

**DAVIS COUNTY SPELLING BEE
2016-2017
SCHOOL SPELLING LIST
STUDY GUIDE
WORDS 1-500**

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

Please review the Spelling Bee Rules that are provided on the davisclipper.com web site prior to your school spelling bee.

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

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

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

A Challenge List will be emailed to your school's bee contact that may be used if you need additional words or need challenge rounds to break ties. For obvious reasons, they will not be posted online.

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1. abacus **ab-ə-kəs**\ Latin from Greek
Noun an instrument for performing calculations by sliding counters along rods or grooves
The abacus was used before the invention of the calculator.
2. dandelion **dan-d^əl-,ī-ən**\ Middle French
Noun any of a genus of yellow-flowered composite plants; esp: an herb sometimes grown as a potherb and nearly cosmopolitan as a weed
The young soccer goal keeper was so bored, she decided to pick a dandelion, then missed the ball that was kicked her way.
3. abandon **ə-ˈban-dən**\ Middle English from Middle French
Verb to give up to the control or influence of another person or agent; to give up with the intent of never again claiming a right or interest in; to withdraw from often in the face of danger or encroachment
He was going to abandon his car on the side of the road when it broke down, but the neighborhood seemed a bit sketchy.
4. sparkle **spär-kəl**\ Middle English
Verb to throw out sparks; to give off or reflect bright moving points of light; to perform brilliantly
Judy always wanted red shoes that would sparkle.
5. 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.
6. routine **rütēn**\ From French
Noun a regular course of procedure; habitual or mechanical performance of an established procedure.
Joseph settled into the routine of factory work assembling new car parts.
7. abate **ə-ˈbāt**\ Middle English from Old French
Verb to put an end to; nullify; to reduce in degree or intensity: moderate; to reduce in value or amount
8. pluralize **plûr-ə-,līz**\ Middle English, from Middle French and Latin
verb to make plural or express in the plural form
How do you pluralize the word moose?

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9. concert \kän(t)-sært\
 \kän,-sært\
Noun musical harmony : agreement in design or plan : union formed by mutual communication of opinion and views; a public performance of music or dancing
The third grade class all played the national anthem on the kazoo in concert for their parents.
10. abduction \ab-dæk-shən\
Noun to carry off by force; to draw away from a position near or parallel to the median axis of the body; to move apart
I like to use the abduction machine at the gym to work my outer thighs.
11. engineer \en-jə-‘niär\
Noun Middle English from French
a designer or builder of engines; a person who is trained in or follows as a profession a branch of engineering; a person who runs or supervises an engine on an apparatus.
Kids love it when they can get the train engineer to blow the train’s horn when they pump their arm up and down.
12. abhor \əb-‘hò(ər\
Verb Middle English from Latin
to regard with extreme repugnance: loathe; to turn aside to keep away from esp. in scorn or shuddering fear: reject
I absolutely abhor animal abuse.
13. determination \di-,tər-mə-nā-shən\
Noun Middle English from Latin
a judicial decision settling and ending a controversy; the resolving of a question by argument; the act of deciding definitely and firmly; the result of such an act of decision; a fixing or finding of the position or magnitude of something
The line judge made the determination that the serve was inbounds.

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.

14. ablution \ə-‘blü-shən\
Noun Middle English from Middle French or Latin
the washing of one’s body or part of it (as in a religious rite)
A building housing bathing and toilet facilities on a military base
In Christianity, both baptism and foot washing are forms of ablution.

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.

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| 15. abolition | \əb-ə-ˈlɪʃən\
Noun | Middle French from Latin
the act of abolishing, the state of being abolished – destroyed completely
<i>The abolition of slavery took many years after the Civil War.</i> |
| 16. gymnasium | \jɪm-ˈnɑː-zē-əm\
\jɪm-ˈnɑː-zh-əm\
Noun | From Latin
a large room used for various indoor sports (as basketball, boxing, or volleyball) and usually equipped with gymnastic apparatus.
<i>The girl's basketball team practiced in the gymnasium at 6:00 a.m. so that the boy's basketball team could practice after school.</i> |
| 17. abound | \ə-ˈbaʊnd\
Verb | Middle English from Middle French from Latin
to be present in large numbers or in great quantity : be prevalent; to be copiously supplied
<i>When we went to the dog breeder's, bounding puppies were abound.</i> |
| 18. eventful | \ɪ-ˈvent-fəl\
Adjective | Latin
full or rich in events; momentous
<i>The weekend in Los Angeles was very eventful.</i> |
| 19. absolute | \əb-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> |
| 20. absolve | \əb-ˈzälv\
\əb-ˈsälv\
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> |
| 21. royalty | \ˈrɔɪ(ə)l-tē\
Noun | Middle English from Middle French
a royal status or power : sovereignty; a right or perquisite of a sovereign; a regal character or bearing; persons of royal lineage
<i>The rodeo queen and her royalty rode in the parade on horses.</i> |

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22. abstain	\əb-stān\ \əb-stān\ Verb	Middle English from Middle French from Latin to refrain deliberately and often with an effort of self-denial from an action or practice <i>When Joe started to play baseball at a professional level, it was very difficult to abstain from chewing tobacco, but he did and was successful his entire career.</i>
23. abstract	\ab-'strakt\ adjective	Middle Latin disassociated from any specific instance difficult to understand : abstruse; ideal; expressing a quality apart from an object; dealing with a subject in its theoretical aspects; having only intrinsic form with little attempt at pictorial representation or narrative content <i>I inherited an abstract painting of a woman in a door by Vladimir Cora.</i>
24. library	\lī,brerē\ \lī,brē\ \lī,bərəē\ Noun	From Latin to French then to English a room, a section or series of sections of a building or a building itself given over to books, manuscripts, musical scores, or other literary and sometimes artistic materials, usually kept in some convenient order for use but not for sale. <i>The public library is a wonderful place to find books on planting a garden or a thrilling murder mystery.</i>
25. prelude	\prel-(y)üd\ \prā-,l(y)üd\ Noun	Middle French from Latin an introductory performance, action, or event preceding and preparing for the principal or a more important matter; a musical section or movement introducing the theme or chief subject or serving as an introduction to an opera or oratorio <i>Mrs. Wright played the prelude hymn on the old pump organ.</i>
26. abundant	\ə-'bən-dənt\ adjective	Middle English from Middle French from Latin marked by great plenty amply supplied: ample : plentiful <i>This year's tomato crop should be abundant because of the great weather.</i>
27. solemn	\säləm\ \söləm\ Adjective	From Latin to French before becoming English marked by grave sobriety and serious sedateness : free from casualness or lighthearted levity. <i>The bishop was solemn as he spoke at my grandmother's funeral.</i>

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28. microchip	\mī-krō-,chip\ Noun	English integrated circuit <i>The computer microchip is getting so small and powerful, they can make a computer the size of a watch.</i>
29. 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>
30. disobey	\,disōˈbā\ 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>
31. thespian	\ˈthes-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>
32. academy	\ə-ˈkad-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>
33. frothy	\ˈfrō-thē\ Adjective	Middle English from Old English full of or consisting of froth; gaily frivolous or light in content or treatment <i>I love my milkshakes extra frothy.</i>
34. acclaim	\ə-ˈklām\ Verb	Latin applaud, praise; to shout praise <i>She won acclaim for her role in the movie.</i>
35. accolade	\ˈak-ə-,lād\ Noun	French from Latin a ceremonial embrace; a ceremony or salute conferring knighthood; a mark of acknowledgement; an expression of praise: award <i>He now becomes the thirteenth Frenchman to receive the accolade.</i>

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36. soprano	\sə'pran(,)ō\ \sə'prän(,)ō\ Noun	From Italian the highest voice part in four-part mixed harmony. <i>Rachel sings soprano in the school choir.</i>
37. bustle	\'bəs-əl\ Verb	English to move briskly and often ostentatiously; to be busily astir <i>Grandma would bustle around the house before company would arrive to make sure everything was neat and tidy.</i>
38. accomplice	\ə-'käm-pləs\ Noun	late Middle English one associated with another esp. in wrongdoing <i>Police have not ruled out his girlfriend as an accomplice.</i>
39. shuttle	\'shəd ^ə \ Noun	Originally English a vehicle used in a going back and forth over a specified route or path at a regular intervals. <i>Anne lived in Baltimore, but she took the airplane shuttle to New York and back every day because she worked in Manhattan.</i>
40. 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>
41. accountant	\ə-kaũnt\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French one that gives an account or is accountable; one who is skilled in the practice of accounting or who is in charge of public or private accounts <i>A third party accountant will verify that the audited books are in order.</i>
42. dachshund	\'däks,-hunt\ \'däks,-hund\ \'dash-,haund\ Noun	Middle English from German any of a German breed of long-bodied, short-legged dogs that occur in short-haired and wirehaired varieties <i>A common nickname for the dachshund is a wiener dog.</i>
43. homicidal	\,häm-ə-'sīd-ə\ \,hōm-ə-'sīd-ə\ Adjective	From Latin to French to English of or relating to, or tending toward homicide (a killing of one human being by another human being) <i>Some psychologists worried he would turn into a homicidal maniac when he grew up.</i>
44. centaur	\'sen-,tò(ə)r\ Noun	Latin from Greek any of a race of creatures fabled to be half man and half horse and to live in the mountains of Thessaly <i>Oreius is a brave and noble centaur in The Chronicles of Narnia.</i>

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45. senator	\ˈsenədər\ \ˈsenətôr\ Noun	From Latin a member of the second chamber in the bicameral legislature of a major political unit (as a nation, state, or province). <i>Orin Hatch is a senator from the state of Utah.</i>
46. spacious	\ˈspā-shəs\ Adjective	From Latin to French to Middle English vast or ample in extent : roomy; large or magnificent in scale : expansive <i>Marie’s two-bedroom loft apartment downtown was much more spacious than her previous studio apartment.</i>
47. achieve	\ə-ˈchēv\ Verb	Middle English from Middle French to carry out successfully : accomplish; to get or attain as the result of exertion; to attain desired end or aim : become successful <i>After studying very hard during the semester, Jane was able to achieve a grade point average of 4.0.</i>
48. eclipse	\eklips\ \ēklips\ Noun	From Latin, to French, then English the obscuration of one celestial body by another. <i>The astronomy class met on the football field at midnight to watch the lunar eclipse.</i>
49. sarcasm	\ˈsär-,kəz-əm\ Noun	French from Latin from Greek a sharp and often satirical or ironic utterance designed to cut or give pain; a mode of satirical wit depending for its effect on bitter, caustic, and often ironic language that is usually directed against an individual <i>My father’s favorite way to make a point is by using sarcasm.</i>
50. vagrant	\ˈvā-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 from the cold weather.</i>
51. amateur	\ˈam,ə,tər\ \ˈam,ət(y)ûər\ \ˈam,ə,çhûər\ \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>

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52. pristine	\pris-,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>
53. ache	\āk\ Verb	Middle English from Old English to suffer a dull persistent pain; to become distressed or disturbed; to feel compassion; to experience a painful eagerness or yearning After I fell and hit my head, I suffered from a constant head ache for many days.
54. parakeet	\par-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>
55. evaluate	\e'valyə,wāt\ \ē'valyə,wāt\ Verb	Originally Latin, then French, then English examine and judge concerning the worth, quality, significance, amount, degree, or condition of. <i>The city council will evaluate the need for a stop sign at the corner of Main and 300 West.</i>
56. marathon	\mar-ə-,thän\ Noun	Greek a long-distance race: a footrace run on an open course of 26 miles 385 yards or 42.2 kilometers; an endurance contest; something characterized by great length or concentrated effort <i>Marathon, Greece was the site of a victory of Greeks over Persians in 490 B.C., the news of which was carried the 42.2 kilometers to Athens by a long-distance runner.</i>
57. acid	\as-əd\ Adjective	French or Latin sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; sour in manner or disposition; piercingly clear; having the reactions or characteristics of an acid; derived by partial exchange or replaceable hydrogen; marked by an abnormally high concentration of acid; a sour compound that is capable of reacting with a base <i>The cleaner contained a lot of acid which ended up etching the surface of the table.</i>
58. specialty	\speshəltē\ Noun	From Latin, then became French then English a branch of knowledge, science, art, or business to which one devotes oneself whether as an avocation or a profession and usually to the partial or total exclusion of related matters. <i>Dr. Anding's specialty is cardiology.</i>

59. maraud \mə-ˈrɒd\
Verb French
to roam about and raid in search of plunder
The old pirates would sail the oceans in search of ships to maraud, not so different from today's pirates.

