

2023- 2024 Davis Spelling Bee Pronouncer's Guide

1. canal /kə-'nal/
Noun Latin
a tubular anatomical passage or channel
The Panama Canal opened a much easier and shorter passageway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
2. shilling /'shi-liŋ/
Noun Old English
a former monetary unit of the United Kingdom equal to 12 pence or $\frac{1}{20}$ pound
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.
3. halter /'hòl-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
The custom gown featured a halter top and a sheer feathered skirt.
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
My mother is proud of the basting I sewed on my skirt.
5. hornet /'hòr-nət/
Noun Old English
any of the larger vespid wasps
Yellow jackets are in the wasp family, more closely related to a stinging hornet than a honey bee.
6. Viking /'vī-kiŋ/
Noun Old Norse
one of the pirate Norsemen plundering the coasts of Europe in the 8th to 10th centuries
Besides occasional raids, Vikings were explorers, traders and extraordinary craftsmen.
7. chapel /'cha-pəl/
Noun Latin
a small house of worship usually associated with a main church
learn how the area's first settlers lived and then light a candle at the chapel.
8. pouted /'pout-id/
Verb Swedish
push one's lips or one's bottom lip forward as an expression of petulant annoyance
She pouted her lips and stared at him angrily.
9. aspect /'as-pekt/
Noun Latin
a particular part or feature of something
They studied every aspect of the question.
10. rotating /'rō-tāt-iŋ/
Verb Latin
move or cause to move in a circle around an axis or center

The farmer began rotating crops around his field.

11. crooked	/ˈkrʊkəd/ 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	/ˈkrægē/ 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	/ˈtempəl/ 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	/ˈnuːlē,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	/suːpərb/ 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	/ˈkæstədē/ Noun	Latin the protective care or guardianship of someone or something

25. sullen	/ˈsələn/ Adjective	French bad-tempered and sulky; gloomy <i>The property was placed in the custody of a trustee.</i> <i>The sad day included a sullen sunless sky.</i>
26. Bollywood	/ˈbɒləˌwɔːd/ 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	/ˈdɪəˌɡræm/ Noun	Greek a simplified drawing showing the appearance, structure, or workings of something; a schematic representation.

39. spinster	/ˈspɪnstər/ Noun	Middle English an unmarried woman, typically an older woman beyond the usual age for marriage <i>I drew a diagram of the living room.</i> <i>The old spinster had twelve cats.</i>
40. grocery	/ˈgrōs(ə)rē/ Noun	Middle English a grocer's store or business <i>There are many items of food sold in a grocery store.</i>
41. pastures	/ˈpasCHərz/ Plural Noun	Latin land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals <i>He has departed for greener pastures.</i>
42. neglected	/nəˈglektəd/ Adjective	Latin suffering a lack of proper care <i>We became aware of some severely neglected children.</i>
43. receptions	/rəˈsepSH(ə)nz/ Plural Noun	Latin the way in which a person or group of people reacts to someone or something <i>The proposal continued to get lukewarm receptions on Wall Street.</i>
44. energetic	/ˌenərˈjɛdɪk/ Adjective	Greek showing or involving great activity or vitality <i>High Fitness is an energetic exercise class.</i>
45. plantations	/plɑnˈtāSH(ə)n/ Plural Noun	Latin estates on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated by resident labor <i>We drove by some cotton and sugar plantations on our road trip.</i>
46. decent	/ˈdēs(ə)nt/ Adjective	Latin conforming with generally accepted standards of respectable or moral behavior <i>They were trying to protect the good name of such a decent and innocent person.</i>
47. survival	/sərˈvɪvəl/ Noun	Greek the state or fact of continuing to live or exist, typically in spite of an accident, ordeal, or difficult circumstances. <i>The animal's chances of survival were pretty low.</i>
48. disguise	/dɪsˈgɪz/ 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	/ˈtɒnɪk/ 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	/ɪnˈlɪstəd, enˈlɪstəd/ 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	/ˈlevēd/ 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	/ˈbʊkməbēl/ Noun	English a truck, van, or trailer serving as a mobile library <i>The bookmobile was parked at the neighborhood park.</i>
55. nursery	/ˈnɜrs(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	/ˈʃhɔrdij/ 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	/prəˈsɪs/ Adjective	Latin marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail <i>The director was precise with his camera positions.</i>
58. roundabout	/ˈraʊndəˌbaʊt/ 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	/ˈhændēˌwɜrk/ Noun	Old English something that one has made or done <i>The dressmakers stood back to survey their handiwork.</i>
60. balloonist	/bəˈlʊnəst/ 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	/ˈɪmprəˌvɪz/ 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	/ˈal-təˌtʊd/ 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	/ˈmyʊzɪʃən/ 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	/ˌɪkˈstɪriər/ Noun	Latin	the outer surface or structure of something. <i>The jar had floral designs on the exterior.</i>
71. scenery	/ˈsēn(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

