



How to Study for Round Two of the Preliminaries of the 2019 Scripps National Spelling Bee

Think twice before printing this guide: The 2019 Round Two Study Guide is 88 pages long. We recommend using it as a digital resource rather than a printed resource.

Instead, print the 2019 Round Two Study Words to use as your practice list. Learning these words will give you the best chance to show off your talent during Round Two.

Your Round Two vocabulary question in the Preliminaries Test and your Round Two onstage spelling word will both come from the 2019 Round Two Study Words, available to download when you are logged in to spellingbee.com.

Do you have questions about a word's pronunciation, origin, part of speech, definition or use in a sentence? That information is waiting for you in this Study Guide. All you need to do is:

1. Hit Ctrl+F (PC) or Command+F (Mac).
2. Type the word you are looking for into the search box.

If you would like further study practice, the Round Two Study Tool is also available to you when you are logged in to spellingbee.com. The Round Two Study Tool offers online spelling and vocabulary quizzes for all the words that are contained in this Round Two Study Guide.

One quick reminder: The only study resource for Round One and Rounds Three and higher is Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2018, Merriam-Webster (<http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com>).

Happy studying!

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|----|--------------------|---|--|
| 1. | abattoir | \ 'abət.wär \
[\ 'abət.wór \] | <p>This word's elements came from French, which took them from Latin.</p> <p>(a noun)</p> <p>an establishment where animals are butchered for market : a slaughterhouse.</p> <p><i>The abattoir supplied many supermarkets with meat products.</i></p> |
| 2. | abeyance | \ ə'bēən(t)s \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | <p>The first part of this word was originally Latin and then became French, and the second part is an English combining form.</p> <p>(a noun)</p> <p>cessation or suspension (as of a customary practice).</p> <p><i>The Scripps National Spelling Bee went into abeyance during the later years of World War II.</i></p> |
| 3. | abnegation | \ .abni'gāshən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | <p>This word is from Latin.</p> <p>(a noun)</p> <p>renunciation or denial.</p> <p><i>Monasticism involves the disciplining, limitation or abnegation of the material aspects of human life.</i></p> |
| 4. | acidulous | \ ə'sijələs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | <p>This word is from Latin.</p> <p>(an adjective)</p> <p>sharp in taste or manner : biting : caustic.</p> <p><i>Gertie's acidulous op-ed column never fails to inflame at least a few readers.</i></p> |
| 5. | acotyledon | \ .āk.kätə'lēd'n \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | <p>This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French.</p> <p>(a noun)</p> <p>a plant without seed leaves.</p> <p><i>The fern is a typical acotyledon.</i></p> |
| 6. | acrimonious | \ .akrə'mōnēəs \
[\ .akrə'mōnyəs \] | <p>The first part of this word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.</p> <p>(an adjective)</p> <p>caustic, biting or rancorous especially in feeling, language or manner : bitter.</p> <p><i>Janice's criticism was constructive, not acrimonious.</i></p> |
| 7. | acuminate | \ ə'kyūmənət \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | <p>This word is from Latin.</p> <p>(an adjective)</p> <p>tapering to a slender point : pointed.</p> <p><i>Steve found one of his parakeet's acuminate tail feathers on the floor.</i></p> |

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8. **adenoiditis** \ ˌadə.nɔɪ'dɪtəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of two originally Greek elements.
 (a noun)
 inflammation of the enlarged masses of lymphoid tissue at the back of the pharynx.
 *The doctor hoped to treat Albert's **adenoiditis** without resorting to surgery.*
9. **adiabatic** \ ˌɑːdiə'batɪk \
 [\ ˌɑːdɪə'batɪk \] This word is from Greek.
 (an adjective)
 occurring without loss or gain of heat by the substance concerned.
 *Thermos bottles provide temporary **adiabatic** storage of hot or cold beverages.*
10. **adipose** \ ˈɑːdɪ.pəʊs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of a perhaps originally Greek part that passed into Latin plus an originally Latin part.
 (an adjective)
 of or relating to animal fat : fatty.
 *The body draws upon **adipose** tissue when needed nutrients are not otherwise present.*
11. **adonize** \ ˈɑːdɒ.nɪz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] Originally from a Greek name, this word came to English from French.
 (a verb)
 to beautify — usually used of a man.
 *Reginald thought that a little Dapper Dan, his best plaid shirt, and white winklepickers would sufficiently **adonize** him for his date with Destiny.*
12. **Adriatic** \ ˌɑːdrɪ'ætɪk \
 [\ ˌɑːdrɪ'ætɪk \] This word is from an Italian geographical name that passed into Latin.
 (an adjective)
 of or relating to the sea that lies east of Italy.
 *There are more than 1,200 **Adriatic** islands, of which 69 are inhabited.*
13. **afflatus** \ ə'flætəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 a divine imparting of knowledge or power : inspiration.
 *Most art students are familiar with Michelangelo's painting on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel depicting the **afflatus** from God to Adam.*
14. **aficionado or aficionado** \ ə.fɪʃə'nædɔ \
 [\ ə.fɪʃə'nædɔ, ə'fɛsə'nædɔ \] This word went from Latin to Spanish before becoming English.
 (a noun)
 an ardent follower, supporter or enthusiast : fan.
 *Morgan was such an **aficionado** of The Hunger Games that she took up archery as a hobby.*

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15. **agua fresca** \ 'ägwə'freskə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from American Spanish.
 (a noun)
 a beverage consisting of water and sugar with fruits, grains or seeds added for flavoring.
*Laylani served her guests tacos and hibiscus **agua fresca** on the patio.*
16. **Airedale** \ 'er.däl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from an English geographical name.
 (a noun)
 a large terrier with a wiry black or black and tan coat.
*Shantha's **Airedale** is registered with the American Kennel Club.*
17. **akaryote** \ ä'karē.ōt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
 (a noun)
 a small usually microscopic mass of protoplasm bounded externally by a semipermeable membrane and lacking a nucleus.
*The virus is an example of an **akaryote**, having only a protein shell surrounding DNA or RNA.*
18. **Alcyone** \ al'siä(,)nē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] Originally from a Greek word, this word passed from Latin to English.
 (a noun)
 a binary star of the third magnitude that is the brightest star in the Pleiades.
***Alcyone** is in the Taurus constellation.*
19. **Algarve** \ ä'l'gärvə \
 [\ al'gärvə \] This word is a European geographical name.
 (a geographical entry)
 a medieval Moorish kingdom that is now a province of Portugal on its southern coast.
*The **Algarve** relies on tourism for much of its economy, but it is also known for its food production, including fish and various fruits.*
20. **alimentary** \ .älə'mentärē \
 [\ .älə'mentrē \] This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 of, concerned with or relating to nourishment or to the function of nutrition.
*Pasta is sometimes called an "**alimentary** paste."*
21. **altercation** \ .öltər'kāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word went from Latin to French to English.
 (a noun)
 dispute carried on with feeling (such as anger) : noisy controversy.
*Police broke up a minor **altercation** between two street vendors.*

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22. **alumnus** \ ə'ləmnəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 one that has attended or has graduated from a particular school, college or university.
*Because he was an **alumnus**, Martin was able to get good seats for the football game.*
23. **amative** \ 'amətiv \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 disposed or disposing to love.
*The new puppy awakened the toddler's **amative** tendencies.*
24. **ambient** \ 'ambēənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 surrounding on all sides : encompassing, enveloping.
*Petra's car has a fancy dashboard with displays that indicate the relative humidity and **ambient** temperature.*
25. **amertoy** \ 'amər.toi \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word is from an English geographical name, and the second part is an originally English word.
 (a noun)
 a small terrierlike dog having a short sleek satiny coat and weighing between six and ten pounds.
*Max was forever chasing Ruby, the family **amertoy**, out of the flower beds.*
26. **Andes** \ 'an.dēz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is a South American geographical name.
 (a geographical entry)
 a mountain system of South America extending along its western coast from Panama to Tierra del Fuego.
*The Incan citadel of Machu Picchu, located high in the **Andes**, was constructed around 1450.*
27. **andouille** \ (,)än'düē \
 [\ (,)an'düē, (,)än'dwē \]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to French.
 (a noun)
 a highly spiced smoked pork sausage.
*Clara served her guests a dish of red beans and rice with **andouille** on the side.*
28. **andradite** \ an'drädīt \
 [\ 'andrədīt \]
- The first part of this word is from a Brazilian name, and the second part is an English combining form.
 (a noun)
 a garnet of any of various colors ranging from yellow and green to brown and black.
*June's grandmother sent her a beautiful brooch of **andradite** and pearls.*