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.

60. adapt \əˈdapt\
Verb Latin
to make fit; to bring one thing into correspondence with another: adjust, accommodate, conform
We had to adapt the house in order for grandma to come live with us so that she could use her walker easily.

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.

61. adept \ə-ˈdept\
Adjective New World
thoroughly proficient : expert
Scott became very adept at computer programming through his courses at school.

62. forty \ˈfɔrdē\
 \ˈfördē\
 \ˈförtē\
Noun English
four tens : twice 20 : five times eight : two twenties : eight fives.
My Aunt Jane just turned forty on her last birthday.

63. acquaintance \ə-ˈkwānt-(ə)n(t)s\
Noun Middle English from Old French from Latin
personal knowledge: familiarity; the state of being acquainted; the persons with whom one is acquainted
You may recognize the lyrics "should auld acquaintance be forgot..." from the popular Robert Burns song sung on New Years Eve.

64. julep \ˈju-ləp\
Noun Middle English from Middle French
a drink consisting of sweet syrup, flavoring, and water; a drink consisting of a liquor (as bourbon or brandy) and sugar poured over crushed ice and garnished with mint.
The Kentucky Derby is famous for the fantastic hats people wear and the mint julep drinks.

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65. knockwurst	\näk-(,)wərst\ \näk-(,)vũ(ə)rst\ \näk-(,)vũs(h)t\ Noun	German a short thick heavily seasoned sausage <i>Knockwurst and sour kraut are a local favorite in the small German tourist town.</i>
66. acquire	\ə-ˈkw(ə)r\ Verb	Middle English from Middle French from Latin to get as one's own; to come into possession or control of often by unspecified means; to locate and hold <i>When did you acquire that bracelet?</i>
67. disarray	\dis-ə-ˈrā\ Noun	French a lack of order or sequence: confusion, disorder <i>Her bedroom was in such a state of disarray, at first I thought it had been ransacked, but she indeed was just a slob.</i>
68. imitation	\imə-ˈtāshən\ Noun	From Latin an act or instance of imitating : an assumption of or mimicking of the form of something that serves or is regarded as a model. <i>Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.</i>
69. foreign	\fōrən\ \fārən\ Adjective	From Latin to French to English born in, belonging to, derived from, intended for, or characteristic of some place or country other than the one under consideration. <i>Juan is a foreign exchange student from Chile.</i>
70. acquit	\ə-ˈkwit\ Verb	Middle English from Middle French from Latin to discharge completely; to conduct satisfactorily esp. under stress <i>The judge ruled to acquit the accused of all charges because of the lack of viable evidence.</i>
71. jocular	\jäk-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>
72. interrupt	\int-ə-ˈræpt\ Verb	Middle English to stop or hinder by breaking in; to break the uniformity or continuity of; to break in with questions or remarks while another is speaking <i>Victoria tends to interrupt people who are not speaking about her or something she is interested in.</i>

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73. interpret \in-‘tər-prət\ Latin
Verb to explain or tell the meaning of: present in understandable terms; to conceive in the light of individual belief, judgment, or circumstance : construe; to represent by means of art : bring to realization by performance
A local spokesman from the tribe was used to interpret for the humanitarian organization representative.
74. lounge \-laʊnj\ Origin unknown
Verb to act or to move idly or lazily : loaf
My ideal vacation is to lounge on a beach and read books.
75. lozenge \läz^ənj\ From a French word
Noun small flat diamond-shaped medicated candy; especially : one variously flavored and sometimes medicated.
Mom gave me a lozenge to suck on to control my coughing.
76. judgment \jəj-mənt\ Middle English from Middle French from Latin, combining form
Noun a formal utterance of an authoritative opinion; an opinion so pronounced; a formal decision given by a court; the final judging of mankind by God; a comparing; a proposition stating something believed or asserted
Sometimes it is hard to not pass judgment upon people who are different from ourselves, but we must be tolerant and try.

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.

77. insistence \in-‘sis-tən(t)s\ Latin
Noun the act or an instance of insisting; the quality or state of being insistent: urgency
With his boss’s insistence, Don got on a plane to attend the meeting he knew would be a waste of time.
78. admonition \ad-mə-‘nish-ən\ Middle English from Middle French from Latin
Noun gentle or friendly reproof; counsel or warning against fault or oversight
He was given a bit of an admonition by his supervisor for showing up late for work.
79. tolerability \täl-(ə-)rə‘bil-ət-ē\ Latin
Noun capable of being borne or endured; moderately good or agreeable
My tolerability of the band wore thin when they started playing hard core head banging scream-o songs.

80. furiously	\ˈfyʊrēəslē\ \ˈfyʊrēəslē\ Adverb	The first part is from a Latin word that went through French before becoming English, the second part is an English combining form. an impassioned manner : angrily. <i>Jill worked furiously to finish the book report that was due the next day.</i>
81. adorable	\ə-ˈdɔr-əbəl\ Adjective	Middle French from Latin worthy of being adored; extremely charming <i>Who is this adorable child? She should be in the movies!</i>
82. diabolic	\dī-ə-ˈbäl-ik\ Adjective	Middle English from Middle French of, relating to, or characteristic of the devil : devilish <i>Adolph Hitler had a diabolic personality.</i>
83. skepticism	\ˈskɛp-tə-,sɪz-əm\ Noun	Latin with English combining form an attitude of doubt or a disposition to incredulity either in general or toward a particular object; doubt concerning basic religious principles : uncertainty <i>The group of citizens expressed a lot of skepticism toward the plan that was proposed to raise property taxes.</i>

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

84. presence	\ˈprez-əns\ Noun	From Latin to French to English the fact or condition of being present : the state of being within sight or call, at hand, or in attendance <i>Howard sent an invitation to Sarah requesting her presence at his piano recital.</i>
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**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.**

85. presents	\ˈprez-ənts\ Noun	Middle English plural of something presented : gift; to introduce; being in view or at hand; the present time; the present tense <i>Plural use – She asked that no one bring presents to her grandmother's 90th birthday party.</i>
86. adventurous	\əd-ˈvench-(ə)rəs\ Adjective	Middle English from Old French from Latin disposed to seek adventure or to cope with the new and unknown; characterized by unknown dangers and risks <i>The people who choose to sky dive are certainly more adventurous than I.</i>

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87. genuflect \ˈjɛn-yə-,flekt\ Latin
 Verb to bend the knee, to touch the knee to the floor or ground, especially in worship; to be servilely obedient or respectful: kowtow
The priest walked to the front of the chapel and performed a genuflect in front of the crucifix and said a quiet prayer.
88. horticulture \ˈhɔrt-ə-,kəl-chər\ Latin
 Noun the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants
Visiting the different gardens at the Dallas Arboretum is a wonderful way to see the true art of horticulture.
89. adversary \əd-və[®]-,ser-ē\ Middle English from Middle French from Latin
 Noun one that contends with, opposes or resists : enemy
Joey takes on the role of every one's adversary when it comes time to play tennis.
90. coincide \,kō-ən-'sīd\ Latin
 Verb to occupy the same place in space or time; to correspond in nature, character, or function; to be in accord or agreement, concur
My arrival at the airport just happened to coincide with the departure of my flight, which I was very late for.
91. geomorphic \,jē-ə-'mɔr-fik\ Latin
 Adjective of or relating to the form of the earth or a celestial body (as the moon) or its solid surface features
The geomorphic shape of the planet Earth is spherical.
92. aerate \ˈa(-ə)r,āt\ New World
 Verb to supply the blood with oxygen by respiration; to supply or impregnate (soil) with air; to charge with a gas
This spring we hired a company to come aerate our lawn with a big machine that pokes holes and leaves these little balls of dirt and grass behind.
93. microscopy \mī-krās-kə-pē\ Latin
 Noun the use of or investigation with the microscope
Microscopy allows doctors to work on minute body parts and in areas that are very difficult to reach and see with the eye.

**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.**

94. picture \ˈpɪkʃər\
Noun From Latin
a design or representation made by various means (as painting, drawing, or photography)
Lonnie's school picture was not very flattering.
95. monarch \ˈmɑːnərkwəl\
 \ˈmɑːnɑːrk\
Noun From Greek
a person who reigns over a major territorial unit (such as a kingdom) usually for life and by hereditary succession.
Lady Jane Grey was England's shortest-reigning monarch, ruling for only nine days.
96. aerodynamics \,ɑːr-ō-dī-ˈnɑːm-iks\
Noun New World
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.
97. phosphate \ˈfɑːs-,fɑːt\
Noun French
a salt or ester of a phosphoric acid; an organic compound of phosphoric acid in which the acid group is bound to nitrogen or a carboxyl group in a way that permits useful energy to be released; a phosphatic material used for fertilizers
If you have a pool, you may need to test for phosphate levels to make sure you do not need to add a chemical to the water to remove the phosphate.

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

98. roil \ˈrɔɪ(ə)l\
Verb Origin unknown
to make turbid by stirring up the sediment or dregs of; to stir up: disturb, disorder
The young boy loved to get a big stick and roil all the mud in the small pond in the back yard.

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.

99.	affect	\af-,eekt\ \ə-'fekt\ Noun	Middle French feeling; the conscious subjective aspect of an emotion considered apart from bodily changes.
		Verb	to produce a material influence upon or alteration in; to act upon so as to effect a response : influence <i>The accident had quite an affect on his willingness to drive.</i>

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.

100.	effect	\i-fekt\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French from Latin something that inevitably follows an antecedent; an outward sign; accomplishment; power to bring about a result; influence; result; outcome; a condition that necessarily and directly follows or occurs by reason of a cause <i>The law prohibiting women's right to vote was in effect until June of 1919.</i>
101.	maniac	\mā-nē,ak\ Noun	From Greek to Latin a person characterized by an inordinate or ungovernable enthusiasm for something. <i>Some considered Jack to be a maniac because of his unreasonable love for jumping off bridges with a bungee cord.</i>
102.	snafu	\sna-fü\ Noun	English confusion; middle; bring into a state of confusion; snarled <i>There was a bit of a snafu when Matt called Teresa to make a date with her, but called her by the wrong name the entire conversation.</i>

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.

103.	affinity	\ə-'fin-ət-ē\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French from Latin relationship by marriage; attraction ; an attractive force between substances or particles that causes them to enter into and remain in chemical combination; likeness based on relationship or causal connection <i>My daughter has an affinity for ice cream.</i>
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104.	telltale	\tel-,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>
105.	twilight	\twī-,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>
106.	distinguished	\dis-'tiŋ-(g)wɪsh'd\ Adjective	Middle French from Latin marked by eminence, distinction, or excellence <i>My date looked very distinguished in his tuxedo when he came to pick me up for the prom.</i>
107.	aficionado	\ə,fɪsh(-ē)-ə-'nād-,ō\ \ə,fɪs-ē-ə-'nād-,ō\ Noun	Spanish to inspire affection; devoted fan; <i>Braiden in a true sports aficionado and studying to be a sports announcer.</i>
108.	supplement	\'səplə,mənt\ \'səpləmənt\ 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>
109.	luxurious	\'lʌg-'zɦŭr-ē-əs\ \'lʌk-'shɦŭr-ē-əs\ Adjective	Middle English from French from Latin of, relating to, or marked by luxury; marked by or given to self-indulgence; exceedingly choice and costly <i>The Four Seasons Hotel is one of the most luxurious places to stay in the city.</i>
110.	agile	\'aj-əl\ \aj-īl\ Adjective	Old French from Latin marked by ready ability to move with quick and easy grace; mentally quick and resourceful <i>The old man was very agile for his age of 87 and moved about the factory instructing the young workers by showing them how to do their jobs.</i>

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111. perishable \ˈper-ish-ə-bəl\
 Adjective Middle English from Old French
 liable to perish; liable to spoil or decay
Peaches and raspberries are very perishable and should be eaten soon after purchase.
112. scholarship \ˈskälər,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.
Stephanie was awarded a music scholarship at a local university because of her high grades and beautiful singing voice.
113. agog \ə-ˈgäg\
 Adjective Middle French
 full of intense interest or excitement : eager
The children were agog looking at all of the new toys.
114. obscure \əbzˈkyŭr\
 \əbˈskyŭr\
 \äbˈskyŭr\
 Adjective Originally Latin, through French then English
 not readily understood : lacking clarity or legibility.
The history teacher loved to tell his class about random and obscure facts that he found horribly fascinating.
115. piano \pēˈa(,)nō
 Noun From Italian, which formed it from a Latin word
 a stringed percussion instrument having steel wire strings stretched over a sounding board that sound when struck by felt covered hammers operated from a keyboard and pedals that alter or modify the quantity and quality of sound produced.
Patti regretted that she never learned how to play the piano.
116. airy \ˈa(ə)r-ē\
 Adjective From Latin from Greek
 of or relating to air : atmospheric, lofty; unreal, illusory; being light and graceful in manner; open to the free circulation of air
This frosting is so light and airy, I don't know how she makes it this good!
117. 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
He came across as a very provincial man, but in reality he was highly intelligent and very well educated.