			<i>On the trip they were given a seventy-five-pound baggage allowance.</i>
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	/' bōōlətŋ/ 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	/' ôdēmādəd/ Adjective	English	operated by largely automatic equipment <i>The machinery followed a fully automated process.</i>
78. subdivision	/' səbdəvizhən/ Noun	Middle English	the action of subdividing or an area of land divided into plots for sale <i>Nolan's mom purchased land from a subdivision to build a house.</i>
79. heralded	/' herəldid/ Verb	Germanic to Old French	be a sign that something has happened <i>The speech heralded a change in city policy.</i>
80. regents	/' rējənts/ Noun	Latin and Old French	people appointed to administer a country or a member of the governing body of a university <i>Maryland's board of regents announced that the athletic training staff did not adhere to protocol when treating heatstroke symptoms.</i>
81. infraction	/in' frakSHən/ Noun	Latin and English	a violation or infringement of a law or agreement <i>Speeding is a only a minor infraction.</i>
82. Pacific	/pə' sifik/ Adjective	Latin and French	relating to the Pacific Ocean. <i>John's great-grandfather fought in the Pacific war.</i>
83. affirmation	/afər' māSHən/ Noun	Latin and Middle English	the action or process of showing emotional support or encouragement. <i>The lack of one or both parents' affirmation leaves some children emotionally crippled.</i>
84. administration	/ədminə' strāSHən/ Noun	Latin and English	the process or activity of running a business, organization, etc. <i>The school's administration took their demands seriously.</i>

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

96. nausea	/ˈnôzēə,ˈnôZHə/	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	/klaNGiŋ/	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	/ˈkwälə,fi/	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	/ˈsō(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	/rəˈfīnd/	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	/ˈplädiNG/	English
	Adjective	slow-moving and unexciting. <i>It was a plodding comedy drama.</i>
103. advanced	/ədˈvanst/	Latin
	adjective	far on or ahead in development or progress. <i>Negotiations are at an advanced stage.</i>
104. sensible	/ˈsensəb(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	/bəˈnēTH/	English
	preposition	extending or directly underneath, typically with close contact. <i>They were in the labyrinths beneath central Moscow.</i>
106. penalty	/ˈpen(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	/ˈmäkiNGlē/	Old French
	Adverb	In a way that makes fun of someone or something; derisively. <i>She laughed mockingly.</i>
108. compartment	/kəmˈpärtmənt/	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/ verb	Old French successfully bring about or reach (a desired objective, level, or result) by effort, skill, or courage. <i>He will achieve his ambition to become a journalist.</i>
110. hoisted	/hoist-id / verb	Dutch raise (something) by means of ropes and pulleys. <i>She hoisted her backpack onto her shoulder.</i>
111. doffing	/däfiNG,dôfiNG/ verb	English remove (an item of clothing). <i>After doffing tie and jacket, he rolled up his shirtsleeves.</i>
112. banishment	/'baniSHmənt/ noun	English The punishment of being sent away from a country or other place. <i>The punishment was Adam and Eve's banishment from the Garden of Eden.</i>
113. furled	/fərlɪd/ verb	Latin to French neatly and securely rolled or folded up. <i>It was a furled umbrella.</i>
114. immune	/'myūn/ adjective	Latin resistant to a particular infection or toxin owing to the presence of specific antibodies or sensitized white blood cells. <i>They were naturally immune to hepatitis B.</i>
115. volley	/'välē/ noun	Latin to French a number of bullets, arrows, or other projectiles discharged at one time. <i>He unleashed a volley of angry questions.</i>
116. perish	/'periSH/ noun	Latin to French suffer death, typically in a violent, sudden, or untimely way. <i>A great part of his army perished of hunger and disease.</i>
117. dismissal	/,dis'mis(ə)l/ noun	English the act of ordering or allowing someone to leave. <i>Their controversial dismissal from the competition was questioned by all.</i>
118. temporary	/'tempə,rerē/ adjective	Latin lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent. <i>It was a temporary job.</i>
119. anthem	/'anTHəm/ noun	Latin to English lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent. <i>The song became the anthem for hippie activists.</i>
120. rebuked	/rə'byūkt/ verb	English or French express sharp disapproval or criticism of (someone) because of their behavior or actions. <i>She had rebuked him for drinking too much.</i>
121. garret	/'gerət/ noun	French to English a top-floor or attic room, especially a small dismal one (traditionally inhabited by an artist). <i>He was a solitary genius starving in a cold garret.</i>

