A bear will hibernate during the winter months.</i>
275) rummage	\rəm-\'ij\ verb	New Language to make a thorough search or investigation; to engage in an undirected or haphazard search; to examine minutely and completely <i>I had to rummage through the laundry hamper to find a pair of socks to wear today.</i>
276) tenement	\te-n\'ə-mənt\ noun	Middle English from Latin a house used as a dwelling; any of various forms of corporeal property or incorporeal property that is held by one person from another : dwelling <i>In big cities there are many tenement buildings where dozens of families live.</i>
277) expatriate	\ek-\'spā-trē-āt\ verb	Latin banish, exile; to withdraw from residence in or allegiance to one's native country; to leave one's native country to live elsewhere; to renounce allegiance to one's native country <i>If I were going to expatriate from the US, I think I would go to the south of France on the Mediterranean Sea.</i>
278) betrayal	\bi-trā(-ə)\ noun	Middle English having lead astray; to deliver to an enemy by treachery; to fail or desert especially in time of need; to reveal unintentionally; to disclose in violation of confidence <i>It was a great betrayal to the queen to have such a private moment shared in the press.</i>

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- 279) inconvenience \in-kən-ˈvē-nyən(t)s\ Middle English from Latin
 noun something that is inconvenient; the quality or state of being inconvenient;
 verb to cause problems or trouble for : subject to inconvenience
This rainy weather is such an inconvenience for the parade.
- 280) pantomime \ˈpan-tə-mīm\ Latin
 noun an ancient Roman dramatic performance featuring a solo dancer and a narrative chorus; any of various dramatic or dancing performances in which a story is told by expressive bodily or facial movements of the performers; a conveyance of a story by bodily or facial movements esp. in a drama or dance; the art or genre of conveying a story by bodily movements only.
In the game of charades, one player uses pantomime to represent a word that the other players have to try to guess.
- 281) trigonometry \tri-gə-nä-mə-trē\ New Latin from Greek
 noun the study of the properties of triangles and trigonometric functions and of their application
Measuring the angle of the shift allows astronomers to calculate the distance of the object with trigonometry.
- 282) abbreviate \ə-ˈbrē-vē-,āt\ Middle English from Latin
 Verb to make briefer, to reduce to a shorter form intended to stand for the whole
Annabelle likes to abbreviate her name to Anna.
- 283) accolade \ˈak-ə-,lād\ French from Latin
 Noun a ceremonial embrace; a ceremony or salute conferring knighthood; a mark of acknowledgement; an expression of praise: award
He now becomes the thirteenth Frenchman to receive the accolade.
- 284) aerodynamics \ar-ō-dī-ˈnam-iks\ New World
 Noun a branch of dynamics that deals with the motion of air other gaseous fluids and with the forces acting on bodies in motion relative to such fluids
Their job was to study the aerodynamics of the different automobile body styles in order to rate their efficiency for racing.
- 285) chromosome \ˈkrō-mə-,sōm\ International Scientific Verbiage
 \ˈkrō-mə-,zōm\
 Noun one of the linear or sometimes circular basophilic bodies of viruses, bacteria, blue-green algae, and the cell nucleus of all other unicellular or multicellular organisms that contain most or all of the DNA or RNA comprising the genes of the individual
Down Syndrome is genetic disorder caused by the presence of all or part of a third copy of chromosome 21.

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286) extraneous	\ek'st-rānēəs\ Adjective	From Latin existing or originating outside or beyond <i>Lucy does not let extraneous noises bother her while she is studying.</i>
287) lymphatic	\lim-'fat-ik\ Adjective	Latin of, relating to, or produced by lymph, lymphoid tissue or lymphocytes; conveying lymph <i>Most breast cancer patients are also checked for cancer in their lymphatic system to make sure the cancer has not spread.</i>
288) indelible	\in'deləbəl\ Adjective	From Latin that cannot be removed, washed away, or erased : permanent <i>Melissa wrote on the wall with indelible marker, so the wall had to be repainted.</i>
289) kaleidoscope	\kə-'lī-də-,skōp\ Noun	Greek and English a tube that contains bits of colored glass or plastic and two mirrors at one end and that shows many different patterns as it is turned <i>The landscape was a kaleidoscope of changing colors.</i>
290) laborious	\lə-bōr-ē-əs\ Adjective	Middle English from Middle French devoted to labor : industrious; involving or characterized by hard or toilsome effort <i>Changing the tire by myself was extremely laborious because the lug nuts had been put on so tightly.</i>
291) traipse	\trāps\ Verb	Origin Unknown walk, tramp, or travel about : wander <i>I can't believe you are going to traipse around town all day wearing those high heels. Your feet are going to kill you.</i>
292) limousine	\lim-ə-zēn\ Noun	French a large luxurious often chauffeur-driven sedan that sometimes has a glass partition separating the driver's seat from the passenger compartment; a large passenger vehicle with scheduled runs especially to and from airports <i>My boyfriend hired a limousine for our date to the prom.</i>