118. sanguine \ˈsɑŋ-gwən\
Adjective Latin to French to Middle English
blood red; consisting of or relating to blood; having blood as the predominating bodily humor; having the bodily conformation and temperament held characteristic of such predominance and marked by sturdiness, high color, and cheerfulness: confident; optimistic
We derive the English word sanguine to mean cheerful from the Latin term because healthy, cheerful people have blood in their cheeks.

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

119. aisle \ˈi(ə)l\
Noun Middle English from Middle French from Latin
the side of a church nave separated by piers from the nave proper; a passage separating sections of seats; a passage for inside traffic
The father of the bride had a small tear in his eye as he walked his only daughter down the aisle.

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

120. isle \ˈi(ə)l\
Noun Middle English from Old French from Latin
island
The Isle of Gibraltar is a British Territory located between the north end of the African continent and the south end of the EU.
121. nugget \ˈnʌɡet\
Noun This word is of an unknown origin
a solid lump; especially : a native lump of precious metal.
Rose wears a necklace with a gold nugget that her grandfather found while panning for gold in California.

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

122. either \ˈē-thər\
Adjective Originally from English
Could be confused with ether
being the one and the other of two; being one or the other of two.
I would like to have either a Porsche or a Mercedes.

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123.	twerp	\ˈtwɜrp\ Noun	Origin unknown a silly, insignificant, or contemptible person <i>That 5th grader is sure acting like a twerp today and frustrating his teachers.</i>
124.	tonsillitis	\ˈtän(t)-səl-līt-əs\ Noun	Latin inflammation of the tonsils <i>Your doctor may recommend removing your tonsils after several episodes of tonsillitis.</i>
125.	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>
126.	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>
127.	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>
128.	mundane	\ˌmən-ˈdān\ Adjective	Middle French to Middle English of, relating to, or characteristic of the world; characterized by the practical, transitory and ordinary: commonplace <i>The taxi cab driver passed the mundane hours of his job learning to speak French.</i>
129.	alpaca	\al-ˈpak-ə\ Noun	Spanish a mammal with fine long woolly hair that is domesticated in Peru and is probably a variety of the guanaco <i>Is there a difference between an alpaca and a llama?</i>
130.	llama	\ˈläm-ə\ Noun	Spanish any of several wild and domesticated South American ruminants related to the camels but smaller and without a hump, especially as a beast of burden and a source of wool <i>Yes, there is a difference between a llama and an alpaca.</i>

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131. tongue \ˈtʌŋ\
Noun Middle English
a fleshy movable process of the floor of the mouths of most vertebrates that bears sensory end organs and small glands and functions especially in taking and swallowing food and in man as a speech organ.
Don't ever stick your tongue to a flag pole when it is freezing outside.
132. altercation \ˈɒl-tər-'kā-shən\
Noun From Latin
a noisy heated angry dispute; noisy controversy
There was an altercation in the parking lot of the high school after the basketball game between the two rival teams.
133. flammable \ˈflam-ə-bəl\
Adjective Latin
capable of being easily ignited and of burning quickly.
Several years ago the government passed a law making it illegal to manufacturer children's pajamas out of flammable material.
134. decibel \ˈdes-ə-bəl\
Noun International Scientific Verbage
a unit for expressing the ration of two amounts of electric or acoustic signal power equal to 10 times the common logarithm of this ration; a unit for expressing the relative intensity of sounds on a scale from zero for the average least perceptible sound to about 130 for the average pain level; the degree of loudness
A jet airplane may produce over 95 decibels if you are next to the runway.
135. toward \ˈtō(ə)rd\
 \ˈtó(ə)rd\
 \ˈtw ō(ə)rd\
 \ˈtəw ō(ə)rd\
Preposition English
in the direction of : to a point approaching : along a course leading to : to the end or purpose of.
The ambulance is driving toward the scene of the accident.

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

136. altar \ˈɒl-tər\
Noun Middle English
a usually raised structure or place on which sacrifices are offered or incense is burned in worship; a table on which the Eucharistic elements are consecrated or which serves as a center of worship or ritual
In one of the small churches we visited while in Italy, the altar was hand carved from a tree that was once on the church property.

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

137. alter \’ól-tər\
Verb Middle English from Middle French
to make different without changing into something else;
to become different
I chose to alter my mother’s wedding dress to fit me and wear it for my own wedding.

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

138. alder \’ól-dər\
Noun Middle English from Latin
any of a genus of toothed-layered leaved trees or shrubs of the birch family growing in moist ground and having wood used by turners and bark used in dyeing and tanning
Alder is a popular wood to make into cabinets, but it is fairly soft and will dent or scratch easily.
139. breathing \,brēth-ŋ\
Adverb Middle English
the action of drawing air into and expelling it from the lungs
The expectant mothers were on the floor practicing their breathing with their delivery partners.
140. pigeon \’pijən\
Noun Originally Latin, went through French, then became English
a bird having a stout body with rather short legs and smooth and compact plumage.
It was so cute when my two-year old niece ran through the park trying to catch the pigeon.
141. duress \d(y)û-’res\
Noun Middle French to Middle English
forcible restraint or restriction; compulsion by threat; unlawful constraint
It was under duress the prisoner confessed to the armed bank robbery.
142. absence \’ab-sən(t)s\
Noun From Latin to French to English
the state of being absent
Jonathan’s mother had to write a note to excuse his absence at school.
143. mezzanine \’mez-ə-n-,ēn\
Noun French
a low-ceilinged story between two main stories of a building; the lowest balcony in a theater
Our tickets to Wicked were on the mezzanine level, row 3.

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.

- | | | | |
|------|------------|--|--|
| 150. | irrelevant | \ir,elevənt\
\ir,elevnt\
Adjective | English

not relevant : not applicable or pertinent.
<i>The subject of the weather is irrelevant to the matter at hand.</i> |
| 151. | annihilate | \ə-ˈnī-ə-,lā
Verb | Latin
to cause to be of no effect : nullify; o destroy the substance or force of; to regard as of no consequence; to cause to cease to exist
<i>Nuclear weapons could annihilate an entire country or region.</i> |
| 152. | obelisk | \ˈäb-ə- ,lisk\
\ ˈ ɔb-ə- ,lisk\
Noun | From Greek, to Latin to Middle English

an upright four-sided usually monolithic pillar that gradually tapers as it rises and terminates in a pyramid.
<i>The Washington Monument is the largest obelisk in the United States.</i> |
| 153. | rubella | \rū-ˈbel-ə\
Noun | Latin
German measles
<i>Most children are now immunized against rubella at birth.</i> |
| 154. | freckle | \ˈfrek-əl\
Noun | English
one of the small brownish spots in the skin that are usually due to precipitation of pigment and that increase in number and intensity on exposure to sunlight
<i>Her little nose was covered in one freckle after another.</i> |
| 155. | anthem | \ˈan(t)-thəm\
Noun | Middle English from Old French from Latin
a psalm or hymn sung antiphonally or responsively; a sacred vocal composition with words usually from the Scriptures; a song or hymn of praise or gladness
<i>There wasn't a dry eye in the house as the veteran sang the anthem, Battle Hymn of the Republic.</i> |
| 156. | breathe | \ˈbrēth\
Verb | Originally English
to draw air into and expel it from the lungs.
<i>During yoga class, Kim would teach her students how to breathe with their diaphragm.</i> |
| 157. | granary | \ˈgrān-(ə)rē\
Noun | Latin
a storehouse for threshed grain
<i>The farmers would meet down at the granary to check the current market price of their wheat grain, then sit and enjoy a visit with each other.</i> |

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158.	anxiety	\əŋ-'zī-ət-ē\ Noun	Latin painful or apprehensive uneasiness of mind usually over an impending or anticipated ill; fearful concern or interest; an abnormal and overwhelming sense of apprehension and fear marked by physiological signs such as sweating or increased pulse rate <i>I am sure there is a spelling bee contestant experiencing a bit of anxiety right about now.</i>
159.	treasure	\'trezhər\ \'trāzhər\ Noun	From Greek to French to Latin to English something of great worth or value. <i>The museum's greatest treasure is a recently unearthed dinosaur skeleton.</i>
160.	rigmarole	\'rig-(ə)mə-,rōl\ Noun	English confused or meaningless talk, a complex and ritualistic procedure <i>Let's do away with all of this rigmarole, and just tell me where you hid the diamonds.</i>
161.	ardor	\'ərd-ər\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French from Latin British variation ardour an often restless or transitory warmth of feeling; extreme vigor or energy; strong or burning heat : passion <i>During one scene of the movie, the couple expressed such ardor for one another I had to close my eyes.</i>
162.	virtue	\'vər(,)chü\ Noun	Latin, then French then English moral excellence : integrity of character : uprightness of conduct. <i>Sam lives by the adage that patience is a virtue, and he always seems calm and willing to wait it out, whatever it is.</i>
163.	interim	\'intərəm\ Noun	From Latin an intervening time : interval; a temporary or provisional arrangement. <i>Mrs. Bell has taken leave to have her baby; in the interim our teacher will be Mrs. Brady.</i>
164.	archetype	\'är-ki-,tīp\ Noun	Latin from Greek the original pattern or model of which all things of the same type are representations or copies; prototype <i>The archetype Disney princess has been an orphaned, helpless girl who must rely on a prince for her happiness.</i>

165. guard \gärd\
Noun From German to French to English
a person assigned to protect or oversee another : the act or duty of protecting or defending : the state of being protected : a defensive position.
Officer Redmond is a guard at the state prison.

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.

166. tutor \tüd·ər\
 \ty üd·ər\
Homonyms: tooter, Tudor
Verb teach, guide, or instruct usually on an individual basis and in a specific subject or for a particular occasion or purpose.
A retired teacher will tutor Hannah in math.

167. placebo \plə-sē-bōh\
 \plä-'chā-(,)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.
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.

168. microbiological \mī-krō-bī-ə-'lāj-i-kəl\
Noun International Scientific Verbiage
a branch of biology dealing with microscopic forms of life
Christie is a scientist and works in the microbiological laboratory at the university.

169. apology \ə'päləgē\
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.
Bob owed Wanda an apology for stepping on her toes while dancing.

170. credenza \kri-'den-zə\
Noun Italian from Latin
a sideboard, buffet, or bookcase patterned after a Renaissance credence; esp one without legs
You will find the letter on the left side of his credenza.

171. 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.
172. microorganism \ˈmī-(,)krō-ˈôr-gə-,niz-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.
173. amoeba \ə-ˈmē-bə\
 Noun Greek
 any of a large genus of naked rhizopd protozoans with lobed and never anastomosing pseudopodia, without permanent organelles or supporting structures, and of wide distribution in fresh and salt water and moist terrestrial environments
An amoeba has the ability to alter its shape by extending and retracting its pseudopods.

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.

174. hebetate \ˈheb-ə-tāt\
 Verb Latin
 To make dull or obtuse
Age may hebetate our sensitivity, but not our judgment.
175. analogy \əˈnal əjē\
 Noun From Greek to Latin
 resemblance in some particulars between things otherwise unlike; a comparison based on a resemblance.
Hilda was tired of her boss always using a football analogy during their staff meetings.
176. carcinogen \kär-ˈsinə-jən\
 \ˈkärs-ə-n-ə-,jen\
 Noun English
 a substance or agent producing or inciting cancer
Several radioactive substances are considered to be a carcinogen.
177. inadequate \ˈin-ad-i-kwət\
 Adjective English
 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.