122. irked	/ərkt/ Verb	Norse irritate; annoy. <i>It irks her to think of the runaround she received.</i>
123. narration	/nə'rāSH(ə)n/ noun	Latin the action or process of narrating a story. <i>The style of narration in the novel was boring.</i>
124. dormer	/'dôrmər/ noun	French a window that projects vertically from a sloping roof. <i>The building had dormer windows.</i>
125. supposedly	/sə'pōzədlē/ adverb	Latin according to what is generally assumed or believed. <i>There were rumors of a rift between him and his colleagues, supposedly because they were jealous of his relationship with the Duchess.</i>
126. ruefully	/'rōofəlē/ adverb	English in a way that expresses sorrow or regret, especially in a wry or humorous manner. <i>The actor ruefully remarked that you are only as good as your last film.</i>
127. guise	/gīz/ noun	German an external form, appearance, or manner of presentation, typically concealing the true nature of something. <i>He visited in the guise of an inspector.</i>
128. pennant	/'penənt/ noun	English a flag denoting a sports championship or other achievement. <i>The Dodgers won six pennants during his career.</i>
129. fulcrum	/'fəlkrəm/ noun	Latin the point on which a lever rests or is supported and on which it pivots. <i>Research is the fulcrum of the academic community.</i>
130. recognition	/rekəg'niSH(ə)n/ noun	Latin identification of someone or something or person from previous encounters or knowledge. <i>She saw him pass by without a sign of recognition.</i>
131. governess	/'gəvərnəs/ noun	English a woman employed to teach children in a private household. <i>The governess took care of the children.</i>
132. conquering	/'kəNGkəriNG/ verb	Latin overcome and take control of (a place or people) by use of military force. <i>The Magyars were conquering Hungary in the Middle Ages.</i>
133. alabaster	/'alə,bastər/ noun	Greek to Latin to French a fine-grained, translucent form of gypsum, typically white, often carved into ornaments.

134. tendrils	/ˈtendrəls/ 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. <i>The ornament was made from alabaster.</i> <i>The tendrils of the plant climbed the lattice work.</i>
135. invariably	/ˌɪnˈvɛrɪəbl̩/ adverb	Latin in every case or on every occasion; always. <i>The meals here are invariably big and hearty.</i>
136. scrimmage	/ˈskrɪmɪj/ adverb	English a confused struggle or fight. <i>There was a considerable scrimmage, with people anxious to obtain cabs.</i>
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. <i>It was a long funeral procession.</i>
138. writhing	/ˈrɪθɪŋ/ adjective	German making twisting, squirming movements or contortions of the body. <i>It was a writhing heap of maggots.</i>
139. rosette	/rɔːˈzɛt/ noun	French or English a rose-shaped decoration, typically made of ribbon and awarded to winners of a competition. <i>The rosettes Samantha had accumulated were beautiful.</i>
140. medicinal	/məˈdɪsɪnəl/ adjective	Latin (of a substance or plant) having healing properties. <i>The medicinal herbs had healing properties.</i>
141. conservatory	/kənˈsɜrvətɔːrē/ Noun	Latin and English a college for the study of classical music or other arts. <i>He used his savings for the voyage across the Atlantic, but was left with no tuition money to attend the conservatory.</i>
142. miniature	/ˈmɪn(ē)əʃər/ Adjective	Italian of a much smaller size than normal; very small. <i>While out for a walk, I discovered a miniature society in the ant colony.</i>
143. accompany	/əˈkæmp(ə)nē/ Verb	Latin to Old French go somewhere with someone as a companion or escort. <i>The two sisters were to accompany their mother to New York.</i>
144. pronto	/ˈprɒnto/ Adverb	Spanish and English promptly; quickly. <i>Put the food in the refrigerator, pronto.</i>
145. calculus	/ˈkælkjələs/ 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	/ˈfyoojədiv/ 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	/pərˈkəSHən/ 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	/ˈkoopərij/ Noun	Middle English	a cooper's business or premises. <i>We visited the cooperage to purchase new barrels.</i>
151. paramedic	/ˌperəˈmedik/ 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	/dīəˈbälək(ə)l/ Adjective	Middle English	characteristic of the Devil, or so evil as to be suggestive of the Devil <i>His diabolical plan led to the demise of the entire city.</i>
156. buzzard	/ˈbæzərd/ Noun	Latin to French	a large hawklike bird of prey with broad wings and a rounded tail.