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29. **androgynous** \ an'drājənəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word consists of two originally Greek parts that passed from Latin to French plus an English combining form.
(an adjective)
suitable to or for either male or female human beings.
*This season's **androgynous** fashions appeal to Cassandra.*
30. **anise** \ 'anəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word went from Greek to Latin to French to English.
(a noun)
an herb cultivated for its aromatic seeds.
*The flavor of **anise** is similar to that of licorice.*
31. **anisocoria** \ ,a.nīsō'kōrēə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word was formed in Latin from originally Greek elements.
(a noun)
inequality in the size of the pupils of the eyes.
*Granny could see better after her cataracts were removed, but the surgery damaged the muscles of her irises and produced **anisocoria**.*
32. **annelid** \ 'anəlɪd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word was formed in French from originally Latin parts.
(a noun)
any of a phylum of usually elongated segmented invertebrate animals having a body cavity and a closed vascular system.
*The earthworm is probably the most familiar example of an **annelid**.*
33. **annus mirabilis** \ ,anəs'mə'rəbələs \
[\ ,änəs'mə'rəbələs \]
This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
wonderful year — used of any especially notable year.
*The year 1905, during which Albert Einstein published many of his important discoveries, has been referred to as his **annus mirabilis**.*
34. **anodyne** \ 'anə.dīn \
[\ 'a(,)nō.dīn \]
This word went from Greek to Latin.
(an adjective)
serving to assuage pain : soothing.
*Before aspirin was developed, certain herbs were highly valued for their **anodyne** properties.*
35. **anonymity** \ ,anə'nɪmətē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin plus an English combining form that passed from Latin to French.
(a noun)
the quality or state of being with the name unknown or unrevealed (as through absence or lack of identification, individuality or personality).
*After years in the spotlight, the actor was looking forward to living out his retirement in relative **anonymity**.*

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36. **anosmic** \ ə'näzmik \
 [\ ə'näsmik, a'näzmik \]
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
(an adjective)
of or characterized by loss or impairment of the sense of smell.
*Anesthesia can leave a patient temporarily **anosmic**.*
37. **Antares** \ an'ter(,)ēz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came to English from Latin, which took it from Greek.
(a noun)
a giant red star of the first magnitude that has very low density and that is the brightest star in the constellation Scorpius.
Antares is predicted to explode as a supernova within the next 10,000 years or so.
38. **antimony** \ 'antə.mōnē \
 [\ 'antəmənē \]
- Probably originally from a Greek-derived Arabic word, this word passed from Latin to French before becoming English.
(a noun)
a metalloid element that is commonly metallic silvery white, crystalline, and brittle and is used especially as a constituent of alloys.
*Pewter is an alloy of **antimony** and tin.*
39. **Anubis** \ ə'nübəs \
 [\ ə'nyübəs \]
- Originally Egyptian, this word passed from Greek to Latin before becoming English.
(a noun)
a jackal-headed god in Egyptian mythology who leads the dead to judgment.
*Garret admired a statue of **Anubis** while visiting the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.*
40. **aoristic** \ ,āə'ristik \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is made up of Greek elements.
(an adjective)
indefinite; indeterminate.
*English speakers have a hard time with the **aoristic** aspect of many Ancient Greek verbs.*
41. **aphid** \ 'äfəd \
 [\ 'afəd \]
- This word is perhaps from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
(a noun)
any of numerous small sluggish insects that suck the juices from plants, causing damage to the plants.
*An **aphid** can cause wilting, distorted growth or gall formation in plants.*
42. **apogee** \ 'apə(,)jē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally from Greek.
(a noun)
the point in the orbit of a satellite of Earth (as the Moon or an artificial body) at the greatest distance from the center of Earth.
*The transmission delay was longest when the satellite reached its **apogee**.*

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43. **apothecary** \ ə'pəthəkərē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Originally Greek, this word went into Latin before becoming English.
(a noun)
one who prepares and sells drugs or compounds for medicinal purposes : a pharmacist.
*Samuel spent his summer as a volunteer acting in the role of the **apothecary** at the Shelburne Museum.*
44. **Arabica** \ ə'rəbəkə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
the high-quality coffee seeds of an evergreen shrub or tree that form a large portion of the coffee commerce.
*Sonya roasted the **Arabica** before packaging it for sale.*
45. **arable** \ 'arəbəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a word that went from Latin to French.
(an adjective)
capable of being plowed : fit for tillage and crop production.
*Geoffrey inherited 120 acres of **arable** land from his uncle.*
46. **arbacia** \ ər'bāsēə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word consists of a word that is from a Latin word that is perhaps from a Greek-derived Median name, plus a combining form that went from Greek to Latin.
(a noun)
a sea urchin with a low and stout shell and having short spines with those near the mouth having enameled flattened tips.
*While walking along the beach, Thomas spotted a shell from an **arbacia**.*
47. **arbitrage** \ 'ərbə.trəzh \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.
(a noun)
simultaneous purchase and sale of the same or equivalent security, commodity contract, insurance, or foreign exchange on the same or different markets in order to profit from price discrepancies.
*Through skillful **arbitrage**, Constanza doubled her money in two weeks.*
48. **arborio** \ ər'bórēō \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from an Italian geographical name.
(a noun)
a short-grain rice that has a creamy texture when cooked and is typically used in risotto.
*The chef slowly added wine and broth to the **arborio** to make a simple risotto.*
49. **areology** \ ,arē'äləjē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
The first part of this word is from Greek, and the second part passed from Greek to Latin to French to English.
(a noun)
the scientific study of the planet Mars.
*Todd's interest in **areology** was spurred by the discovery of possible life forms on Mars.*

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50. **arepas** \ ə'ɹāpəz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came to English from American Spanish, which probably took it from Cumaná (a Cariban language).
(a plural noun)
usually grilled cornmeal cakes served in Latin-American cuisine.
*As soon as the **arepas** were off the griddle, Maria and Brett sliced them in half and added their fillings.*
51. **asado** \ ə'sä(,)dō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.
(a noun)
meat or chicken cooked in a barbecue sauce.
*Tina is sure that La Piñata has the best **asado** in town.*
52. **assiduously** \ ə'sijəwəsle \
 [\ ə'sijwəslē,
 a'sijəwəslē \]
- The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
(an adverb)
in a manner marked or characterized by constant unremitting attention or by persistent energetic application.
*Kathryn questioned her brother **assiduously** before his interview.*
53. **atavistic** \ .atə'vistik \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
marked by recurrence of or reversion to a past style, manner, outlook, approach or activity.
*Even though Marie considered herself a city girl, visiting her great-grandparents' farm ignited an **atavistic** desire to dig in the dirt.*
54. **atelier** \ .atɹ'lyā \
 [\ a'tel.yā, ə'tel.yā \]
- This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
(a noun)
an artist's studio or workroom.
*Ken hoped to find some affordable loft space downtown for his **atelier**.*
55. **attrition** \ ə'trɪshən \
 [\ a'trɪshən \]
- This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
a usually gradual reduction in the number of employees or participants often without filling the vacancies.
*The CEO promised that the reduction in staff required by the budget cuts would come from **attrition**, not from layoffs.*
56. **augury** \ 'ögyəɹē \
 [\ 'ögəɹē \]
- This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.
(a noun)
divination by the interpretation of omens, portents or chance phenomena.
*Carmela claimed she knew it would rain because she had the power of **augury**, but really it was because she had checked the weather forecast.*

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57. **authoritarianism** \ ɔːthəˈrɪtəriˈeɪ.nɪzəm \
[\ ɔːthɔːrɪtəriˈeɪ.nɪzəm \]
- The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part contains English combining forms.
(a noun)
a political system that concentrates power in the hands of a leader or a small autocratic elite not constitutionally responsible to the people.
*Sergei said that despite all its democratic rhetoric, the system was **authoritarianism**, pure and simple.*
58. **avaricious** \ ˌævəˈrɪʃəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
(an adjective)
inordinately desirous of accumulating wealth, often merely in order to hoard it.
*Previously **avaricious**, Ben now lives by the motto “You can’t take it with you.”*
59. **avenge** \ əˈvenj \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word was probably formed in English from a Latin-derived French word.
(a verb)
to take vengeance for or on behalf of (oneself or another).
*Tom promised to **avenge** his sister’s loss in the snowball fight.*
60. **bachelorette** \ ˌbæʃləˈret \
[\ ˌbæʃləˈret \]
- This word is made up of a part that went from Celtic to Latin to French before becoming English plus a part that went from French to English.
(a noun)
a young unmarried woman.
*Molly planned to celebrate her final days as a **bachelorette** by spending quality time with her friends and family.*
61. **baleen** \ bæˈliːn \
[\ ˈba.lēn \]
- This word is from a Greek-derived Latin word that became French and then English.
(a noun)
a hornlike substance growing in the mouth of whales that is attached in two ranks along the upper jaw to form a fringelike sieve to collect and retain food.
***Baleen** continues to grow throughout a whale’s life.*
62. **ballistic** \ bæˈlɪstɪk \
[\ bəˈlɪstɪk \]
- This word consists of an originally Greek word that passed into Latin plus an English combining form.
(an adjective)
of or relating to the hurling of missiles.
*Simon used **ballistic** calculations to determine where the arrow would land.*
63. **bancha** \ ˈbän(,)çä \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Japanese.
(a noun)
a coarse Japanese tea that is usually not exported.
***Bancha** is a type of green tea that is usually harvested late in the season.*