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178. definitely \def-(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.
179. acquirable \ə-ˈkwī-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.
180. diarrhea \dī-ə-rē-ə\ Moved from Greek to Latin to Middle English
 Noun abnormally frequent intestinal evacuation with more or less fluid stools
After eating a bag of cherries, my sister had a very bad case of diarrhea.
181. pronunciation \prə,nən(t)-sē-ˈā-shən\ From Latin to Middle French to Middle English
 Noun the act or manner of pronouncing something
Mrs. Giles will give you the proper pronunciation for each of the words you will be asked to spell correctly.
182. pollutant \pəˈlütənt\ From a word that went from Greek to Latin to English
 Noun something that pollutes or contaminates
Oil in ocean water is a hazardous pollutant.
183. aromatic \ar-ə-ˈmat-ik\ Middle English
 Adjective of, relating to, or having aroma; fragrant; having a strong smell; odorous
I bought my son an aromatic room deodorizer so that his new roommates wouldn't smell his hockey gear quite so strongly.
184. entrepreneurs \än-trə-p(r)ə-ˈnærz\ French
 \än-trə-p(r)ə-ˈn(y)ũ(ə)rz\
 Noun plural – one who organizes, manages, and assumes the risks of a business or enterprise
As a gathering of entrepreneurs, the men and women thrived in their relationships to network and grow their new businesses.
185. hallucinatory \hə-ˈlūs-ə-n-ə,tōr-ē\ From Latin
 Adjective tending to produce hallucination; resembling, involving, or being an hallucination
Morphine, while a wonderful medication for pain management, has an hallucinatory side effect.
186. pilgrimage \ˈpɪlgrəmiʃ\ Was formed in French from a Latin derived French word plus a French combining form
 Noun a journey to visit a shrine or a holy place as a devotee.
Every year many Jews will make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem for Passover.

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187. ridiculous \re'dikyələs\
Adjective From Latin
fit or likely to excite ridicule : unworthy of serious consideration
: absurd, comical, funny, laughable, preposterous
*The suit that Mr. Reynolds had on was totally ridiculous
because it made him look like a clown with the big red bow tie
and suspenders.*
188. artifact \ärt-i-,fakt\
Noun Latin
a characteristic product of human activity, usually a hand-made
object representing a particular culture or stage of technological
development
*The archeologists have discovered artifacts from the Indians
that roamed the region hundreds of years before the English
settlers moved in.*
189. concession \kən-'sesh-ən\
Noun From Latin
the act or an instance of conceding; admitting a point claimed in
an argument; acknowledgement; a right to undertake and profit
by a specified activity
*The unsuccessful candidate will normally give a concession
speech when it is clear he or she has lost the election.*
190. secretary \sekrə,terē\
Noun From Latin
one employed to handle correspondence and manage
routine and detail work for a superior.
*My father has a secretary that can type very fast,
but she isn't very nice when she answers the telephone.*
191. elevator \elə,vād·ər|
Noun The first part of this word is from Latin, the second is an English
combining form.
a cage or platform and its hoisting machinery for conveying
persons or goods to or from different levels.
*The hotel has a glass elevator that runs up the center of the
thirty-five story building.*
192. ashamed \ə-'shāmd\
Adjective Middle English
feeling shame, guilt, or disgrace; feeling inferior or unworthy;
restrained by anticipation of shame
You should be ashamed of your self, behaving like that!
193. immensely \im-'en(t)s-lē\
Adjective French from Latin
marked by greatness esp. in size or degree : transcending
ordinary means of measurement; supremely good : excellent
The president was immensely popular.

194. wakefulness \ˈwāk-fəl-nes\ English
 Noun the state of being awake
Wakefulness is a daily recurring brain state and state of consciousness.

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.

195. sapiens \ˈsāp-ē-ənz\ Latin
Near homonym: sapience
 Adjective of or relating to, or being recent man as distinguished from various fossil men
Homo sapiens is another term for human beings.
196. aspire \ə-ˈspī(ə)r\ Middle English from Middle French from Latin
 Verb to seek to attain or accomplish a particular goal; ascend, soar
Gabby would aspire to be an Olympic gymnast.
197. envisioned \in-ˈvīz-ən-d\ English
 Verb to picture to oneself, past tense
I envisioned myself being much more effective in my weight loss diet.
198. farce \ˈfärs\ Originally Latin, went through French, then became English
 Noun a light dramatic composition of satirical or humorous form in which great latitude is allowed as to probability of happenings and naturalness of characters.
Lena has written a two-act farce inspired by her time working on a cruise ship.
199. unsightly \ən-sīt-lē\ English
 Adjective not pleasing to the sight, not comely
Please excuse the unsightly mess of my son's bedroom.
200. invariably \(')in-ˈver-ē-ə-blē\ English
 Adverb not changing or capable of change : constant
The meals at this restaurant are invariably delicious.
201. asylum \ə-ˈsīləm\ Middle English from Latin from Greek
 Noun 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
Some people in the area believe that the old, abandoned asylum is haunted by many long dead patients.

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202. substances \ˈsəb-stən(t)s-ez\ Middle English from Middle French
Noun fundamental or characteristic part or quality; practical importance; a physical material from which something is made or which has discrete existence : matter of particular or definite chemical constitution
A cigarette is made up of substances that are carcinogenic.
203. stomach \ˈstəm-ək\ Greek to Middle French to Middle English
Noun a dilatation of the alimentary canal of a vertebrate communicating anteriorly with the esophagus and posteriorly with the duodenum
Sarah called in sick from a stomach ache this morning.
204. 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.
205. separate \sepə,rāt\ Middle English from Latin
\se,prāt\
Verb to set or keep apart : detach
It is necessary to separate beta fish from each other or they will fight.
206. 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.
207. piercing \ˈpi(ə)rsɪŋ\ Middle English from French
Adjective penetrating : loud, shrill;
When I accidentally 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.
208. meretricious \ˌmer-ə-ˈtrɪsh-əs\ Latin
Adjective of or relating to a prostitute; tawdrily and falsely attractive; superficially significant
She seemed to be capturing attention from the men in a meretricious manner.
209. audacity \ò-ˈdas-ət-ē\ Middle English from Latin
Noun the quality or state of being audacious; intrepid boldness; bold or arrogant disregard of normal restraints; an audacious act
Don has the audacity to make comments that offend and incite anger in most everyone.

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210.	persuaded	\pər-swād-əd\ Verb	Latin to move by argument, entreaty, or expostulation to a belief, position or course of action; to plead with : urge <i>My dad was persuaded by the salesman to buy a new Harley Davidson, or so he told my mother.</i>
211.	cabbage	\ˈkabiʃ\ Noun	From a French word that became English a leafy garden plant distinguished by a short stem upon which is a crowded mass of leaves usually green but in some varieties red or purplish forming a dense globular head that is used as a vegetable. <i>A popular meal for Saint Patrick's day is corned beef with cabbage.</i>
212.	austere	\ó-ˈsti(ə)r\ Adjective	Middle English from Middle French from Latin From Greek stern and cold in appearance or manner; somber, grave; morally strict; giving little or no scope for pleasure; severe <i>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.</i>
213.	replica	\ˈrep-li-kə\ Noun	Latin a close reproduction or facsimile, especially by the maker of the original; copy, duplicate <i>When in Paris, I bought a replica of the Eiffel Tower to remember our trip.</i>
214.	syntax	\ˈsin-taks\ Noun	French from Latin connected or orderly system : harmonious arrangement of parts or elements; the way in which words are put together to form phrases, clauses, or sentences; the part of grammar dealing with this; syntactics as dealing with the formal properties of languages <i>Syntax is the set of rules that govern the structure of sentences.</i>
215.	contorted	\kən-ˈtō(ə)rt-əd\ Verb	Latin to twist in a violent manner; to twist into a strained shape or expression <i>Her face was contorted as she tried to deal with the pain of her broken leg.</i>
216.	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>

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217. awful \ˈɒfəl\
Adjective Middle English
inspiring awe : causing dread or terror : commanding reverential
fear or profound respect : extremely unpleasant, disagreeable,
or objectionable.
*Fargo, North Dakota, was an absolutely awful place to visit in
January; the food and weather were both awful.*
218. awesome \ˈɔ-səm\
Adjective New World, from Old English awe
expressive of awe; emotion in which dread, veneration, and
wonder are variously mingled; wondering
The Piano Guys' concert was awesome!
219. incompleteness \,in-kəm-ˈplēt-nes\
Adjective Middle English from Latin
not complete; lacking a part
I was struck by the intentional incompleteness of
*Michelangelo's sculpture as his statement of man's
transformation.*
220. contusions \kən—t(y)ü-zhənz\
Noun From Latin to Middle French to Middle English
plural - injury to tissue usually without laceration: bruise
*The victim was reported to have contusions and abrasions
around her neck from the attack.*
221. aviary \ˈā-vē,er-ē\
Noun Latin
a place for keeping birds confined
*The Tracy aviary in Salt Lake City is a wonderful place to see
many variations of our feathered friends.*
222. phaetons \fā-ət-ən\
Noun From the Greek Phaethon mythology God who drives his
sun-chariot through the sky
any of various light four-wheeled horse-drawn vehicles :
touring car
The tourists like to take phaetons through Central Park.
223. mustachioed \,məs-ˈtash-(ē)ōd\
Adjective From Greek to French
having a mustache : especially a large mustache
*The popular cowboy image is to be mustachioed, short hair
and a large cowboy hat.*
224. ebullient \i-ˈbŭl-yənt\
Adjective Latin
to bubble, to boil; agitate; characterized by exuberance
*The witches brew was ebullient in the cauldron, while a foul
smell rose with the steam into the dark night.*

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231. momentum \mō'mentəm\ From Latin
Noun 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.
The truck gained momentum as it rolled down the hill.
232. intractable \('in-'trak-tə-bəl\ Latin
Adjective not easily governed, managed, or directed ; obstinate; not easily manipulated
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.
233. assassin \ə-'sas-(ə)n\ Latin
Noun one who commits murder especially one that murders a politically important person either for hire or from fanatical motives
Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin of John F. Kennedy. Jack Ruby was the assassin of Oswald.
234. wrath \'rath\
Noun Middle English
strong vengeful anger or indignation; retributory punishment for an offense or crime
In the Bible the fall of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were manifestations of God's wrath.
235. mycological \,mī-kə-'lāj-i-kəl\
Adjective Latin
being of a branch of botany dealing with fungi; fungal life
The university's botany professor was a mycological expert who loved to spend time in the forests hunting for different species of mushrooms.
236. debris \də-brē\
Noun Middle French
the remains of something broken down or destroyed : ruins; an accumulation of fragments of rock
The Utah National Guard was called in to help with the debris cleanup in Southern Utah when a flash flood took out much of the city.
237. crepitate \,krep-ə-tāt\
Verb Latin
to make a crackling sound : crackle
The pillow would crepitate when moved, so the manufacturer needed to change some of the materials in the pillow.
238. atone \ə-'tōn\
Verb Middle English
Reconcile; to supply satisfaction for ; to make amends
The bishop asked that each of the boys in the Sunday school class come in for an interview and to see if they need to atone for any sins.