		<i>The buzzards slowly circled above looking at dead fox they would soon scavenge.</i>
157. martyr	/ˈmɑːdər/ Noun	Greek to Latin a person who is killed because of their religious or other beliefs. <i>He sacrificed himself as a martyr due to uphold his beliefs.</i>
158. garbanzo	/gɑːˈbænzə/ Noun	Spanish a chickpea. <i>He had never tried garbanzo beans before but felt pressured.</i>
159. cliques	/ˈkliːks,ˈkliːks/ Noun	French and English a small group of people, with shared interests or other features in common, who spend time together and do not readily allow others to join them. <i>The cliques at high school separated and rarely ever conversed.</i>
160. miscreant	/ˈmɪskrɛənt/ Noun	Latin to French a person who behaves badly or in a way that breaks the law. <i>He supports tough penalties against corporate miscreants.</i>
161. peasantry	/ˈpezntri/ Noun	Middle English smallholders and agricultural laborers of low status (historical use or with reference to farming) <i>The upper class exploited the peasantry.</i>
162. homily	/ˈhɒməli/ Noun	Greek a religious discourse that is intended primarily for spiritual edification rather than doctrinal instruction; a sermon. <i>She delivered her homily about the need for patience.</i>
163. suffocate	/ˈsʌfəˌkeɪt/ Verb	Latin die or cause to die from lack of air or inability to breathe. <i>He said he'd suffocate if he remained in this house for another hour.</i>
164. cavil	/ˈkævəl/ Verb	Latin to French make petty or unnecessary objections <i>They continued to cavil about the cost of a small bead.</i>
165. apprehend	/əˈprɛhɛnd/ Verb	Latin and French arrest someone for a crime. <i>A warrant was issued but he has not yet been apprehended.</i>
166. guava	/ˈgwɑːvə/ Noun	Taino an edible, pale orange tropical fruit with pink juicy flesh and a strong sweet aroma. <i>The restaurant's signature dessert contained banana, mango and guava.</i>
167. penitent	/ˈpenɪtnt/ 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	/ˈvɛkˈsæʃən/ 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	/ˈekstrəˌkɑːts/ Verb	Latin	free someone or something from a constraint or difficulty. <i>He extricates them from their duties often.</i>
175. lustrous	/ˈlʌstrəs/ Adjective	Latin	having luster; shining. <i>The rock was large and lustrous.</i>
176. diminutive	/dəˈmɪnyədɪv/ Adjective	Latin to English	extremely or unusually small. <i>We saw a diminutive figure dressed in black.</i>
177. sepia	/ˈsɛpɪə/ 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	/ˈrɪv(y)ələts/ Plural Noun	Latin	very small streams. <i>Sweat ran in rivulets down his back.</i>
179. barbarous	/ˈbɑːbərəs/ Adjective	Greek	savagely cruel; exceedingly brutal. <i>Many early child-rearing practices were barbarous by modern standards.</i>
180. gangrene	/ˈgɑŋgrɛn, gɑŋˈgrɛn/ Noun	Greek	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	/jəˈkoozɪ/ Noun	Italian	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	/rə'liŋkwɪʃ/	Latin	
	Verb		voluntarily cease to keep or claim; give up. <i>He relinquished his managerial role to become chief executive.</i>
183. Caribbean	/ˌkærə'bēən, kə'ribēən/		
	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	/hɪ'bɪskəs/	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	/'at,ɒl, 'at,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	/'mɪrəkl(ə)/	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	/'kæləs/	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	/'grændə,ɒs,grændə'ɒs/	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	/dek'stɛrədē/	Latin	
	Noun		skill in performing tasks, especially with the hands. <i>Her dexterity with chopsticks was impressive.</i>
190. barrette	/bə'ret/	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	/'kɔːrjəl/	Latin	
	Adjective		warm and friendly. The atmosphere was cordial and relaxed.
192. alacrity	/ə'lakrədē/	Latin	
	Noun		brisk and cheerful readiness. <i>She accepted the invitation with alacrity.</i>
193. marmalade	/'mɑːmə,læd/	Greek	
	Noun		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/ Latin
Noun plant with complex flowers that are often showy or bizarrely shaped
I give my mother a corsage made from orchids each year.
195. despondency /də'spændənsē/ Latin
Noun a state of low spirits caused by loss of hope or courage.
He hinted at his own deep despondency.
196. composure /kəm'pōZHər/ English
Noun the state or feeling of being calm and in control of oneself.
She was struggling to regain her composure.
197. quantum /'kwän(t)əm/ Latin
Noun a discrete quantity of energy proportional in magnitude to the frequency of the radiation it represents.
At the moment, superconducting quantum circuits seem to be advancing fastest.
198. calamine /'kalə,mīn/ Latin to French to English
Noun a pink powder consisting of zinc carbonate and ferric oxide, used to make a soothing lotion or ointment.
I put calamine lotion on my bug bites.
199. exasperation /ig,zəspə'rāSH(ə)n/
Noun a feeling of intense irritation or annoyance.
She rolled her eyes in exasperation.
200. sophomore /'säf(ə),môr/ English
Noun a second-year college or high school student.
Her 16-year-old twin sons are sophomores.
201. reprobate /'reprə,bāt/ Latin
Verb express or feel disapproval of.
His neighbors would always reprobate his method of gardening.
202. annoyance /ə'noiəns/
Noun Middle English
the feeling or state of being annoyed; irritation.
The council found a certain member an annoyance.
203. paralysis /pə'raləsəs/
Noun Greek
The loss of the ability to move in part or most of the body.
The disease caused a paralysis of the legs, rendering him unable to walk.
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'räk,sīd/
Noun Latin
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)l/ 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.