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64. **bandicoot** \ 'bandi.küt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Telugu.
(a noun)
any of certain small active insectivorous and herbivorous marsupial mammals found in Australia, Tasmania and New Guinea.
*The Australian **bandicoot** has a long pointed muzzle and a long tail.*
65. **banquette** \ baŋ'ket \
[\ ban'ket \] Originally Germanic in origin, this word went from Old Provençal to French before becoming English.
(a noun)
a built-in upholstered bench along a wall or partition (as in a restaurant).
*Ebony and Tiffany sat on the **banquette** next to the windows so that they could enjoy the sunshine while they ate.*
66. **Barbizon** \ ,bärbə'zän \
[\ ,bärbə'zōn \] This word is from a French geographical name.
(an adjective)
depicting landscape and rural genre subjects from direct observation of nature and with much attention to the expression of light and atmosphere — used especially of a middle 19th century school of French painting.
*The exhibit featured works of three prominent artists of the **Barbizon** school of painting.*
67. **barometric** \ ,barə'metrik \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] The first part of this word consists of two originally Greek elements, and the second part is an English combining form.
(an adjective)
relating to an instrument for determining the pressure of the atmosphere.
*A lifelong headache sufferer, Katia keeps an eye on the weather for upcoming **barometric** fluctuations.*
68. **baryta** \ bə'rītə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from an originally Greek word.
(a noun)
any of several compounds of barium.
*One kind of **baryta** has been used to brighten paper intended for use in ink-jet printers.*
69. **Bascolgy** \ ba'skäləjē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of a part that went from Latin to French and a part that is a Greek-derived English combining form.
(a noun)
the study of the language or culture of the Basque, a people inhabiting the region of the western Pyrenees on the Bay of Biscay in Spain and France.
*Julian received a fellowship to study **Bascolgy** at the university in Bilbao.*

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70. **bastide** \ ba'stēd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a word that went from Germanic to Old Provençal to French.
(a noun)
a village or town in medieval France built especially for defense and usually laid out according to a definite geometric plan.
*The wide boulevard ended at the market square in the center of the **bastide**.*
71. **Bauhaus** \ 'baü.häus \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally German word.
(an adjective)
of, relating to or influenced by a school of design founded in 1919 in Weimar, Germany, and noted for its association with functional architecture, abstract art, innovation in the use of building materials and the absence of applied ornament in design.
*The area's newest hotel features **Bauhaus** architecture and furnishings.*
72. **béarnaise** \ ,bää'r'nāz \
 [\ ,bāər'nāz, ,ber'nāz \]
- This word is from a French geographical name.
(a noun)
hollandaise sauce seasoned (as with minced shallots, tarragon and chervil) and served with meat or fish.
***Béarnaise** is difficult to perfect because it requires very gradual heating to avoid separation and curdling.*
73. **beau monde** \ bō'mänd \
 [\ bō'mō'd \]
- This word is from French.
(a noun)
the world of high society and fashion.
*The upscale hotel has been host to the **beau monde** since it opened its doors.*
74. **becquerel** \ ,bekə'rel \
 [\ be'krel \]
- This word is from a French name.
(a noun)
a unit of radioactivity equal to one disintegration per second.
*A radon concentration of one **becquerel** per cubic meter of air in a dwelling is insignificant.*
75. **belton** \ 'belt'n \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an English geographical name.
(a noun)
a blended, flecked or finely mottled combination originally of gray and yellow but now of any two colors including especially white — used of the coats of dogs (as of certain setters).
*Chrissie finds it confusing that her English Setter is called a blue **belton**, even though his fur is black and white, not blue.*
76. **bethesda** \ bə'thezdə \
 [\ be'thezdə \]
- This word is from a Greek biblical geographical name.
(a noun)
a hallowed place : a chapel.
*Dorcinda attended a memorial service at the **bethesda**.*

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77. **betta** \ 'betə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s);
 nonstandard pron(s): \ 'bātə \]
- This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 any fish of a genus of small brilliantly colored long-finned fishes of southeastern Asia; especially : one often kept in the tropical aquarium — called also “Siamese fighting fish.”
*Claude’s favorite fish in the classroom aquarium is the bright blue **betta**.*
78. **billet** \ 'bilət \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Celtic word that went through French before becoming English.
 (a noun)
 a section of nonferrous metal ingot hot-worked by forging, rolling or extrusion.
*The aluminum **billet** was used to make aerospace parts.*
79. **blottesque** \ blä'tesk \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word perhaps came to English from French, which perhaps took it from Germanic, and the second part is originally Germanic and passed from Italian to French.
 (an adjective)
 painted with heavy touches or brushwork that resembles spots.
*Jeremy thought the painter’s **blottesque** canvases were too childish to be interesting.*
80. **blouson** \ 'blaü.sän \
 [\ 'blaü.zän, 'blaüs'n,
 'blü.zän \]
- This word is from a French word.
 (a noun)
 a garment having a close waistband with material falling over it in loose folds.
*Serena wore a white **blouson** and long black skirt to the audition for “Hedda Gabler.”*
81. **blunderbuss** \ 'bləndər.bəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Dutch part and a part that went from Latin to Dutch.
 (a noun)
 an obsolete short gun or firearm that had a large bore and usually a bell muzzle and was intended for shooting at close quarters without exact aim.
*The museum exhibit featured a **blunderbuss** along with other 18th-century weapons.*
82. **bodega** \ bō'dägə \
 [\ bō'dēgə \]
- This word is from a Latin word that became Spanish and then English.
 (a noun)
 a combined wineshop and grocery store.
*Ada stopped by the **bodega** to buy a gallon of milk on her way home from work.*

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83. **bolus** \ 'bōləs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
(a noun)
a large pill (as one used in veterinary practice).
*The veterinarian administered a fast-acting **bolus** to the ailing cow.*
84. **bonsai** \ bōn'sī \
[\ 'bōn.sī, 'bän.sī, 'bän.zī \]
This word is from Japanese.
(a noun)
a potted plant (such as a tree) dwarfed by special methods of culture.
*Malachi learned the art of training a **bonsai** from his grandfather.*
85. **bouchon** \ bü'shän \
[\ bü'shōⁿ \]
This word is from French.
(a noun)
a bushing pressed into a bridge or plate of a timepiece.
*The only thing wrong with Adam's pocket watch was a broken **bouchon**.*
86. **bravado** \ brə'vä.do \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word came to English from Latin-derived Italian, Spanish and French.
(a noun)
showy or demonstrative conduct or action often characterized by bluster and swagger.
*Much of Leo's arrogance is based on **bravado** and cannot be supported by his skills.*
87. **breviary** \ 'brēvyərə \
[\ 'brēv̄.e.rē, 'brēvyərə \]
This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
an ecclesiastical book containing the daily public or canonical prayers for the canonical hours.
*John opened his **breviary** to read the prayer for vespers.*
88. **bric-a-brac** \ 'brikə.brak \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from French.
(a noun)
miscellaneous objects regarded as decorative or of a sentimental value and usually collected in one place : curios.
*Elbert's china cabinet is jammed with **bric-a-brac** he has collected over the years.*
89. **brucellosis** \ ,brüsə'lōsəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word consists of an English name plus a Latin combining form.
(a noun)
a disease of humans characterized by great weakness, extreme exhaustion, chills, remittent fever, and generalized aches and pains, and acquired through direct contact with infected animals or animal products.
*The rancher recovered from **brucellosis** but was seriously ill for several months.*