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239.	vicious	\ˈvɪʃəs\ Adjective	From Latin to French, then to English marked by violence or ferocity : fierce, sharp, wild. <i>Many people believe the Pit Bull dog breed to be naturally vicious, however this is not generally true of the breed.</i>
240.	viscous	\ˈvɪs-kəs\ Adjective	Middle English from Latin having or characterized by viscosity : the property of a fluid or semifluid that enables it to develop and maintain an amount of shearing stress dependent upon the velocity of flow <i>Tar is a very viscous product.</i>
241.	dumbwaiter	\ˈdʌm-ˈwɑːt-ər\ Noun	English a portable serving table or stand; a small elevator used for conveying food and dishes from one story of a building to another <i>Once my nephews found the dumbwaiter in our old house, we didn't see them for hours as they sent themselves from one level to another.</i>
242.	assimilation	\ə-,sɪm-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>
243.	ogre	\ˈō-gər\ Noun	French, from Latin <i>Orcus</i> a hideous giant of fairy tales and folklore that feeds on human beings <i>The ogre lived in a cave, too hideous and frightening to come out any time of day or night, except to feed on small children.</i>
244.	contain	\kən-tān\ Verb	From Latin to French to keep within limits : restrain, control; to have within : hold <i>The firemen worked to contain the fire so that it would not spread to the neighboring houses.</i>
245.	urgent	\ər ˈjʊnt\ Adjective	From Latin calling for or demanding immediate attention <i>The blood bank has an urgent need for type O positive blood.</i>
246.	acumen	\ə-ˈkyū-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>

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247.	whimsy	\ˈhwim-zē\ (alternate spelling whimsey) noun	unknown origin whim, caprice; a fanciful or fantastic device, object, or creation <i>The play is full of whimsy and humor.</i>
248.	surround	\səraʊnd\ Verb	From a Latin word that became French and then English. to be situated or found in all or various directions from a fixed point or in a ring about. <i>The Indians had a plan to surround the pilgrim's camp.</i>
249.	squeeze	\ˈskwēz\ Verb	Originally English exert pressure especially on opposite sides or parts of : Press together closely or tightly. <i>I hate it when my sister will squeeze the toothpaste tube in the middle instead of at the bottom.</i>
250.	abdicate	\ˈab-di-,kāt\ Verb	Latin to cast off : discard; to relinquish formally, to renounce a throne, high office, dignity, or function <i>Japan's emperor is ready to step down and abdicate his position.</i>
251.	revision	\ri vizh ən\ Noun	From Latin to French to English an act of revising; alteration <i>Thomas is on his third revision of his English essay.</i>
252.	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>
253.	continent	\käntənənt\ \käntən ent\ Noun	From Latin one of the great divisions of land on the globe; specifically: a large body of land differing from an island or a peninsula in its size and in its structure, which is that of a large basin bordered by mountain chains. <i>Antarctica is Earth's driest, coldest, windiest, highest, and least populated continent.</i>
254.	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>

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

255. missile \misəl\ From Latin
(homonyms: missal, missel, mistle)
Noun a self-propelling unmanned weapon such as a rocket or a robot bomb.
The fighter plane launched a missile to destroy the building.
256. massacre \ˈmas-i-kər\ Middle French
Noun the act or an instance of killing a number of helpless or unresisting human beings under circumstances of atrocity or cruelty; a cruel or wanton murder
As the pilgrims moved west to settle, there were many Indian camps that would fall to massacre by the hand of the military.
257. apoplectic \ap-ə-ˈplek-tik\ Latin
Adjective 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
The emergency room patient was admitted with apoplectic symptoms and treated immediately with intravenous TPA.
258. decrepit \di-ˈkrep-ət\ Middle English, from French, from Latin
Adjective wasted and weakened or as if by the infirmities of old age; impaired by use or wear: worn-out; fallen into ruin
The decrepit old mansion on the hill was said to be haunted.
259. prehensile \prē-ˈhen(t)səl\ From Latin to French
\ prē-ˈhen-sil\
Adjective adapted for seizing or grasping especially by wrapping around
The chameleon and the spider monkey both have a prehensile tail.

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.

260. applause \əpləʊz\ From Latin
Can be confused with applauds.
Noun approval publicly expressed by clapping hands.
After the applause subsided, the pop star continued to sing.
261. obvious \əb vē əs\ From Latin
Adjective being in the way or in the front: easily discovered, seen or understood.
It was obvious the child did not like his vegetables when he spit them out onto the floor.

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262.	eulogy	\yü-lə-jē\ Noun	From Greek a commendatory formal statement or set oration; high praise <i>After my grandfather's passing, his war buddies gave him a very nice eulogy at his funeral.</i>
263.	illegal	\il (l) ē gəl\ Adjective	From Latin to French not according to or authorized by law: not sanctioned by official rules. <i>The policeman explained to the driver that it was illegal to speed through a school zone.</i>
264.	bombastic	\bäm-'bas-tik\ Adjective	Middle English from Latin marked by or given to bombast : pompous, overblown, pretentious speech or writing <i>This presidential candidate is certainly bombastic, and most offensive to many voters.</i>
265.	consonant	\kän(t)sənənt\ Noun	From Latin one of a class of speech sounds characterized by constriction or closure at one or more points in the breath channel. <i>All David needed to end the poem was a word that started with a consonant other than F and rhymed with fricassee.</i>
266.	fleece	\flēs\ Noun	Middle English from Old English from Latin the coat of wool covering a wool-bearing animal, the wool obtained from a sheep at one shearing; any various soft or woolly coverings <i>My favorite winter coat has a fleece lining that keeps me very warm.</i>
267.	almost	\'öl-,mōst\ Adverb	From Middle English very nearly but not exactly or entirely <i>We almost won the game, it was very close.</i>
268.	commentary	\kämən terē\ Noun	From Latin a spoken description or series of observations accompanying a motion picture or other exhibition. <i>The sports commentator was describing the golfing action in a whisper so that he did not interrupt the golfer as he was making his putt.</i>
269.	itinerary	\ī-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>

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

270. piece \pēs\
Noun From Irish to Welch, to Latin to French to English
a part of a whole : fragment, portion; a period of time,
especially in brief.
*A piece of cloth from her baby blanket was used in the quilt
that her grandmother made for Anna's new baby.*

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

271. peace \pēs\
Noun Middle English from French from Latin
a state of tranquility or quiet; free from disturbance; a state of
security and order within a community
*Syria has not been able to enjoy a state of peace for many,
many years.*
272. accurate \ʹakyərət\
Adjective From Latin
correct : exact : precise.
*The detective prided himself on making accurate reports of
crime scenes.*
273. directory \də'rek tərē\
Noun Modern English from Latin
a book or collection of directions, rules or ordinances : an
alphabetical list (such as of names) : a body of directors.
*A phone book is a directory of names, addresses and phone
numbers that is listed alphabetically by last name.*
274. curtain \kərtən\
Noun From a Latin word that became French and then English
a piece of material that serves to screen, divide, protect,
conceal or decorate.
*I can't decide if I want the pink flamingo shower curtain or the
zebra design shower curtain.*
275. scruple \skrüpəl\
Noun From Latin through French then English
a moral principle that inhibits action.
Because of an ecological scruple, Kelly never buys bottled water.

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.

276. acclamation \ak-lə-'mā-shən\
Noun Latin
a loud eager expression of approval, praise, or assent; an
overwhelming affirmative vote by cheers, shouts, or applause
rather than ballot
*At the party's convention, the presumptive nominee was
officially nominated by acclamation.*

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.

277. acclimation \ak-lə-'mā-shən\ French from Latin
Noun physiological adjustment by an organism to environmental change : acclimatization
This geological layer was marked by a period of acclimation due to the rising temperatures in the region.
278. induce \in-'d(y)ūs\ From French to English
Verb to move by persuasion or influence; to effect or cause
The doctor wanted to induce the baby's delivery before it got too big for an easy delivery.
279. cyclone \'sī-,klōn\ Modified from Greek
Noun a storm or system of winds that rotates about a center of low atmospheric pressure clockwise in the southern hemisphere and counter clockwise in the northern, advances at a speed of 20 to 30 miles an hour, and often brings abundant rain: tornado
Dorothy and Toto were swept up by a cyclone and deposited in the Land of Oz.
280. affiliation \ə, filē'āshən\
 \a, filē'āshən\
Noun the state or relation of being attached as a member or branch.
Paula has a long-time affiliation with the YWCA.

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

281. clout \'klaût\ From Old English
Could be confused with the similar sounding cloud.
Noun a piece of cloth or leather : rag; a blow with the hand; to have pull or influence.
The senior senator has a lot of clout on the finance committee.
282. aggression \ə-'gresh-ən\
Noun a forceful action or procedure especially when intended to dominate or master; hostile, injurious or destructive behavior
When the dog started to show aggression toward the children he had to be adopted out to a new home.

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283.	athlete	\ˈath,lēt\ \ˈathə,lē\ Noun	From Greek to Latin one who is trained to compete either professionally or as an amateur in exercises, sports, or games requiring physical strength, agility, or stamina. <i>A professional athlete, like an NBA player, must be strict with his diet and exercise, and dedication to his sport.</i>
284.	financier	\ˈfinənˈsir\ \ˈfɒnənˈsir\ \fɪ nanˈsir\ Noun	From French a large-scale investor. <i>Mark's uncle, a New York financier, works on Wall Street.</i>
285.	rutabaga	\ˈrüd ə, bāgə\ Noun	From a word that went from Old Norse to Swedish a turnip commonly with a very large yellowish root that is used as food both for stock and for human beings. <i>Julie diced a rutabaga and added it to the vegetable soup she was making.</i>
286.	porcupine	\ˈpɔr-kyə,pɪn\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French from Latin any of a various relatively large rodents having stiff sharp erectile bristles mingled with the hair and constituting an Old World terrestrial family and a New World arboreal family <i>The dog tried to attack the porcupine, but ended up with quills in his nose and mouth instead.</i>
287.	fulfill	\fə(l)-fil\ Verb	From Middle English to make full; to put into effect : to measure up to : satisfy <i>To take an expedition to the North Pole would fulfill the scientist's wildest dreams.</i>
288.	adjudicate	\əˈjüde,kāt\ \əˈjüdē,kāt\ Verb	From Latin to hear and determine (as a litigated question) or decide in the case of (as a person) in or as if in court charged with the administration of law. <i>A council composed of students and teachers will adjudicate all reports of honor code violations.</i>
289.	vengeance	\ˈvenjən(t)s\ Noun	Originally Latin, through French before becoming English infliction of punishment in return for an injury or offense. <i>The defeated rebels howled with rage and fury and swore bloody vengeance.</i>

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

290. license preferred spelling
Variant Spelling : licence
 \ˈlɪs^ən(t)s\
 Noun From Latin to French to English
 permission to act : a right or permission granted in accordance with law by a competent authority to engage in some business or occupation, to do some act, or to engage in some transaction
In the State of Utah, it is legal for a 16 year old to get a license to drive, once they have met all the course work and testing criteria.
291. sophomore \ˈsɑːf-,mō(ə)r\
 \ˈsɑːf-,^əmō(ə)r\
 Noun From Greek
 a student in the second year at college or secondary school
My daughter is a sophomore at Utah State University.
292. address \əˈdres\
 \aˈdres\
 Noun From Latin to French to English
 a place where a person or organization may be communicated with : directions for delivery on the outside of an object (as a letter or package)
Be sure to put your return address on the letter to your pen-pal, just in case she has moved.
293. association \ə-,sō-sē-ā-shən\
 Noun Middle English from Latin plus an English combining form
 the act of associating; an organization of persons having a common interest: society; something linked in memory or imagination with a thing or purpose
There are many professional associations for almost every profession, for example: National Carwash Association and National Rifle Association.
294. brigadier \,brɪgəˈdɪr\
 Noun From an Italian word that passed through French to English
 an army, marine, or air force officer ranking just below a major general and above a colonel.
After the decisive battle in which he had a crucial role, Patton was promoted to brigadier.

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

295. height \hɪt\
 Noun Middle English
 the highest part : summit; the distance from the bottom to the top of something standing upright; the extent of elevation above a level

296. critical \ˈkrit-i-kəl\
Adjective *Get the measuring tape and measure the height of that bookshelf.*
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
The patient was moved from critical condition to serious after her fever went down.
297. absurd \əbˈsərd\
 \əbˈsərd\
 \əbˈzərd\
Adjective Came from French, which brought it from Latin
marked by an obvious lack of reason, common sense, proportion, or accord with accepted ideas.
For Tom to dress up like a mouse in order to teach his cat to catch mice was just absurd.

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

298. genus \ˈjē-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
A geranium is a widely distributed genus of plants having regular flowers without spurs and with glands that alternate with the petals.
299. pagoda \pəˈgōdə\
Noun a Far Eastern tower usually with roofs curving upward at the division of each of several stories and erected as a temple or memorial.
Chin went to the pagoda to attend the annual Chinese festival of flowers.

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

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

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301. adage \ad-ij\
Noun Middle French from Latin
a saying often in metaphorical form that embodies a common observation
Jack Lalanne lived by the adage, if man made it, don't eat it. He lived to be 96.
302. spatula \spach-(ə)lə
Noun Latin
a flat, thin, usually metal implement used especially for spreading or mixing soft substances, scooping, or lifting
I use a special spatula made just for frosting to decorate cakes.
303. westerly \wes-tər-lē\
Adjective or Adverb From Old English to Middle English
situated toward or belonging to the west; coming from the west
A westerly wind is blowing tonight and rain showers will most likely follow sometime in the morning.
304. pandemic \pan'demik\
Adjective Consists of a Greek part plus an English combining form
an outbreak of a disease occurring over a wide geographic area and affecting an exceptionally high proportion of the population.
A pandemic of typhoid fever in the fifth century B.C. diminished Athenian power.