			<i>The incessant beat of the music was causing a ruckus in our apartment.</i>
218. ricochet	/ˈrɪkəˌʃhɑː/ Verb	French	rebound one or more times off a surface. <i>The bullet ricocheted off the metal wall.</i>
219. tribulations	/ˌtrɪbjuˈleɪʃ(ə)nz/ Noun	Middle English	a cause of great trouble or suffering. <i>His tribulations caused him to want to quit making music.</i>
220. azalea	/əˈzæliə/ Noun	Greek	A deciduous flowering shrub of the heat family with clusters of brightly colored, sometimes fragrant flowers. <i>His mother's favorite flowers came from the azalea bush.</i>
221. reservoir	/ˈrezərˌvɔːr/ Noun	French	a large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply. <i>We visit the reservoir often to go swimming and boating.</i>
222. generalissimo	/ˌjɛn(ə)rəˈlɪsɪˌmɔː/ Noun	Italian	the commander of a combined military force consisting of army, navy and air force units. <i>After a few years of meandering, Oliver Cromwell, a member of parliament turned generalissimo led a coup d'état.</i>
223. vociferous	/vəˈsɪfərəs/ Adjective	Latin and English	vehement or clamorous. <i>He was vociferous in his support of the proposal.</i>
224. merengue	/məˈreŋɡə/ Noun	Spanish	a Caribbean style of dance music typically in duple and triple time. <i>Sounds of Latin music, mostly salsa and merengue, came in from the streets.</i>
225. claustrophobic	/ˌklɔːstrəˈfɒbɪk/ Adjective	Unknown	having an extreme or irrational fear of confined places. <i>Crowds and small spaces made him feel claustrophobic.</i>
226. entrepreneurs	/ˌɛntrəprəˈnɜːr/ Noun	French and English	a person who organizes and operates a business or businesses, taking on greater than normal financial risks in order to do so. <i>Many entrepreneurs see potential in this market.</i>
227. monsieur	/məˈsɪər/ 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	/prəˈvɪzə/ 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	/ˈɡɑːrɡoɪl/ Noun	French and Greek	a grotesque carved human or animal face or figure projecting from the gutter of a building