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90. **brutal** \ 'brüt*l \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.
(an adjective)
harsh and severe : unpleasant to a degree that is nearly unbearable.
*The heat was so **brutal** that summer that Clive longed for a friend who had a swimming pool.*
91. **bugia** \ 'byüjēə \
 [\ 'byüjə, 'büjēə \]
- This word came to English from Latin, which took it from a French-derived Algerian geographical name.
(a noun)
a low candlestick with a short handle.
*Margot keeps a **bugia** on her bedside table.*
92. **bunya** \ 'bənyə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Australian.
(a noun)
an Australian coniferous tree bearing seeds about two inches long which have the flavor of roasted chestnuts when ripe.
***Bunya** seeds grow in large cones that can weigh from 10 to 15 pounds.*
93. **burgoo** \ (,)bər'gü \
 [\ 'bər.gü \]
- This word is of unknown origin.
(a noun)
a savory highly seasoned stew or thick soup containing several kinds of meat and vegetables originally served at political rallies, barbecues, picnics and community occasions.
*Everyone looks forward to eating **burgoo** at Cait and Scott's Derby Day party.*
94. **burletta** \ бүr'letə \
 [\ bər'letə \]
- This word is from an Italian word.
(a noun)
a usually entirely musical comic opera popular in England in the latter half of the 18th century.
*Dwayne searched online for a reproduction program for a 1760s **burletta** named "Midas" by Kane O'Hara.*
95. **buttress** \ 'bətrəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Germanic-derived French word that then became English.
(a noun)
a projecting structure of masonry or wood for supporting or giving stability to a wall or building but sometimes serving chiefly for ornament.
*The **buttress** is associated especially with Gothic architecture.*
96. **Caledonian** \ .kalə'dōnēən \
 [\ .kalə'dōnyən \]
- This word is from a Latin geographical name plus an English combining form.
(an adjective)
of or relating to Scotland : Scottish, Scots, Scotch.
*Doug bought a thick **Caledonian** wool sweater as a souvenir of his Edinburgh vacation.*

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97. **calligram** \ 'kælə,grəm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is made up of two parts that went from Greek to Latin.
(a noun)
a design in which the letters of a word (as a name) are rearranged so as to form a decorative pattern or figure (as for a seal).
Harmony's calligram had the letters of the word "chicken" arranged to appear like a chicken on the page.
98. **Camelot** \ 'kæmə.lät \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an English musical theater name.
(a noun)
a time, place or atmosphere of idyllic happiness.
The assassination of President Kennedy is sometimes referred to as "the end of Camelot."
99. **campestral** \ kam'pestrəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
(an adjective)
of or relating to fields or open country : rural.
In his cramped urban office, Don dreamed of a peaceful, campestral retirement.
100. **cannellini** \ .kənə'lɛnɛ \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Italian, which probably took it from an originally Latin word.
(a plural noun)
usually large white kidney beans.
Larry added a jar of cannellini to the stock pot before stirring in some kale.
101. **cantankerous** \ kan'taŋkərəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of a part that is perhaps from a word that went from Anglo-French to English plus an English combining form.
(an adjective)
marked by ill humor, irritability and determination to disagree.
George tried in vain to avoid his cantankerous roommate.
102. **cantilever** \ 'kæntə.lɛvər \
[\ 'kæntə.levər \]
- This word perhaps consists of a part that probably came to English from Latin-derived French or Dutch plus a part that went from Latin to French to English.
(a noun)
a projecting beam or member supported at only one end (as by being built into a wall or a pier).
A cantilever supporting the upper level of the barn was showing signs of termite infestation.
103. **carpaccio** \ kær'pächəō \
[\ kær'pächō \]
- This word is from an Italian name.
(a noun)
thinly sliced raw meat or fish served with a sauce.
When Linda ordered beef carpaccio, she didn't know that the meat would not be cooked.

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104. **cartilage** \ 'kärtəlɪj \
[\ 'kärtli:j \] This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
a translucent elastic tissue that composes most of the skeleton of the embryos and very young of vertebrates, and is for the most part converted into bone in the higher forms.
*Hans had a small piece of **cartilage** removed from his elbow.*
105. **cascabel** \ 'kaskə.bəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] Originally of Semitic origin, this word passed from Greek to Latin to Old Provençal to Spanish.
(a noun)
a vicious South and Central American rattlesnake that has a powerful neurotoxic venom and is the only rattlesnake of eastern South America.
*The **cascabel** grows to a length of about five feet and lives in diverse habitats, from savannas and semi-arid zones to drier, sandier regions.*
106. **cataphract** \ 'katə.frakt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a Greek word that passed to Latin.
(a noun)
a soldier wearing a suit of armor for the whole body.
*The **cataphract** needed assistance mounting his horse before heading to the battlefield.*
107. **cerebral** \ sə'rēbrəl \
[\ 'serəbrəl \] This word is from Latin-derived French.
(an adjective)
appealing to intellectual and critical rather than emotional appreciation : demanding thought for perception of subtleties.
*Tired after a long day, Lissy was in the mood to watch a reality show instead of a more **cerebral** drama.*
108. **chambray** \ 'sham.brā \
[\ 'shambrē \] This word is from a French geographical name.
(a noun)
lightweight clothing fabric of plain weave made of cotton, silk, linen or synthetic yarns and having a frosted appearance due to the interweaving of colored warp and white filling yarns.
*Madison couldn't wait to wear her new **chambray** button-down shirt on the first day of school.*
109. **charcuterie** \ .shär.kütə'rē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin-derived French.
(a noun)
the cold cuts and meat dishes sold in a specialized delicatessen.
*Lorraine laid out the **charcuterie** next to the cheese and crackers.*
110. **chia** \ 'chēə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word went from Maya to Nahuatl to Spanish.
(a noun)
any of several plants of Mexico and the southwestern United States with seeds from which a beverage can be prepared.
*There is evidence that the Aztec cultivated **chia** in pre-Columbian times.*

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111. **chicanery** \shɪ'kɑːnəriː\
 [\chi'kɑːnəriː \]
- This word is from a French word.
(a noun)
deception by artful subterfuge or misrepresentation.
*The mayor was dogged by allegations of financial **chicanery** and links to organized crime.*
112. **chinampas** \chə'nɑmpəz\
 [\ chə'nɑmpəz \]
- This word came to English from Mexican Spanish, which took it from Nahuatl.
(a plural noun)
Mexican artificial meadows or gardens reclaimed from lakes or ponds by piling soil dredged from the bottom onto a mat of twigs and planting thereon.
*Aztecs used **chinampas** to grow crops such as maize, beans, squash, tomatoes and chili peppers.*
113. **chinos** \'chɛ.nōz\
 [\ 'shɛ.nōz \]
- This word is from American Spanish.
(a plural noun)
an article of clothing made of a usually khaki-colored cotton twill of the type used for military uniforms.
*Bradley packed his **chinos** neatly in his suitcase.*
114. **chresard** \'krɛ.sɑrd\
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Greek.
(a noun)
the soil water available for plant growth.
*The seasonal pattern of a grassland's **chresard** can largely determine what kind of grasses grow there.*
115. **cilia** \'silɛə\
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
(a plural noun)
hairlike processes found on many cells that are capable of vibratory movement and that serve as organs of locomotion in some organisms.
*The bacterium's fluttering **cilia** came into view under the microscope's eyepiece.*
116. **cinquedea** \,chiŋkwə'dɛə\
 [\ ,chiŋkwə'dɛə \]
- This word is from a Latin-derived Italian word plus an Italian word.
(a noun)
a heavy broad-bladed medieval dagger.
*Farah asked the museum guide why the 15th-century **cinquedea** in the exhibit had such a wide blade.*
117. **citronella** \'sitrə'nelə\
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came from French, which formed it from an originally Latin word.
(a noun)
a yellowish essential oil with lemonlike odor obtained from either of two grasses and used especially as an insect repellent.
*Garcelle lit several candles containing **citronella** and placed them on the rails of the deck, hoping for a romantic, mosquito-free dinner.*

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118. **clairvoyance** \ kler'vóïən(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin-derived French.
 (a noun)
 the act or power professed by certain persons of discerning objects hidden from sight or at a great distance.
*Ethel claimed she found the missing keys through **clairvoyance**, but in reality they had been in her pocket the whole time.*
119. **clematis** \ 'klemətəs \
 [\ klə'matəs, klə'mātəs, klə'mätəs \] This word is from a Greek word that passed into Latin.
 (a noun)
 a plant of a genus of opposite-leaved slightly woody vines or upright herbs having elongate plumose styles.
*The **clematis** is cultivated in North America for its attractive flowers.*
120. **Clydesdale** \ 'klīdz.dāl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a Scottish geographical name.
 (a noun)
 a heavy draft horse of a breed distinguished by a dark brown or black coat, white blaze and stockings, and heavy feathering about the fetlock.
*The birthday girl arrived at the party in a beautiful white carriage pulled by a large, majestic **Clydesdale**.*
121. **coda** \ 'kōdə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin-derived Italian.
 (a noun)
 a final or concluding musical section that is formally distinct from the main structure of a composition or movement.
*Jill played the **coda** with extra spirit and energy.*
122. **cogitation** \ .kəjə'tāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word came to English from French, which took it from a Latin word.
 (a noun)
 reflection, meditation.
*After considerable **cogitation**, Maurice declared mint chocolate chip to be his all-time favorite ice cream flavor.*
123. **collier** \ 'käljər \
 [\ 'kälēər \] This word is originally English.
 (a noun)
 a ship employed in transporting coal.
*The cargo on the **collier** was used to restock the coal-fired naval warship.*
124. **colloid** \ 'käl.lóid \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word was probably formed in French from two originally Greek elements.
 (a noun)
 any substance with particles too small to be visible in an ordinary optical microscope that is dispersed in a continuous gaseous, liquid, or solid medium and does not settle or settles very slowly (as the liquid droplets in fog).
*Made of a mixture of liquid butterfat and a water-based liquid, milk is an everyday example of a **colloid**.*