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

305. knave \nāv\
Noun Old English
a boy servant; a man of humble birth or position; a tricky deceitful fellow
The queen had her knave follow her to assure her gown never dragged in the mud.
306. plaintiff \plānt-əf\
Noun Middle English from Middle French
one who commences a personal action or lawsuit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights; the complaining party in a litigation
The plaintiff is suing the convenience store because her coffee was too hot and it burned her mouth.
307. adorn \ə-dò(ə)rn\
Verb Middle English from Middle French from Latin
to furnish, to decorate especially with ornaments
I have a good friend who spends a week working to adorn her home for the Christmas holiday.
308. congestion \kən'jeschən\
Noun From French which formed it from Latin
a condition of overcrowding or overburdening.
The traffic congestion on Main Street made Mrs. Jones late for her meeting.

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309. momentary \ˈmōmənt,terē\ From Latin
 Adjective lasting a very short time : transitory.
My grandmother has momentary memory lapses when she will forget my name.
310. cynic \ˈsɪn-ɪk\ Latin
 Noun a fault-finding captious critic; one who believes that human conduct is motivated wholly by self-interest.
George is quite a cynic when it comes to politicians.
311. afloat \ə-ˈflōt\ Middle English
 Adjective or Adverb borne on or as if on the water ; being at sea; free of difficulties : self-sufficient
The newlyweds could barely stay afloat with their small income and paying for their student loans.
Wear a life jacket when out on the water in order to stay afloat.
312. thought \ˈthɒt\ Originally English
 Verb had as an opinion : believed.
Sue thought that the swim suit was too expensive for such a small amount of fabric.
313. wreckage \ˈrek-ɪj\ Scandinavian origin
 Noun the act of wrecking; the state of being wrecked; something that has been wrecked
The wreckage from the ship that ran into the reef is washing up
314. volume \ˈvɒlyəm\ Latin to French to English
 \ˈvɒl,yūm\
 Noun the degree of loudness or the intensity of a sound.
Mom told Joe to turn down the volume of the rap music he was listening to on his iPod.
315. sardine \sɑrˈdēn\ From a word that may have come from a Lydian geographical name that went into Greek, then Latin, then French
 Noun any of several small or immature fishes preserved for food.
One of grandpa's favorite snacks is a sardine on a saltine cracker.
on the shores of nearby islands.
316. alert \ə-ˈlɜrt\ Italian
 Adjective watchful and prompt to meet danger or emergency; quick to perceive and act
The lifeguard must stay alert at all times and not get distracted by cute boys at the pool.

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317. reprieve \ˈrɛprɪv\
 \rɛˈprɪv\
 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.
*Giving in to public pressure, the governor granted a reprieve to
the convict awaiting execution.*
318. mallard \ˈmælərd\
 Noun From French then English
 a common and widely distributed wild duck of the northern
 hemisphere that frequents shallow water and feeds by
 dabbling.
*Beth's favorite duck to feed at the pond is the mallard with the
green head.*
319. towel \ˈtaʊəl\
 Noun From Germanic, then French before becoming English
 a piece of absorbent cloth or paper often rectangular in shape
 for wiping or drying.
Ben forgot to take his towel to the pool and had to air dry.
320. amaryllis \ˌɑm-ə-ˈrɪl-əs\
 Noun New Language
 any of a genus of the family Amaryllidaceae, a bulbous African
 herb with showy umbellate flowers; a plant of any of several
 related genera
*My mother always gave her friends an amaryllis for
Christmas because they were so beautiful to watch bloom
for the many weeks to follow.*
321. caterer \ˈkædərər\
 Noun From an Anglo-French word that went into English plus an
 English combining form.
 one whose business is to arrange for and supervise all the
 details as to food and service for any social affair.
*The caterer is going to serve four types of salad, two kinds of
soup, a roast beef, barbeque chicken, and, best of all, four
different desserts at the company party.*
322. holiday \ˈhɒlə,də\
 Noun This word consists of two originally English elements
 a day on which one is exempt from one's usual labor or
 vocational activity.
*Halloween is my favorite holiday because I love all of the free
candy I get.*
323. affirmation \ˌɑf-ər-ˈmā-shən\
 Noun Middle English from Middle French from Latin
 the act of affirming : validate, confirm; a positive assertion; a
 solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury by a
 person who conscientiously declines taking an oath
*The bishop asked the congregation for its affirmation of the new
Relief Society presidency.*

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324.	wrongdoer	\rōŋ-'dü-ər\ Noun	English one that does wrong, especially one who transgresses moral laws <i>My advice: Do not grow up to be or date a wrongdoer.</i>
325.	litany	\lit ^ə nē\ Noun	Originally Greek, passed into Latin then French before English. a recital or chant having the resonant or repetitive qualities associated with a ritualistic repetition of prayers. <i>The lawyer walked into his office and began a litany of requests of his secretary.</i>
326.	podium	\pōd-ē-əm\ Noun	From Latin a low wall serving as a foundation : a raised platform as for an orchestral conductor or a public speaker. <i>The candidates each stepped up to the podium to deliver their speeches outlining their plans, if they win the election for president.</i>
327.	ardent	\'ärd ^ə nt\ Adjective	From Latin extremely loyal : devoted : faithful. <i>Molly is an ardent supporter of environmental causes.</i>
328.	squeegee	\'skwē-,jē\ Noun	unknown origin a blade of leather or rubber set on a handle and used for spreading, pushing, or wiping liquid material on, across, or off a surface <i>My favorite thing to do at the gas station is to scrub and squeegee off my windshield to remove the bugs.</i>
329.	authentic	\ə'thentik\ \ö'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>
330.	operate	\'äpə,rät\ Verb	From Latin, from German to perform a work or labor : exert power or influence : produce an effect. <i>Joe learned how to operate a forklift when he took the job at the warehouse.</i>

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

331.	goad	\gōd\ Noun	Middle English something that pricks like a spear; something that urges or stimulates into action : spur
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			<i>The crowd could goad the comedian in to telling joke after joke for what seemed like hours.</i>
332.	parable	\ˈparəbəl\ Noun	Went from Greek to Latin then French to English. a usually short fictitious story that illustrates a moral attitude or a religious principle. <i>Ellie's Sunday School teacher starts every lesson off with a parable.</i>
333.	oxygenate	\ˈäk-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>
334.	hiatus	\hīˈād 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>
335.	alderman	\ˈöl-dər-mən\ Noun	Middle English\ a person governing a kingdom, district, or shire as viceroy for an Anglo-Saxon king; a magistrate formerly ranking next below the mayor in an English or Irish city; a high ranking member of a county council or city legislative body chosen by election <i>Michelle Smith is currently an Alderman serving in the Chicago district ward 43.</i>
336.	extraneous	\ekˈst-rānēəs\ Adjective	From Latin existing or originating outside or beyond. <i>Lucy does not let extraneous noises bother her while she is studying.</i>
337.	residue	\ˈrezə,dü\ \ˈrezəˈdyü\ 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>
338.	vexation	\vek-ˈsā-shən\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French from Latin the act of harassing or vexing: troubling; the quality or state of being vexed: irritation; a cause of trouble: affliction <i>Grandpa says his arthritic back is his vexation; that bully, Arthur, is a vexation to the entire playground.</i>
339.	morbid	\ˈmôrbed\ Adjective	From Latin abnormally susceptible to or characterized by gloomy or unwholesome feelings. <i>People that find enjoyment pulling the legs off of bugs have a morbid sense of humor.</i>

340. pheasant \ˈfeɪzənt\
Noun Originally Greek, then Latin, then French before becoming English.
any of numerous large, often long-tailed, and brilliantly colored birds with legs adapted for running and scratching the ground where most of their food is found.
Uncle Larry's hunting dog flushed out a pheasant from the field.
341. ancestor \ˈæn,sestər\
Noun From Latin that became French and then English.
one from whom a person is descended and who is usually more remote in the line of descent than a grandparent.
In order to be a member in the DAR, you must prove you have an ancestor who fought in the American Revolution.
342. margin \ˈmɑːrjən\
Noun From Latin
a vertical blank column to the right or left of an area occupied or to be occupied by the main body of a printed or written text or by a group of illustrations on a page or sheet.
The English teacher requires a 1" margin on each side of the double-spaced, typed essay.
343. osculate \ˈɒs-kyə-,lāt\
Verb Latin
kiss, the act of kissing
The overprotective father told his daughter she was not able to osculate with a boy until she was 25 years old.
344. alliance \ə-ˈlī-ən(t)s\
Noun Middle English
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.
345. diagonal \dīəgənəl\
Adjective From Greek that passed into Latin
Running across from corner to corner.
The interior designer wants to use the tile floor with a diagonal pattern.

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

346. furor \ˈfjʊ(ə)r\
 \ˈfyö(ə)r\
Noun French from Latin
an angry or maniacal fit : rage, fury; a furious or hectic activity : uproar
The Syrian people are in a furor because of the recent releases of hazardous chemicals.

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347.	laundry	\ˈlɒndrē\ \ˈlændrē\ Noun	Originally English a collection of clothes or household linens to be washed. <i>Mike asked his mother if she would do his laundry when the basket was overflowing with dirty clothes.</i>
348.	matronly	\ˈmā-trən-lē\ Adjective	English having the character of or suitable to a matron : a married woman, a woman who supervises women or children <i>The dress alone made her look so matronly, but her hair was so old fashioned, she looked like my grandma.</i>
349.	avenge	\ə-ˈvenj Verb	Middle English to take vengeance for or on behalf of; to exact satisfaction for a wrong by punishing the wrongdoer <i>Inigo Montoya wanted to avenge the death of his father, who was killed by the six fingered man.</i>
350.	whetstone	\ˈhwet,stōn\ \ˈwet,stōn\ Noun	From Old English a natural or artificial rock that is used for sharpening tools which are used for cutting. <i>Peter still uses his grandfather's whetstone.</i>
351.	nuzzle	\ˈnəzəl\ Verb	From Old English work with or as if with the nose : root <i>Her new kitten will nuzzle up into Kate's neck and purr.</i>
352.	gossip	\ˈgäsəp\ Noun	From old English rumor, report, tattle, or behind-the-scenes information especially of an intimate or personal nature. <i>The popular girls liked to gossip about the girls on the pep squad.</i>
353.	axle	\ak-səl\ Noun	Middle English a pin or shaft on or with which a wheel or pair of wheels revolves <i>The old Jeep's axle broke when the owner took it four-wheeling on the Moab trail.</i>
354.	machination	\ˌmak-ə-ˈnā-shən\ Noun	Latin the act of machinating, a scheming or crafty action or artful design intended to accomplish some end <i>The young boy put his best machination skills to work just to help his unemployed mother put food on the table for his family, which usually involved a little thievery.</i>

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355.	rotisserie	\rōtisərə\	From French
	Noun		a cooking appliance fitted with a spit on which food is rotated over a source of heat. <i>Costco sells a very delicious rotisserie chicken.</i>
356.	conundrum	\kə'nəndrəm\	Unknown origin
	Noun		a puzzle or problem that is usually intricate and difficult to solve. <i>The new mayor spent weeks puzzling over the conundrum of how to balance the city's budget while maintaining its services.</i>
357.	ineffable	\in'efəbəl\	From Latin
	Adjective		incapable of being expressed in words : unutterable : indescribable. <i>Joey felt ineffable joy when his parents gave him a puppy.</i>
358.	heckle	\'he-kəl\	Middle English
	Verb		to harass and try to disconcert with questions, challenges, or gibes <i>The audience member continued to heckle the comedian to the point that the rest of the audience booed him.</i>
359.	abduct	\ab-'dækt\	Latin
	Verb		to lead away from; to draw away (as a limb) from a position near or parallel to the median axis of the body; to move apart <i>One of my favorite machines to use at the gym is the leg abduct weight machine.</i>
360.	lymphatic	\lim-'fat-ik\	Latin
	Adjective		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>
361.	indelible	\in'deləbəl\	From Latin
	Adjective		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>
362.	slurry	\slər-ē\	Middle English
	Noun		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>

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

363. abject \ab-,jekt\
Adjective Middle English from Latin
sunk to or existing in a low state or condition; cast down in spirit; showing utter hopelessness or resignation
The abject man had become homeless after he lost his job and his wife divorced him.

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

364. object \äb-jikt\
 \äb-jekt\
Noun Middle English from Middle Latin
something material that may be perceived by the senses; something mental or physical toward which thought, feeling, or action is directed; the goal or end of an effort or activity
The object of this lesson is that you should learn many new words and how to spell them correctly.
365. chronic \krän-ik\
Adjective French from Greek
marked by long duration or frequent recurrence; suffering from a chronic disease; always present or encountered: constantly vexing or troubling; being such habitually
My sister suffers from chronic headaches she calls migraines.
366. structure \sträk-chər\
Noun From Latin
the action of building : construction; something (like a building) that is constructed : construction.
The old structure is going to be renovated into condominiums.