230. anecdote	/ˈanək,dōt/ Noun	Greek a short amusing or interesting story about a real incident <i>Grandpa told us anecdotes about his job.</i>
231. brigands	/ˈbrigəndz/ 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	/ˈreprə'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	/ˈtren(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	/ˈkadə,kōms/ Noun	Latin an underground cemetery consisting of a subterranean gallery with recesses for tombs. <i>He explored the catacombs looking for evidence about burial customs of that ancient society.</i>
241. salutation	/,salyə'tāSH(ə)n/ Noun	Latin and English a gesture or utterance made as a greeting or acknowledgement of another's arrival or departure. <i>We greeted them but no one returned our salutations.</i>
242. dervishes	/ˈdərviSHis/ Noun	Persian to Turkish a member of a Muslim religious order who has taken vows of poverty and austerity.

			<i>Through it all, Mr. Prince and his associates were dervishes of creative impatience.</i>
243.	consonants	/ˈkɒnsənənt/ Noun	Latin a basic speech in which the breath is at least partly obstructed and which can be combined with a vowel to form a syllable. <i>The letters used to represent consonants make up most of the alphabet.</i>
244.	velveteen	/ˈvelvəˈtēn/ Noun	Middle English a cotton fabric with a pile resembling velvet. <i>Her brand new dress was made out of velveteen.</i>
245.	galleon	/ˈgalēən/ Noun	French and Spanish a sailing ship in use from the 15 th through 17 th centuries, originally as a warship, later for trade. <i>They discovered a Spanish treasure galleon wrecked off the Florida Keys.</i>
246.	redundancy	/rəˈdʌndənsē/ Noun	English the state of being not or no longer needed or useful. <i>As the Industrial Revolution progressed, the factory's workers faced redundancy.</i>
247.	inertia	/iˈnɜːSHə/ Noun	Latin and English a tendency to do nothing or to remain unchanged. <i>Due to the bureaucratic nature of the government, it maintained inertia.</i>
248.	bronchitis	/brəˈNGˈkɪdəs/ Noun	Latin inflammation of the mucous membrane in the bronchial tubes. <i>Long term exposure to things like smoking can lead to bronchitis and other diseases.</i>
249.	juniper	/ˈjʊnəpər/ Noun	Latin an evergreen shrub or small tree that bears berrylike cones. <i>Her favorite shrub was the juniper, due to its constant green color.</i>
250.	haberdashery	/ˈhæbərˌdʌSHərē/ Noun	Middle English men's clothing and accessories. <i>He loved in the room's above his haberdashery shop in London.</i>
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	/əˈtenyəˌwādəd/ 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	/və'lēs/ Noun	Italian to French	a small traveling bag or suitcase. <i>She lost her valise while traveling on the train.</i>
256. dissertation	/,dɪsər'tāSH(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	/'rekəm,pens/ Verb	Latin	make amends to (someone) for loss or harm suffered. <i>According to law, offenders should recompense their victims.</i>
258. piedmont	/'pēdmənt/ 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	/'səm(p)(t)SH(ōō)əs/ Adjective	Latin	splendid and expensive looking. <i>The banquet was a sumptuous, luxurious meal.</i>
260. antecedent	/'an(t)ə'sēdnt/ 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	/'gādərs/ 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	/sa'SHā/ 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/ Noun	English	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/ Noun	Greek	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/ Noun	Greek to Latin	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	/'SHərpə/	Tibetan	Noun	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	/mə'līn/	Latin	Adjective	evil in nature or effect; malevolent. <i>She had a strong and malign influence.</i>
277. borough	/'bərō/	Germanic to Dutch	Noun	a town or district which is an administrative unit. <i>Staged in the London borough, the only reason for the event</i>

taking place outside of the club's London Stadium was to set the trap for Rice to fall into.