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125. **comity** \ 'kämətē \
 [\ 'kōmətē \]
- This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
friendly civility : mutual consideration between or as if between equals.
*The scout troop was small but enjoyed a happy **comity**.*
126. **compendium** \ kəm'pendēəm \
 [\ kām'pendēəm \]
- This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
a work treating in brief form the important features of a whole field of knowledge or subject matter category.
*Eileen is writing a **compendium** of investment information for small company shareholders.*
127. **conciliate** \ kən'silē.āt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
(a verb)
to win over from a state of hostility or distrust : appease.
*The new king will try to **conciliate** his subjects by doing all the good in his power.*
128. **confiscation** \ ,känfə'skāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Originally from Latin, this word came to English from French or Latin.
(a noun)
the act of seizing by or as if by public authority or the state of being so seized.
*Mr. Miller warned the students that any calculators or smartphones brought to the exam would be subject to **confiscation**.*
129. **conga** \ 'kängə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Spanish, which formed it from an African geographical name.
(a noun)
a Cuban dance of African origin involving three steps followed by a kick and performed by a group usually in single file following a leader.
*When he was a child, Jacques loved to dance the **conga**.*
130. **connoisseur** \ ,känə'sər \
 [\ ,känə'sür \]
- This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
(a noun)
one who is an expert in a subject; especially : one who understands the details, technique or principles of an art and is competent to act as a critical judge.
*The **connoisseur** who judged the culinary creations is a chef at a five-star restaurant.*
131. **consolidate** \ kən'sälədāt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
(a verb)
to join together (as two or more items into one unit, or whole) : unite.
*Shelby's New Year's resolution was to get organized and **consolidate** all her to-do lists.*

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132. **conspectus** \ kən'spektəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 an outline : a list : a synopsis.
*Adrienne gave her teacher a **conspectus** of the term paper she planned to write.*
133. **conticent** \ 'kəntəsənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 unaccustomed or indisposed to speak : not conversing or answering.
*Jaleh soon grew accustomed to Emerson's **conticent** manner, though she still wished he would talk more.*
134. **contusion** \ kən'tüzhən \
 [\ kən'tyüzhən \] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 a bruise caused by external violence.
*The **contusion** on Wayne's shoulder began to fade nine days after his accident.*
135. **copepod** \ 'kɒpə,pəd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of two originally Greek parts that passed into Latin.
 (a noun)
 one of a subclass of Crustacea comprising minute aquatic forms abundant in both fresh and salt waters.
*Although the average **copepod** is less than one millimeter long, this tiny creature is an important member of the marine food chain.*
136. **coquina** \ kɔ'kɛnə \
 [\ kə'kɛnə \] Probably originally Latin, this word came to English from Spanish.
 (a noun)
 a soft whitish limestone formed of broken shells and corals cemented together that is found in the southern United States and used for roadbeds and for building.
***Coquina** is called the "native rock" of St. Augustine, Florida, and was extensively used as a building material by the Spanish colonists.*
137. **corduroy** \ 'kɔrdə,rɔi \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is perhaps an alteration of an English name.
 (a noun)
 a cut-pile fabric with vertical ribs or wales, usually made of cotton.
*Vijay bought a **corduroy** suit to wear to his job interview.*
138. **corps** \ 'kɔr \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin-derived French.
 (a noun)
 an organized subdivision of the military establishment.
*When she graduated high school, Diana joined the Marine **Corps**.*

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139. **cortege** \ kôr'tezh \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Latin word that became Italian and then French.
(a noun)
a procession of mourners at a funeral.
*Representatives of various charities the princess had supported made up her official **cortege**.*
140. **coruscated** \ 'kôrə.skātəd \
 [\ 'kärə.skātəd \]
- This word is from Latin.
(a verb)
gleamed with intermittent flashes : glittered : sparkled.
*The leaves shimmered and the dewy grass **coruscated** in the early morning sunlight.*
141. **cosmopolitan** \ .käzmə'pälətən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word was formed in French from Greek elements.
(an adjective)
marked by interest in, familiarity with, or knowledge and appreciation of many parts of the world.
*Traveling around the world with the Navy led Tamsin to have a rather **cosmopolitan** outlook on life.*
142. **coterie** \ 'kõtə.rē \
 [\ .kõtə'rē \]
- This word is from Latin-derived French.
(a noun)
an intimate often exclusive group of persons having a binding common interest or purpose : a clique.
*Justine and her **coterie** arrived fashionably late for the gallery opening.*
143. **courlan** \ 'kürlən \
 [\ kür'län \]
- This word is from a word that went from Galibi to French.
(a noun)
a long-billed bird intermediate in some respects between the cranes and the rails that occurs in much of South and Central America.
*While in Rio de Janeiro, Marge took a great picture of a brown **courlan** at the beach.*
144. **crambo** \ 'kram.bō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a word that went from Greek to Latin.
(a noun)
ineffectual, silly, or second-rate rhyme or rhyming.
*The street poet made a meager living reciting his **crambo**.*
145. **credo** \ 'krē(,)dō \
 [\ 'krā(,)dō \]
- This word came to English from Latin.
(a noun)
a strongly held or frequently affirmed belief or conviction; especially : a generality or system adopted as a guide to action or achievement.
*Lyle's personal **credo** is to help others before he helps himself.*

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146. **crevette** \ krə'vet \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a French word that probably took it from Latin.
(a noun)
a strong yellowish pink.
*When cooked, a shrimp takes on a rich **crevette** color.*
147. **crinoline** \ 'krinələn \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a Latin word that became Italian and then French.
(a noun)
a full stiff skirt or underskirt.
*The **crinoline** that Andrea wore in the pageant made her knees itch.*
148. **critique** \ kri'tēk \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word went from Greek to French.
(a noun)
an examination of a thing or situation (as a work of art or literature) with a view to determining its nature and limitations or its conformity to standards.
*The director pretended not to be bothered by the famous reviewer's scathing **critique** of his new film.*
149. **croci** \ 'krō.kē \
[\ 'krō.kī, 'krō.sī \]
Originally Semitic in origin, this word went through Greek and Latin before becoming English.
(a plural noun)
bulbs, plants or flowers of a large genus of perennial herbs widely cultivated for their solitary long-tubed flowers.
***Croci** were peeking through the snow in the Goulds' yard.*
150. **crucible** \ 'krūsəbəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Probably originally from a French word, this word passed through Latin before becoming English.
(a noun)
a vessel that is used for melting and converting to a powder or to a friable state a substance (as metal and ore) which requires a high degree of heat.
*Clyde began the experiment by dumping the collected samples into a **crucible**.*
151. **cruse** \ 'krüz \
[\ 'krūs \]
This word probably came to English from Dutch.
(a noun)
a small vessel (as a jar or pot) for holding a liquid (as water, oil, honey).
*Candace filled the **cruse** with hot peppers and vinegar.*
152. **cubit** \ 'kyübət \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word came to English from Latin.
(a noun)
any of various ancient units of length based on the length of the forearm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger and usually equal to about 18 inches but sometimes 21 or more.
*Helen couldn't understand why more things weren't measured by the **cubit**, since it was a readily available measure.*

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153.	cuisinier	<p>\.kwē(i)zēn'yā \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]</p>	<p>This word is from French. (a noun) cook, chef. <i>Gaspard hopes to be a cuisinier in a famous Parisian restaurant when he grows up.</i></p>
154.	cumbersome	<p>\'kəmbərsəm \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]</p>	<p>The first part of this word is from a French word that then became English, and the second part is from an originally English word. (an adjective) of an excessive size, shape or length : unwieldy. <i>Eric dragged his cumbersome duffel bag by its strap.</i></p>
155.	daikon	<p>\'dīkən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]</p>	<p>This word is from Japanese. (a noun) a radish of Japan with long hard durable roots that are eaten cooked or raw. <i>Daikon, also called white radish, is very large and has a mild flavor.</i></p>
156.	dalliance	<p>\'dalēən(t)s \ [\ 'daljən(t)s \]</p>	<p>This word is originally English. (a noun) frivolous action. <i>Melba told Herb to stop his dalliance with the computer and to do something constructive such as taking out the garbage.</i></p>
157.	dawdle	<p>\'dɔdəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]</p>	<p>This word is of unknown origin. (a verb) to spend more time than is necessary or usual in doing something : loiter. <i>Because she doesn't enjoy doing homework, Daisy will often dawdle over her after-school snack.</i></p>
158.	decathlon	<p>\di'kathlən \ [\ di'kath.lən \]</p>	<p>This word was formed in Greek from originally Greek elements. (a noun) a 10-event athletic contest. <i>Retired Olympic athlete Ashton Eaton held the world record in the decathlon from 2015 until 2018.</i></p>
159.	declension	<p>\də'klenchən \ [\ də'klenchən \]</p>	<p>This word is probably from a word that went from Latin to French. (a noun) a presentation in some prescribed order of the inflectional forms of a noun, adjective or pronoun. <i>A complete Latin noun declension consists of up to seven different grammatical cases.</i></p>