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.

367. condemn \kän'dem\
 Near homonym: contemn
Verb From Latin
pronounce as ill-advised, reprehensible, wrong, or evil typically after definitive judgment and without reservation or mitigation.
Hali wanted to condemn the room-mate that ate her cookie dough without asking permission.
368. amorous \am-(ə)rəs\
Adjective Middle English from Middle French from Latin
strongly moved by love; being in love
The young newly weds were very amorous where ever they went together, as though they would not survive if they were not touching each other.

369. centipede \ˈsentə,pēd\
Noun From Latin
any various flattened elongated arthropods constituting the class Chilopoda, the body divided into a number of segments each bearing one pair of legs and being active, predatory, and chiefly nocturnal animals useful as destroyers of noxious insects.
The centipede can be found in deserts, rainforests, and the arctic tundra.
370. bodacious \bō-ˈdā-shəs\
Adjective Combining forms of English
outright, unmistakable; remarkable, noteworthy
“Dude, that is one bodacious snow storm going on out there.”
371. comparatively \kəm-ˈpar-ət-iv-lē\
Adjective Middle English from Middle French
of, relating to, or constituting the degree of comparison that denotes increase in the quality, quantity, or relation
Comparatively speaking, a Google search may net you more results than a Bing search.
372. anaconda \ˌan-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
The largest anaconda ever measured was almost 28 feet long with a girth of 44 inches.
373. sculpture \ˈskəlpchər\
\ˈskəlpshər\
Noun Went from Latin to English
a carved or molded stature or figure.
Karen bought a marble sculpture to put near the pool.
374. gangrene \ˈgɑŋ-,grēn\
Noun Greek
local death of soft tissues due to loss of blood supply
When gangrene set into his infected leg, it was necessary to amputate to prevent further infection spreading.
375. coffin \ˈkɒfɪn\
\ˈkæfɪn\
Noun From a Latin word that became French and then English
a box or chest in which a corpse is buried.
Dracula would sleep during the day in a coffin.
376. anarchy \ˈan-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
Turkey recently experienced a coup to over throw the current government, which could have caused a state of anarchy for the Turkish people.

384. hypochondriac \hī-pə-ˈkän-drē-,ak\ French from Greek
 Noun one affected by hypochondria, extreme depression of mind or spirits often centered on imaginary physical ailments
The old woman in emergency room #2 is a hypochondriac and seems to visit the hospital monthly with a new ailment.
385. celebration \seləˈbrāshən\ From Latin to French
 Noun 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.
This year's Thanksgiving celebration will be at Grandma's house in Illinois.
386. examine \igˈzamen\
 \egˈzamen\
 Verb inquire into systematically : investigate
The doctor wanted to examine his patient to see why she had such a high fever.
387. antagonism \an-ˈtag-ə-,ni-əm\ New World
 Noun opposition of a conflicting force, tendency, or principle; actively expressed opposition or hostility between factions
The antagonism toward the police that followed the shooting of the young black man had to be carefully dealt with before riots broke out.
388. mayonnaise \ˈmā-ə-,nāz\
 Noun French
 a dressing made of egg yolks, vegetable oils, and vinegar or lemon juice
Not everyone agrees, but I love mayonnaise on my hamburgers.
389. beautiful \ˈbyüdefəl\
 \ˈbyüdēfəl\
 Adjective marked by extreme physical attractiveness and loveliness.
Paris has some of the most beautiful architecture in the world.
390. rhubarb \ˈrü-,bärb\
 Noun Middle English from Middle French
 any of several plants of the buckwheat family having large leaves with thick succulent petioles often used as food
Strawberry rhubarb pie is my absolute favorite!
391. aorta \ā-ˈört-ə\
 Noun Greek
 the great arterial trunk that carries blood from the heart to be distributed by branch arteries through the body
He died very quickly due to an aneurism in his aorta.

The following word has two different acceptable spellings

392. aneurysm \ˈan-yə-,riz-əm\ Greek
also aneurism
Noun a permanent abnormal blood-filled dilation of a blood vessel resulting from disease of the vessel wall
He was treated in the emergency room for an aneurysm in his brain.
393. significant \sigˈnifikənt\ From Latin
Adjective having or likely to have influence or effect : important.
Japan’s bombing of Pearl Harbor had a significant effect on when America declared war.
394. repository \ri-pāz-ə-,tōr-ē\ Latin with an English combining form
Noun 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.
*Could you please take the collected books to the repository?
They will be sent to the homeless shelter children for Christmas.*
395. punctuation \,pəŋkchəˈwāshən\ From Latin
\,pəŋkshəˈwāshən\
Noun 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.
It can be very hard to understand the meaning of a text message when punctuation is not used.
396. aplomb \ə-pläm\
Noun French
complete and confident composure or self-assurance : poise
Cindy forced herself to walk into her new 7th grade class with aplomb and confidence.
397. guidance \ˈgīdᵘn(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.
The high school counselor will give the senior students guidance in applying for college scholarships.
398. bulletin \ˈbŭl-ət-ᵘn\
Noun From French
a brief public notice usually from an authoritative source : a brief news item intended for immediate publication or broadcast
A weather bulletin was just announced to watch for severe rain with flash floods in the canyons.

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399.	aseptic	\(')ā'sep-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>
400.	oblige	\ə'blīj\ 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>
401.	flagrant	\'flā-grənt\ Adjective	Latin conspicuously offensive, so bad as not to be ignored: gross, glaring; <i>The referee called the player for a flagrant foul when he purposely grabbed his opponent's face mask and threw him to the ground.</i>
402.	astronomical	\as-trə-'nām-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>
403.	inconceivable	\in-kən-'sē-və-bəl\ Adjective	New World not conceivable; impossible to comprehend; unbelievable <i>Vizzini kept saying "inconceivable" when the giant didn't think that it meant what Vissini thought that it meant.</i>
404.	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>
405.	velour	\və-lūər\ Noun	From French any of various fabrics with a pile or napped surface resembling velvet used in heavy weights for upholstery and curtains, and in lighter weighs for clothing. <i>My mother used to have the ugliest purple velour sweat suit that she would wear out to the grocery store.</i>

406. strabismus \strə-ˈbiz-məs\ From Greek
Noun condition of squinting; the inability of one eye to attain binocular vision with the other because of imbalance of the muscles of the eyeball
The TV detective always seemed to have a strabismus look that enhanced his mysterious character.
407. fallacy ˈfal-ə-sē\ From Latin
Noun a plausible reasoning that fails to satisfy the conditions of valid argument or correct inference.
Though Ben’s argument may seem credible, it is pure fallacy.
408. consistent \kən-ˈsis-tənt\ Latin
Adjective marked by harmony, regularity, or steady continuity: free from variation or contradiction
The key to good puppy training is consistent reinforcement for proper behavior.
409. omniscient \ämˈnishənt\ From Latin
Adjective having infinite awareness, understanding and insight : knowing all things.
Many people believe in an omniscient Deity.
410. harlequin ˈhär-li-kwən\ From French
Noun a character in comedy and pantomime with a shaved head, masked face, variegated tights, and wooden sword: buffoon
John played the harlequin in the school play, he even shaved his head for the part.

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.

411. adieu ˈəˈdiu\ From Latin-derived French
Homonym: ado
Interjection used to express farewell
“Adieu, my friends!” called Jack as he left.
412. yearling ˈji(ə)r-liŋ\ Middle English
Noun one that is a year old: as an animal one year old or in the second year of its age.
The racehorse is a yearling the year after the year in which it was foaled.
413. commensurable \kə-ˈmen(t)s(-ə)-rə-bəl\ From Latin
Adjective having a common measure: divisible by a common unit an integral number of times; commensurate
In mathematics, two non-zero real numbers a and b are said to be commensurable if a/b is a rational number.

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414. disastrous \diz'as-trəs\
 \dis'as-trəs\
Adjective Originally a Greek word that passed into Latin
 attended by or causing suffering or disaster : calamitous
 *A violent windstorm was disastrous and caused many roofs to
 blow apart and fences to fall, not to mention the trees it took
 out.*
415. theory \'thēərē\
 \'thirē\
 \'thērē\
Noun From Greek
 a belief, policy, or procedure proposed or followed as the basis
 of action.
 *The educational system is based on the theory that all children
 want to learn.*
416. lobbyist \'lābēəst\
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.
 *The oil producing company employed a lobbyist to convince the
 legislature to increase the allowed miles per gallon on large
 trucks.*
417. commiserate \'kə-'miz-ə-,rāt\
Verb Latin
 to feel or express sorrow or compassion for: to feel or express
 sympathy
 *The therapy group gathered every month to commiserate over
 their lost loves.*
418. reassurance \'rē-ə-'shūrən(t)s\
Noun From Latin to Old French to Middle English
 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.*
419. eavesdropper \'ēvz,dräpər\
Noun The first part of this word is originally Latin word, and the
 second part is an English combining form.
 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.*
420. 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
 *The carburetor in my old green Ford would not work well,
 resulting in the fact I couldn't get the car started.*

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421. 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.
422. vault \vólt\
Noun From Latin to French then to English
an arched structure of masonry usually forming a ceiling or roof
: an arched or dome shaped structure; a room or compartment for the safekeeping of valuables : a burial chamber
Melissa put her ring in the vault in her hotel room so that she would not lose it while at the beach.
423. prognosticate \präg-'näs-tə-,kāt\
Verb Middle English from Middle French
to foretell from signs or symptoms: predict, foretell
A weatherman's job is to prognosticate what will happen with the weather in the future.
424. corridor \kórədər\
\kärədər\
\kórə,dor\
Noun From Latin, then Italian and the French
a usually covered passageway; especially : one in to which compartments or rooms open, as in a hotel or on certain types of trains.
Kelly stepped out of his hotel room and walked down the corridor to the stairway when the fire alarm went off.
425. billabong \bil-ə-bóŋ\
Noun Australian
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
426. quadruplicate \kwä-'drū-pli-kət\
Verb Latin
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.
427. saturation \sach-ə-rā-shən\
Noun Latin
the act of saturating; the state of being saturated; a state of maximum impregnation; chromatic purity; supplying of a market with all the goods it will absorb
Just when you think the cell phone market has reached full saturation, a new phone is introduced that everyone wants.
428. embroider \em'bróidər\
Verb From a French word that became English
ornament with needlework.
Grandmother likes to embroider flowers on towels and aprons.

429. altitude \ˈaltə,tüd\
Noun From a word that went from Latin to English
position at a height
When the airplane suddenly lost altitude, everyone's drinks went flying.
430. biodegradable \bī,ō-di-grād-ə-bəl\
Adjective English
capable of being broken down into innocuous products
by the action of living things
Most plastic bags used today are still not biodegradable and add to the problems in our landfills.
431. rheumatism \rū-mə-,tiz-əm\
Noun Latin from Greek
any of various conditions characterized by inflammation or pain
in muscles, joints, or fibrous tissue
The old medicine men sold all kinds of brews that purported to relieve rheumatism pain.
432. cabinet \ˈkabnet\
\ˈkabənət\
Noun From French
an upright case or cupboard-like repository.
My aunt has a cabinet just for her fine china and crystal.
433. harness \ˈhärnes\
Noun From a word from Old Norse to French to English
the gear or tackle other than a yoke of a draft animal (as a
horse, dog or goat)
The bells on the harness of the horse pulling the carriage through Central Park jingled loudly when the driver shook the reins.
434. cajolery \kəˈjōlərē\
Noun From French
the act or practice of alluring or inducing by soft words or
flattery.
After much cajolery, the kitten finally came down from the tree.

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.

435. reverse \riˈvərs\
Similar to revers
Verb From Latin
to turn completely about in position or direction : to turn upside
down : to cause to go in the opposite direction.
In order to get out of the driveway, I have to put the car into reverse.
436. purported \ˈpər-,pō(ə)rt-ed\
Adjective Middle English from French
meaning conveyed, professed or implied: reputed, rumored
The new herbal medicine is purported to help the patient lose up to 50 pounds.