278. monomania /,mānə'mānēə/ Latin
Noun exaggerated or obsessive enthusiasm for our preoccupation with one thing.
She has an obsession with the drug that verges on monomania.
279. taxidermy /'taksə,dərmē/ Greek
Noun the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals with lifelike effect.
His grandfather enjoyed taxidermy and had many mounts on his walls.
280. strenuous /'strenyooəs/ Latin and English
Adjective requiring or using great exertion
All your muscles need more oxygen during strenuous exercise.
281. intimation /,in(t)ə'māSH(ə)n/ English
Noun an indication or hint
They fled at the first intimation of trouble.
282. conundrum /kə'nəndrəm/ Unknown
Noun a confusing and difficult problem or question.
The disappearance of the weapon was the most difficult conundrums for the experts.
283. atrocity /ə'träsədē/ Latin and French
Noun an extremely wicked or cruel act, typically one involving physical violence or injury.
284. voluminous /və'l(y)oomənəs/ Latin and English
Adjective loose and ample.
The building had high ceilings and voluminous spaces.
285. propaganda /,prəpə'gandə/ Latin to Italian
Noun information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.
He was charged with distributing enemy propaganda.
286. conspicuous /kən'spikyooəs/ Latin
Adjective standing out so as to be clearly visible.
He was very thin, with a conspicuous Adam's apple.
287. premonition /,prēmə'niSH(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 /'jərməˌnɑːt/ 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 /ˌpərənˈθedək(ə)/ 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 /'petʃələns/ Latin
Noun the quality of being childishly sulky or bad-tempered.
A slight degree of petulance had crept into his voice.
294. facilitate /fə'siləˌteɪt/ 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 /ɪkˌstɛnyəˈwɑːʃən/ 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 /ɪnˈkærseɪˌreɪtɪd/ Latin
Verb imprison or confine.
Many people are incarcerated for property offenses.
297. appendectomy /ˌapənˈdektəmə/ Latin
Noun surgical operation to remove the appendix.
She had been rushed into the hospital for an emergency appendectomy.
298. subterranean /ˌsʌbtəˈrænēən/ Latin
Adjective existing, occurring, or done under the earth's surface.
The subterranean world of the behind-the-scenes television powerbrokers is continually hidden.
299. financiers /ˌfɪnənˈsɪrs/ French and English
Noun a person concerned with the management of large amounts of money on behalf of large organizations.
The government hired a fleet of financiers to handle all financial transactions.
300. treacherous /'treʃ(ə)rəs/ French
Adjective guilty of or involving betrayal or deception.
He was being followed by a treacherous Gestapo agent.
301. orthopedic /ˌɔːrθəˈpɛdɪk/ French
Adjective relating to the branch of medicine dealing with the correction of deformities of bones or muscles.
He had to visit an orthopedic surgeon after he broke his ankle.

		Note: alternate spelling -> orthopaedic
302. sphinx	/sfiNGks/ Noun	Greek 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	/'lämә/ Noun	Quechua to Spanish 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	/sә'lerәdē/ Noun	Latin swiftness of movement. <i>He is a journalist who writes his well-crafted stories with remarkable celerity.</i>
305. Acacias	/ә'kәSHәs/ Noun	Greek to Latin 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	/'semә,nōl/ Noun	Spanish to Creek 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	/hә,lōösә'nәSH(ә)ns/ Noun	Latin an experience involving the apparent perception of something not present. <i>He continued to suffer from horrible hallucinations.</i>
308. labyrinthine	/,lab(ә)'rinTHin/ Adjective	Middle English like a labyrinth; irregular and twisting <i>The tourists got lost on the labyrinthine streets and alleys.</i>
309. excruciating	/ik'skrōōSHē,ädING/ Adjective	Latin intensely painful. <i>She began experiencing excruciating back pain after she fell down the stairs.</i>
310. chandeliers	/,SHandә'lirs/ Noun	Latin to French a decorative hanging light with branches for several light bulbs or candles. <i>Inside the mansion entryway, there hung an extravagant chandelier.</i>
311. tempestuous	/tem'pesCH(ōō)әs/ Adjective	Latin very stormy. <i>Outside, the blizzard was very tempestuous.</i>
312. interpolated	/intәrpә,lätid/ Verb	Latin insert into something else. <i>Illustrations were interpolated in the children's book.</i>