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160. **decongestant** \,dēkən'jestənt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from four originally Latin elements.
(a noun)
an agent that relieves an overaccumulation of blood in the blood vessels of an organ or part.
*A nasal **decongestant** constricts blood vessels and increases airflow, enabling patients with a stuffy nose to breathe more easily.*
161. **decorum** \dē'kōrəm \
[\ dē'kōrəm \]
- This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
propriety and good taste especially in conduct, manners or appearance : correctness.
*Mrs. Baker is strict in her ideas of **decorum** and forbids her students from wearing hats in her classroom.*
162. **demantoid** \dē'man.tōid \
[\ dē'man.tōid, 'deməntōid \]
- The first part of this word is from French-derived German, and the second part is a Latin-derived English combining form.
(a noun)
a green variety of garnet that has a brilliant luster and is used as a gem.
*Because of its brilliance, rarity and color dispersion, **demantoid** is the most valuable of the garnets.*
163. **dendrology** \den'dräləjē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word went from Greek to Latin, and the second part went from Greek to Latin to French to English.
(a noun)
the study of trees.
*Despite having no formal training in **dendrology**, Arabella was able to identify types of woody trees with no difficulty.*
164. **denizen** \'denəzən \
[\ 'denəsən \]
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
(a noun)
a dweller in a certain place or region.
*Melvin asked a local **denizen** for directions.*
165. **deposit** \dē'pāzət \
[\ dē'pāzət \]
- This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
something placed (as in a bank or in someone's hands) for safekeeping.
*After closing the gift shop, Mr. Garcia took the day's **deposit** to the bank.*
166. **detrimental** \,detrə'mentl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
(an adjective)
harmful : damaging.
*There is little doubt that smoking is **detrimental** to one's health.*

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167. **diamide** \ dī'amīd \
 [\ dī'aməd, 'dīəmīd \
 This word consists of an originally Greek part plus a part formed in German or French from an originally Egyptian-derived Greek element.
 (a noun)
 any compound containing two amido groups.
 *Clarice learned the nature of one specific **diamide** from her chemistry textbook.*
168. **dichondra** \ dī'kändrə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word was formed in Latin from two originally Greek elements.
 (a noun)
 a chiefly tropical perennial herb with continuous leaves and very small flowers that is commonly used as a ground cover in the southern United States.
 *Mr. Dupree doesn't like to mow, so he planted his yard with **dichondra** instead of grass.*
169. **dilatory** \ 'dīlətōrē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 tending or having the intent to cause delay.
 *The case went to trial despite the defense's **dilatory** tactics.*
170. **disposition** \ .dīspə'zīshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word went from Latin to French to English.
 (a noun)
 the usual mood or attitude of a person or animal.
 *Max picked the puppy with the calmest **disposition** from the litter.*
171. **division** \ dē'vīzhən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word went from Latin to French to English.
 (a noun)
 the process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another.
 *Most elementary educators agree that both multiplication and **division** can and should be introduced together, as early as second grade.*
172. **divvy** \ 'dīvē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from an originally Latin word.
 (a verb)
 to divide or distribute among a number.
 *Rather than argue, Becky and Laurie decided to **divvy** up the last piece of cake.*
173. **dolomite** \ 'dōləmīt \
 [\ 'däləmīt \
 This word is from a French name.
 (a noun)
 a limestone or marble rich in magnesium carbonate.
 *Geologists suspected a deposit of **dolomite** lay just beneath the next rock layer.*

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174. **dowager** \ 'daüəjər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a French word.
(a noun)
an elderly woman of imposing appearance or dominant personality; often : one of the elder women of assured position who tend to set the tone of an assembly, social group or community.
*At Downton Abbey, the **dowager** countess usually gets the last score and the last laugh.*
175. **drepaniform** \ drə'panəfɔrm \
 [\ 'drepanəfɔrm \]
- The first part of this word is originally Greek, and the second part is an English combining form.
(an adjective)
in biology: shaped like a sickle.
*The Hawaiian honeycreeper has a **drepaniform** beak.*
176. **dryad** \ 'drīəd \
 [\ 'drī.ad \]
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
(a noun)
one of the minor divinities of nature in Greek and Roman mythology that are represented as beautiful maidens dwelling in the forests.
*Nellie likes to sit in her tree house and pretend that she is a **dryad**.*
177. **dubonnet** \ ,dübə'nā \
 [\ ,dyübə'nā \]
- This word is from a trademark.
(a noun)
a very dark purplish red.
*Daniela asked her hair stylist for a pixie cut dyed a bold shade of **dubonnet**.*
178. **dudgeon** \ 'dɛjən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is of unknown origin.
(a noun)
aggrieved or angered feeling : ill humor.
*Fuming at the insult, Carl stalked off in high **dudgeon**.*
179. **duodenum** \ ,düə'dēnəm \
 [\ ,dyüə'dēnəm, dü'äd'nəm,
 dyü'äd'nəm \]
- This word came to English from Latin.
(a noun)
the first, shortest and widest part of the small intestine.
*A muscle opens and closes the passageway from the stomach into the **duodenum**.*
180. **duomo** \ 'dwó(,)mō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to Italian.
(a noun)
a cathedral.
*The **duomo** of Florence is widely known, but there are others all over Italy.*

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181. **durum** \ 'dúrəm \
[\ 'dyúrəm, 'dərəm \]
This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
a wheat that occurs in several cultivated varieties that yields a flour which is chiefly used in making semolina, macaroni and spaghetti.
*Andrew made the pasta using only **durum** flour, eggs and salt.*
182. **Ebenezer** \ .ebə'nēzər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Hebrew.
(a noun)
a commemoration of divine assistance.
*The city swimming pool is a local millionaire's **Ebenezer**, celebrating his recovery from a childhood bout of polio.*
183. **eidetic** \ ī'detik \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from an originally Greek word.
(an adjective)
of or relating to voluntarily producible visual images having almost photographic accuracy : vivid : lifelike.
*Because Sergei Rachmaninoff could memorize sheet music astonishingly quickly, he is thought to have had an **eidetic** memory.*
184. **eloquent** \ 'eləkwənt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word went from Latin to French to English.
(an adjective)
adept at skilled easy pleasing communication of a thought, idea, or feeling usually in a fluent, moving, vivid or forceful manner.
*A gifted toastmaster is not only **eloquent** but also entertaining.*
185. **encroachment** \ ən'krōchmənt \
[\ en'krōchmənt \]
This word is from a word of Scandinavian origin that went through French to English plus an English combining form.
(a noun)
advancement beyond set limits.
*Whenever Zelda rode the subway, she kept her elbows out to prevent any **encroachment** of her personal space.*
186. **energumen** \ .enə'gyümən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
(a noun)
a person possessed by or as if by an evil spirit : a demoniac.
*Antoine was regarded as an **energumen** by his family, who sought the help of an exorcist.*
187. **ennui** \ .än'wē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from French.
(a noun)
a period of feeling weary and dissatisfied : boredom.
*Laura found that her **ennui** disappeared when she got more involved with activities at school.*

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188. **enoki** \ e'nōkē \
 [\ e'nākē, ē'nōkē \]
- This word is from Japanese.
(a noun)
a small whitish cultivated mushroom with a long thin stem and a very small cap.
*David was determined to use his chopsticks to remove every last **enoki** from his ramen.*
189. **ensiform** \ 'en(t)sə.fōrm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word was formed in French from a Latin element and a Latin-derived French element.
(an adjective)
having sharp edges and tapering to a slender point : having a shape suggesting a sword.
*With its bright color and dainty **ensiform** leaves, the crocus is without question Anne's favorite flower.*
190. **ephedrine** \ ə'fedrən \
 [\ e'fedrən, 'efə.drən,
 'efədrən \]
- This word consists of an originally Greek element plus an originally Latin combining form.
(a noun)
a crystalline alkaloid that is usually used in the form of its hydrochloride or sulfate as a bronchodilator, nasal decongestant and vasopressor.
***Ephedrine** has been used to treat the bronchoconstriction associated with asthma.*
191. **equivalent** \ ə'kwivələnt \
 [\ ē'kwivələnt \]
- This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
corresponding or virtually identical especially in effect or function.
*While butter and margarine are **equivalent** in function in most recipes, they are not equivalent in taste.*
192. **esprit** \ ə'sprē \
 [\ e'sprē \]
- This word is from French, which took it from Latin.
(a noun)
cleverness and vivacity (as of spirit and mind) : sprightly wit.
*Cadence is known for her imagination and her **esprit**.*
193. **estoile** \ e'stōil \
 [\ e'stwäl \]
- This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
(a noun)
a star conventionally represented in heraldry usually with six wavy points.
*An **estoile** on a coat of arms often symbolizes nobility.*
194. **Estonia** \ e'stōnēə \
 [\ e'stōnyə \]
- This word is a European geographical name.
(a geographical entry)
a country of northern Europe bordering on the Baltic Sea.
*In 2005, **Estonia** became the first country to hold elections over the Internet.*