437. romanticize \rō-'mant-ə-,sīz\ French
Verb to make romantic : treat as idealized or heroic; to present details, incidents, or people in a romantic way
Poets often romanticize war on behalf of the art.
438. encore \än,kör\
\äŋ,kör\
Noun the further appearance of a performer or an additional performance requested by an audience.
The audience was so thrilled by the singer's performance that they cheered and hollered for an encore.
439. monopolize \mə'näpə,līz\
Verb From a Greek word that passed into Latin, the second part is from an English combining form.
have or get the exclusive privilege of the means of dealing in or the exclusive possession of : engross the whole of.
Alec will monopolize the television for hours while he plays on the Playstation.
440. selenium \sä-'lē-nē-əm\
Noun Latin from Greek
a nonmetallic element that resembles sulfur and tellurium chemically, is obtained chiefly as a by-product in copper refining, and occurs in allotropic forms of which a gray stable form varies in electrical conductivity with the intensity of its illumination and is used in electronic devices.
Selenium is a chemical element with symbol Se and atomic number 34.
441. casserole \kasə,rōl\
\kazə,rōl\
Noun Originally Greek, passed into Latin, then Old Provençal and then French before becoming English.
a vessel of earthenware, glass, or metal usually having a cover and a handle or a separable holder of metal in which food may be baked and served.
Joanne really hated the tuna and noodle casserole her mother would make, but did not have the nerve to tell her.
442. quantum \kwänt-əm\
Noun From Latin
quantity : amount : portion; one of the very small increments or parcels into which many forms of energy are subdivided; one of the small subdivisions of a quantized physical magnitude
The college introductory course for quantum mechanics is all mathematical theory instruction.
443. shepherd \shép-ərd\
Noun Middle English from Old English
one who tends sheep
The shepherd wandered for hours trying to find the little lost lamb.

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444.	mildew	\mil,dü\ \'mil,dyü\ Noun	Originally English a superficial usually whitish growth produced on various forms of organic matter and on living plants by fungi. <i>The books that were stored in the basement were damaged from mildew.</i>
445.	population	\,päpyə'lāshən\ Noun	From Latin the whole number of people or inhabitants occupying a specific geographical locality. <i>The city's population has doubled over the last 25 years.</i>
446.	supine	\sü-'pīn\ Adjective	Latin lying on the back or with the face upward; exhibiting indolent or apathetic inertia or passivity <i>The dentist laid me back in a supine position in order to work on my sore tooth.</i>
447.	semifinal	\,se,mē'fīn ^ə \ \,se,mī'fīn ^ə \ \,semi'fīn ^ə \ Adjective	The first part of this word is from an originally Latin element that then became an English combining form, and the second part is from a Latin word that became French before English Next to the last. <i>Selina reached the semifinal round in the tennis tournament.</i>
448.	indisputable	\,in-dis-'pyüt-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>
449.	tetrahedral	\,te-trə-'hē-drəl\ Adjective	Latin being a polyhedral angle with four faces; relating to, forming or having the form of a tetrahedron <i>In the Methane molecule, the shape of the orbitals is tetrahedral.</i>
450.	moccasin	\'mäk,ə,sən\ Noun	Algonquian Origin a soft leather heelless shoe or boot with the sole brought up the sides of the foot and over the toes where it is joined with a puckered seam to a U-shaped piece lying on top of the foot. <i>The tourist visiting the Indian reservation thought the bead work on the moccasin was the most beautiful she had ever seen.</i>
451.	avenue	\'avə,nü\ \'avə,nyü\ Noun	From Latin to French a city street especially when broad and attractive. <i>Fifth Avenue is a very popular shopping area in New York City.</i>

452. chauvinism \ʃhō-və-,nizəm\ French
Noun excessive or blind patriotism; undue partiality or attachment to a group or place to which one belongs or has belonged; an attitude or superiority toward members of the opposite sex.
Equal Rights laws have been passed in order to protect women from male chauvinism in the work place.
453. spontaneously \spān-ˈtā-nē-əs-lē From Latin
Adverb acting or activated without deliberation, with lack of prompting
impulsive : instinctive
Blinking normally occurs spontaneously.
454. diamond \ˈdīmənd\
\ˈdī,əmənd\
Noun native crystalline carbon that is usually nearly colorless and is highly valued as a precious stone; a square or rhombus-shaped figure oriented with the long diagonal vertical; a baseball infield.
My sister got a diamond engagement ring for Christmas.
455. strengthen \ˈstreŋθən\
\ˈstren(t)θən\
Verb give added physical force or vigor to.
Athletic trainers will work to strengthen athlete’s muscles in order to help them avoid injury while engaged in their sport.
456. tolerant \ˈtälərənt\
Adjective showing understanding or leniency for conduct or ideas differing from or conflicting with one’s own.
The mother dog is very tolerant of all seven of her puppies while they are trying to eat and play at the same time.
457. immature \im,məˈtûr\
\im,məˈtyûr\
\im,məˈchûr\
Adjective lacking complete growth, differentiation, or development.
Now that Jane is a first grader, she can see how immature the kindergartners are.
458. heifer \ˈhef-ər\
Noun Middle English from Old English
a young cow, one that has not had a calf
The rodeo has a section where young cowboys and cowgirls can rope a small heifer.
459. strategic \strə-tē-jik\
Adjective From Greek
of, relating to, or marked by strategy; of great importance within an integrated whole or to a planned effect.
The drones the military use can fly over strategic locations and bomb without putting any pilots at risk.

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460. initial \in-ish-əl\
Noun From Latin
the first letter of a name; a large letter beginning a text or a division or paragraph.
The lawyer asked the client to initial each page of the testimony with the initial of her last name.
461. legitimacy \li-'jit-ə-mə-sē\
Noun Middle English from Latin
the quality or state of being legitimate, lawfully begotten
The judge asked the lawyer to vouch for the legitimacy of the witness.
462. faucet \'fōset\
\'fäset\
Noun From a Latin word that became French then English
a fixture for drawing a liquid from a pipe, cask, or other vessel.
The kitchen faucet is leaking a small, non-stop trickle of water.
463. luxury \'ləkshərə\
\'ləgzhərə\
Noun From Latin that became French then English
a nonessential item or service that contributes to self-indulgent living.
Having a pedicure certainly feels wonderful, but to most it is a luxury.
464. centennial \sen'tenēəl\
\sen'tenyəl\
Noun From a Latin element plus another Latin element that had become English.
a 100th anniversary or its celebration.
Ulysses S. Grant was president when the United States of America celebrated its centennial.

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.

465. palatable \'palet,əbəl\
Adjective The first part of this word is from an element of Etruscan origin that went into Latin and then English, the second part is an English combining form.
agreeable to the taste : appetizing
Ned dislikes broccoli but finds it palatable if it is topped with melted cheese.
466. marriage \'marij\
\'merij\
Noun From French to English
the state of being married : the mutual relation of husband and wife.
The key to a successful marriage is mutual love and respect.

467. metamorphism \,met-ə-'môr-,fiz-əm\ Greek
 Noun a change in the constitution of rock; a pronounced change effected by pressure, heat, and water that results in a more compact and more highly crystalline condition
There are three types of metamorphism: contact, dynamic, and regional.
468. blasphemy \ˈblas-fə-mē\ From Latin
 Noun the act of insulting or showing contempt or lack of reverence for God; the act of claiming the attributes of deity; irreverence toward something considered sacred or inviolable
Someone broke into the church and spray painted the pulpit and stole the baby Jesus, an act of total blasphemy.
469. migraine \ˈmī,grān\ Originally Green, then Latin, then French
 Noun an episode or attack of a condition marked by recurrent usually unilateral severe headache often accompanied by nausea and vomiting and followed by sleep.
When Carol gets a migraine, she may stay in bed for several days before she feels better.

The following word had two possible spellings

470. ukulele \,yū-kə-'lā-lē\ Hawaiian
Alternate spelling: ukelele
 Noun a small guitar of Portuguese origin popularized in Hawaii in the 1880s and strung typically with four strings
Tiny Tim was made famous when he played the ukulele and sang "Tiptoe through the Tulips" on the Ed Sullivan show.
471. bridesmaid \ˈbrīdz-mād\ Middle English
 Noun a woman attendant of a bride; one that finishes just behind the winner
Kayla was tired of always being a bridesmaid and never the bride.
472. ulcerous \ˈʊls-(ə)rəs Middle English from Latin
 Adjective being or marked by an ulceration; affected with or as if with an ulcer
In the autopsy, they found the patient's stomach and large intestine were highly ulcerous, many must have been bleeding.
473. cellulose \ˈselyə,lōs\ The first part of this word was Latin then became French, the second part is an English combining form.
 Noun any of several fibrous substances constituting the chief part of the cell walls of plants and of many fibrous products.
Most household sponges are made of cellulose.

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.

482. ingenuous \in-jen-yə-wəs\ From French
 Adjective showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness; lacking craft or subtlety.
When she thought it would get her out of doing her lessons, my little sister would show her ingenuous side so that my dad would help her get it finished.
483. aureate \’ôr-ē-ət\ English
 Adjective of a golden color or brilliance; marked by grandiloquent and rhetorical style
Aureate has moved over time from the use of golden to resplendent.
484. bargain \’bärgen\ Originally Germanic that became French before English
 Verb Hagggle especially over a purchase price.
Sally was so embarrassed when her mother wanted to bargain with the child selling lemonade.
485. chemical \’kemekəl\ From Greek to Arabic to Latin to French
 Adjective relating to applications of a science that deals with the composition, structure, and properties of substances and of the transformations that they undergo.
The professor is searching for something more exciting than mixing vinegar and baking soda to demonstrate a chemical reaction in the science lab.
486. neuromuscular \,n(y)ûr-ō-’mäs-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.
487. fiend \’fēnd\ From Old English
 Noun a person of great wickedness or maliciousness ; a person devoted to a pursuit or study.
Every cartoon hero has a cartoon fiend that he must defeat in order to save the world.
488. menorah \mə-’nōrə\ Hebrew
 Noun a candelabrum used in Jewish worship
We light a menorah at Hanukkah as part of our family tradition.

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489.	exhaust	\ig'zɔst\ \eg'zɔst\ Noun	From Latin an arrangement for withdrawing undesirable fumes, dusts, or orders from an enclosure (as a factory room or kitchen). <i>It is a good thing the stove has an exhaust fan over it because mom burns the dinner quite often.</i>
490.	apprentice	\ə'prentes\ 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>
491.	labyrinth	\labə,rin(t)th\ Noun	From a probably Carian word that went into Greek then Latin and then English a maze in a park or garden formed by paths separated by high thick hedges. <i>Christina was the first person in her class to reach the middle of the labyrinth at the Governor's Palace in Colonial Williamsburg.</i>
492.	diesel	\dē-zəl\ \dē-səl\ Noun	Named for Rudolf Diesel a vehicle driven by a diesel engine <i>Most big 18-wheeler trucks are diesel, and run on diesel fuel.</i>
493.	incapable	\in'kəpəbəl\ 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>
494.	plague	\plāg\ Noun	Middle English from Middle French a disastrous evil or affliction : calamity; an epidemic disease causing a high rate of mortality : pestilence; a virulent contagious febrile disease that is caused by a bacterium <i>The Black Plague, also called the Black Death, killed and estimated 75 to 200 million people in the 1300's.</i>
495.	spiritually	\spir-ich-(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>

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496. differentiate \dif-ə-ˈren-chē-āt\ From Middle English
 Verb to obtain the mathematical derivative of : to mark or show a difference in; to express the specific distinguishing quality of : discriminate
It is a challenge to differentiate the difference between the identical triplets.
497. elegant ˈelegənt\
 ˈelēgənt\
 Adjective From Latin
 characterized by tasteful richness especially of design or ornamentation : luxurious or sumptuous in a refined way.
Miss America was wearing the most elegant formal dress made of blue satin.
498. plantain ˈplɑnt-əˈn\
 Noun Spanish from Latin
 a banana plant; the angular greenish starchy fruit of the plantain that is a staple food in the tropics when cooked
Do not confuse a banana with a plantain, they taste nothing alike.
499. curfew ˈkər(,)fyü\
 Noun From two Latin words that became French and then English
 the stated hour usually of the evening at which persons (as juveniles, military personnel, or other specified classes) must be off the streets or at which business establishments or places of assembly must be closed.
Megan has a curfew of 11:00 p.m. on weekends.
500. rapacious ˈrə-ˈpā-shəs\
 Adjective Latin
 excessively grasping or covetous; living on prey; ravenous
The football team will eat their post-workout dinners in a most rapacious manner.