313. cypress	/ˈsɪprəs/ Noun	Greek to Latin to French an evergreen coniferous tree with small rounded woody cones. <i>Cypress branches are often used as a symbol of mourning.</i>
314. disquisition	/ˌdɪskwəˈzɪʃən/ Noun	Latin a long or elaborate essay or discussion on a particular subject. <i>Nothing can kill a radio show quicker than a disquisition on intertextual analysis.</i>
315. translucent	/ˈtrænsˈlʊsnt/ Adjective	Latin allowing light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through. <i>To caramelize onions, you must fry them until they become translucent.</i>
316. annexation	/ˌænekˈsæʃ(ə)n/ Noun	Middle English the action of annexing something, especially territory. <i>Once the US had officially acquired the land, they began the process of annexation.</i>
317. bilious	/ˈbɪljəs/ Adjective	Latin affected by or associated with nausea or vomiting. <i>I had eaten something that didn't agree with me and I was a little bilious.</i>
318. hermetically	/hərˈmedəklē/ Adverb	Greek in a way that is completely airtight. <i>They hermetically sealed the windows to help keep out the cold air.</i>
319. mythos	/ˈmɪθōs,-əs/ Noun	Greek a set of beliefs or assumptions about something. <i>The rhetoric and mythos of science create the comforting image of linear progression toward truth.</i>
320. cupola	/ˈkyʊpələ/ Noun	Latin to Italian a small dome, especially on a drum on top of a larger dome, adorning a roof or ceiling. <i>More stunning still is a cozy cupola that crowns the roof.</i>
321. grotesque	/grōˈtesk/ Adjective	Italian comically or repulsively ugly distorted. <i>The actors wore dark capes and grotesque masks</i>
322. pulmonary	/ˈpʌlməˌnerē/ Adjective	Latin relating to the lungs. <i>She is said to have died of respiratory failure and pulmonary edema.</i>
323. frontispiece	/ˈfrən(t)ɪsˌpēs/ 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	/ˈsəkylənt/ Adjective	Latin tender, juicy, and tasty. <i>A buffet table was set with an array of succulent roasts.</i>

325. clandestine /klan'destən/ Latin and French
 Adjective kept secret or done secretly, especially because illicit.
She deserved better than these clandestine meetings.
326. pestiferous /pe'stifərəs/ Latin and English
 Adjective harboring infection and disease
The pestiferous area around the prison was treacherous and hard to traverse.
327. requisites /'rekwəzət/ Latin
 Noun a thing that is necessary for the achievement of a specified end.
She believed privacy to be a requisite for a peaceful life.
328. pitons /'pētäns/ French
 Noun a peg or spike driven into a rock or crack to support a climber or a rope.
By the first decade of the 20th century, pioneers were experimenting with first-generation climbing inventions such as soft iron ring pitons.
329. incongruous /,in'käNGgrōōs/ Latin
 Adjective not in harmony or keeping with the surroundings or other aspects of something.
The duffel coat looked incongruous with the black dress she wore underneath.
330. variegated /'ver(ē)ə,gādəd/ Latin
 Adjective exhibiting different colors, especially as irregular patches or streaks.
The wall of the house was vibrant in part due to the variegated yellow bricks.
331. lassitude /'lasə,t(y)ōōd/ Latin to French
 Noun a state of physical or mental weariness; lack of energy.
She was overcome by lassitude and retired to bed.
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 /,mīdä'kändrēə/ 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 /ˌpyʊtrəˈfakʃən/ 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 /kənˈsyerZH/ 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 /kəˈn(y)ʊbēəl/ 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 /ˌənprəˈpiʃəs/ Latin
Adjective not giving or indicating a good chance of success; unfavorable.
His reports were submitted at a financially unpropitious time.
341. caravel /ˈkerəvel/ 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 /ˈmɪləˌnerē/ 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 /ˈkɒpəs/ 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 /pəˈkyʊnēˌerē/ Latin
Adjective relating to or consisting of money.
He admitted obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception.
345. expatiated /ɪkˈspāʃēˌætɪd/ Latin
Verb speak or write at length or in detail.
She expatiated on working-class novelists.
346. supercilious /ˌsʊpərˈsɪlēəs/ 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)ōods/ 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 /,rōdə'dendrən/ 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 /kiləmənjärō/ 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 /'ikTHēə,sōrəs/ 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.