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195. **eternity** \ ə'tərnətē \
 [\ ē'tərnətē \]
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
(a noun)
a totality of infinite time.
*The last school day before summer vacation felt like an **eternity** to Nate.*
196. **eucrasia** \ yū'krāzhə \
 [\ yū'krāzhēə \]
- This word went from Greek to Latin.
(a noun)
a normal state of health : physical well-being.
*To the ancient Greeks, **eucrasia** resulted from the appropriate balance of the four humors: blood, yellow bile, black bile and phlegm.*
197. **Everest** \ 'evərəst \
 [\ 'evə.rest \]
- This word is from an Asian geographical name.
(a noun)
the highest point : climax, apex.
*The athlete retired at the **Everest** of her career, feeling that she had accomplished everything she'd wanted to.*
198. **excelsior** \ ik'selsēər \
 [\ ek'selsēər \]
- This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
fine curled shavings of wood forming a resilient mass and used especially for packing fragile items.
*Rhoda opened the box hurriedly, scattering **excelsior** all over the carpet.*
199. **excoriate** \ ek'skōrē.āt \
 [\ ik'skōrē.āt \]
- This word is from Latin.
(a verb)
to reprimand scathingly.
*The coach will not **excoriate** players for their mistakes, but he will encourage them to do better.*
200. **executrix** \ ig'zekyə.triks \
 [\ eg'zekyə.triks \]
- This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
a woman exercising the functions of the person appointed by the author of a will to execute the will or to see its provisions carried into effect after death.
*Lissa was named **executrix** of her father's will and made sure his assets were distributed to his inheritors as he stipulated.*
201. **exorbitant** \ ig'zōrbətənt \
 [\ eg'zōrbətənt \]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English.
(an adjective)
excessive.
*The ferry operator charged an **exorbitant** rate to carry people across the strait.*

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202. **faux pas** \ 'fɔ̃'pɑ̃ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- (a noun)
- blunder; especially : a social blunder.
- Jeanette laughed awkwardly, changed the subject, and hoped no one noticed her verbal **faux pas**.*
203. **fēng shui** \ 'fɛŋ'shwā \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- (a noun)
- a system of geomancy employed in China to bring practice into harmony with natural forces.
- Ming used **fēng shui** to determine the best furniture placement for the living room.*
204. **feretory** \ 'ferə.tɔ̃rɛ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- (a noun)
- a place for keeping an ornate often portable coffin for the relics of a saint.
- Every two hours the monks at the shrine of St. Dionysios in Greece perform a prayer service and open the **feretory** for viewing.*
205. **fission** \ 'fɪʃən \
 [\ 'fɪzən \]
- (a noun)
- the process or an instance of cleaving, splitting or breaking up into parts.
- Nuclear **fission** is currently the main source of nuclear power.*
206. **fisticuffs** \ 'fɪstəkəfs \
 [\ 'fɪstəkəfs \]
- (a plural noun)
- a fight with the fists : boxing.
- The two campers' friendly rivalry ended in a round of mock **fisticuffs**.*
207. **flews** \ 'flüz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- (a plural noun)
- the pendulous lateral parts of the upper lip of a dog, especially a hound.
- Destiny watched as drool dripped from her hungry bloodhound's **flews**.*
208. **floriferous** \ flɔ̃'rɪfərəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- (an adjective)
- bearing flowers; especially : blooming freely.
- Begonias are **floriferous** even in the shade.*

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209. **fodient** \ 'fōdēənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 fitted for digging or burrowing.
*The aardvark is a well-known South African **fodient** animal.*
210. **folate** \ 'fō.lāt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] Both parts of this word are originally Latin.
 (a noun)
 a yellow or yellowish orange crystalline vitamin of the vitamin B complex that is required for normal production of red blood cells, and occurs chiefly in green leafy vegetables.
***Folate** is crucial during early pregnancy, and is an essential component of prenatal vitamins.*
211. **follicle** \ 'fāləkəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 a small cavity or deep narrow-mouthed depression.
*Ellen was surprised to learn that the average **follicle** holds more than one hair.*
212. **fomentation** \ ,fōmən'tāshən \
 [\ ,fō.men'tāshən \] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 the act of instigating or inciting.
*The **fomentation** of revolution in colonial America took place over a number of years and involved many well-known men.*
213. **forbearance** \ fōr'berən(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
 (a noun)
 the exercise of patience or restraint.
*As the father of a two-year-old, Dan discovered reserves of **forbearance** that he never knew he had.*
214. **fossiliferous** \ ,fäsə'lifərəs \
 [\ ,fösə'lifərəs \] This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 containing any remains, impression, or trace of an animal or plant of past geological ages that has been preserved in Earth's crust.
*Archaeologists carefully examined the **fossiliferous** limestone found in the caves.*
215. **fra diavolo** \ 'frädē'ävəlō \
 [\ 'frädē'ävölō, 'frädi'ävəlō \] This word is from Italian.
 (an adjective)
 prepared with tomato sauce usually seasoned with garlic, oregano and hot red pepper.
*Larissa ordered shrimp **fra diavolo** on a bed of linguine as her main course.*

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216. **Frankfort** \ 'frʌŋkfɔrt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is a United States geographical name.
(a geographical entry)
city and capital of Kentucky on the Kentucky River east of Louisville.
*The city of **Frankfort** was founded in 1786 and became the capital of Kentucky in 1792.*
217. **freijo** \ 'frā.jō \
[\ frā'zhó \] This word is a modification of a word that was formed in Portuguese from a part that went from Latin to Old Provençal to Portuguese plus a Portuguese name.
(a noun)
the hard strong wood of a timber tree of the lower Amazon used in pails and casks — called also “Jenny wood.”
*José’s new boat has decking made of **freijo**.*
218. **frittata** \ frē'tātə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word came to English from Italian, which formed it from a Latin word.
(a noun)
an unfolded omelet often containing chopped vegetables or meats.
*Suri’s **frittata** was filled with seasoned asparagus tips.*
219. **fusilli** \ fyü'silē \
[\ fyü'sēlē, fü'sēlē \] This word came from Italian, which formed it from a Latin word.
(a noun)
a spiral-shaped variety of pasta.
*Jenna’s favorite pasta to use with vegetable and cheese sauces is **fusilli**.*
220. **fussbudget** \ 'fəs.bəjət \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] The first part of this word is perhaps of imitative origin, and the second part is from an originally Gaulish-derived Latin word that passed to French before becoming English.
(a noun)
one who worries or frets about trifles.
*Lucy’s mother calls her a natural-born **fussbudget**, but Lucy claims it takes a lot of work to be this fretful.*
221. **galoot** \ gə'lūt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is of unknown origin.
(a noun)
a man who is strange, odd or foolish.
*Though Gracie called her brother a big **galoot**, she missed him when he wasn’t home.*
222. **gastrolith** \ 'gastrəlith \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of two originally Greek parts.
(a noun)
a stone or pebble found in the stomach of some fishes and reptiles and presumably used for grinding up their food.
*The paleontologist identified what he believed to be a **gastrolith** in the remains of a duck-billed hadrosaur.*

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223. **gatherum** \ 'gathərəm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of an English part plus a Latin-derived English combining form.
(a noun)
a collection of miscellaneous items.
Alan refers to his assortment of beach glass and driftwood as a “gatherum,” but his mother calls it “Alan’s junk.”
224. **geanticline** \ jē'anti.klīn \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of three originally Greek parts.
(a noun)
a great upward flexure of the earth’s crust.
The guest speaker in the geophysics class was a scientist whose area of interest was the Rocky Mountain geanticline.
225. **geniture** \ 'jenə.chūr \
[\ 'jenəchər, 'jenətyūr, 'jenətūr \]
- This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
nativity : birth.
The geniture of the prince was an event of national importance.
226. **glycogen** \ 'glīkəjən \
[\ 'glīkəjen \]
- This word consists of an originally Greek part plus a part that went from Greek to French.
(a noun)
a white amorphous tasteless polysaccharide constituting the principal form in which carbohydrate is stored in animal tissues — called also “animal starch.”
Glycogen is the body’s energy reservoir, breaking down into glucose when needed.
227. **glyph** \ 'glif \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Greek.
(a noun)
a symbol that conveys information nonverbally.
A roadside glyph in the form of a curving arrow warns motorists of an upcoming bend in the road.
228. **goji** \ 'gōjē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally Chinese word.
(a noun)
the dark red, mildly tart berry of a thorny, chiefly Asian shrub that is typically dried and used in beverages.
Mila described the taste of the goji as somewhere between a raspberry and a cranberry.
229. **Gothamite** \ 'gāthə.mīt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word is from a United States geographical nickname and the second part is an English combining form.
(a noun)
an inhabitant or resident of New York City.
A Gothamite through and through, Bruce refuses to live anywhere but the Big Apple.

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230. **gravette** \ grə'vet \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a French geographical name.
(a noun)
a small sharp prehistoric flint tool consisting of a blade like that of a knife with a very sharp point, a straight back and a groove following one entire margin.
*During the excavation, a **gravette** was found along with several other blades and scrapers.*
231. **gravitas** \ 'gravətās \
[\ 'gravətas \] This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
high seriousness (as in a person's bearing or the treatment of a subject).
*Amberley, as a comedic actress, knew she lacked the **gravitas** for more dramatic roles.*
232. **griseous** \ 'grizēəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Germanic-derived Latin.
(an adjective)
of a light color or white mottled with black or brown.
*In the film, the ingenue screamed as the centuries-dead mummy stretched out a **griseous** hand.*
233. **guanabana** \ gwə'nābənə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word went from Taino to Spanish.
(a noun)
the large succulent irregularly ovoid fruit of a small tropical American tree having short fleshy spines and a slightly acid fibrous pulp.
*The **guanabana** is thought to have been introduced to Southeast Asia by the Spaniards, and is now cultivated in the West Indies, Bali, the Philippines and tropical South America.*
234. **gyri** \ 'jī.rī \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word passed from Greek to Latin.
(a plural noun)
the characteristic ridges of superficial gray matter of the cerebral hemispheres.
***Gyri** along with the accompanying furrows create the folded appearance of the human brain.*
235. **hackamore** \ 'hakə.mōr \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] Originally Arabic, this word went into Spanish before becoming English by folk etymology.
(a noun)
a bridle that consists of a halter, has a loop capable of being tightened about the nose in place of a bit, and is used especially in breaking and training horses.
*Charlene pulled back on the **hackamore** and cried "Whoa!"*
236. **hapkido** \ .həp'kēdō \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Korean.
(a noun)
a Korean martial art based on kicking motions and incorporating elements of a Japanese martial art.
*Ellie's martial arts instructor has a 5th dan in **hapkido** and a 6th dan in tae kwon do.*

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237. **harrier** \ 'harēər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is originally English.
(a noun)
any of various slender hawks with long angled wings and that usually nest on the ground.
The harrier is an indefatigable hunter of small field animals such as mice.
238. **hartal** \ här'täl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Hindi.
(a noun)
concerted cessation of work and business especially as a protest against a political situation or an act of government.
The liberation committee called a hartal in memory of partisans killed during the insurrection.
239. **hedebo** \ 'hedə.bō \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Danish.
(a noun)
an embroidery characterized by drawnwork and decorative stitching.
Hedebo originated in Denmark and was originally done on cuffs, collars and bed linens.
240. **heiau** \ 'hā.äü \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Hawaiian.
(a noun)
a pre-Christian Hawaiian temple or other place of worship (as a stone platform or an earthen terrace).
The tour guide drove the group to the site of the restored heiau.
241. **heliacal** \ hə'līəkəl \
[\ hē'līəkəl, he'līəkəl \] This word consists of a part that passed from Greek to Latin plus an English combining form.
(an adjective)
relating to or near the Sun — used especially of the last setting of a star before and its first rising after invisibility due to conjunction with the Sun.
The Egyptian rural year was determined by the heliacal rising of Sirius.
242. **Herculean** \ .hərkyə'lēən \
[\ .hər'kyülēən \] This word consists of a word that is from a Greek name that then went to Latin plus an English combining form.
(an adjective)
of extraordinary might or tremendous difficulty.
To raise money for his favorite charity, Roger has agreed to the Herculean task of selling 1,000 boxes of chocolate bars in just one week.
243. **hexafoos** \ 'heksə.füs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word was formed in Pennsylvania German from German elements.
(a noun)
a three-toed or triangular mark put on some Pennsylvania barns to keep evil spirits from the cattle or for decoration.
Mike painted a colorful hexafoos on the south wall of his barn.

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244. **hibernaculum** \ .hībər'nakyələm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
a shelter that is occupied during the winter by a dormant insect or other animal and that usually has a characteristic structure for each species.
*Jewel Cave in South Dakota is an important **hibernaculum** for several species of bats.*
245. **histoplasmosis** \ .hīstə'plaz'mōsəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word was formed from originally Greek parts.
(a noun)
a disease that is caused by infection with a fungus, and is marked by benign involvement of lymph nodes usually without symptoms or by severe involvement of the lymph nodes with fever, anemia and leukopenia.
*In the majority of individuals with normal immune response, **histoplasmosis** resolves without any treatment.*
246. **histrionics** \ .hīstrē'äniks \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
(a plural noun)
staged conduct or exhibition of temperament usually intended to produce some particular effect or response in others.
*Kate patiently explained to her toddler that his use of **histrionics** was unlikely to get him more dessert.*
247. **hobbledehoy** \ .hābəldē'hoi \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is of unknown origin.
(a noun)
a usually awkward callow adolescent male : a gawky youth.
*The shy teenager was a **hobbledehoy**, always tripping over his own feet.*
248. **hooligan** \ 'hüləgən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is perhaps from an Irish name.
(a noun)
a thug, ruffian or hoodlum.
*At first police thought they were looking for a gang of criminals, but it turned out to be the work of one cunning **hooligan**.*
249. **horripilation** \ hō'ripə'lāshən \
[\ hä'ripə'lāshən \] This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
a bristling of the hair of the head or body (as from disease, terror or chilliness) : goose bumps.
*Jennifer reacted to the movie's scary scenes with noticeable **horripilation**.*
250. **huipil** \ wē'pēl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a word that went from Nahuatl to Spanish.
(a noun)
a straight slipover garment made from a rectangle of material that is often decorated with embroidery and is worn as a blouse or dress by women chiefly in Mexico and Central America.
*In Mexico the traditional skirt and **huipil** have been worn since pre-Columbian times.*

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251. **Iberian** \ ɪˈbɪrēən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a European geographic name plus an English combining form.
(an adjective)
of, relating to or characteristic of a peninsula in southwestern Europe occupied by Spain and Portugal, its inhabitants or their language.
*While traveling around Spain, Martina fell in love with the flavor of **Iberian** ham.*
252. **icosahedron** \ ɪˌkɒsəˈhɛdrən \
[\ ɪˌkæəsəˈhɛdrən, ɪˌkɒsəˈhɛˌdræn, ɪˌkɒsəˈhedrən \]
This word is from Greek.
(a noun)
a figure or solid formed by 20 plane faces.
*The **icosahedron** occurs frequently in nature in molecular and viral structures.*
253. **icteric** \ ɪkˈtɛrɪk \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
(an adjective)
of, relating to or affected with jaundice.
*Hepatitis A is one common disease that has an **icteric** stage lasting from days to weeks.*
254. **idiochromatic** \ ɪˌdɪəˌkrɒˈmætɪk \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word consists of two originally Greek parts.
(an adjective)
having a distinctive and constant coloration.
*Malachite and hematite are typical **idiochromatic** minerals.*
255. **imbibe** \ ɪmˈbɪb \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
(a verb)
to consume by drinking.
*To stave off dehydration, Ben will **imbibe** extra water before his hike.*
256. **imperious** \ ɪmˈpɪrɪəs \
[\ ɪmˈpɛrɪəs \]
This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
arrogant : overbearing : domineering.
*Cinderella wanted nothing more than to escape her **imperious** stepmother.*
257. **imperturbable** \ ɪmpərˈtərbəbəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a Latin word.
(an adjective)
unlikely to be disconcerted, agitated or alarmed.
*Jacey's cat was pretty **imperturbable**, but he still didn't like his tummy rubbed.*

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258. **impossible** \ ɪm'päsəbəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.
(an adjective)
incapable of being or occurring.
*Jake thought it was **impossible** to earn a perfect score on his math test, but then he got his test back.*
259. **incumbency** \ ɪn'kʌmbənsē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a word from Latin plus English combining forms.
(a noun)
the sphere of action or period of office of the holder of an office or position.
*The presidential **incumbency** of Franklin Delano Roosevelt lasted longer than 12 years.*
260. **indict** \ ɪn'dɪt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is an alteration of a word that went from Latin to French to English.
(a verb)
to charge with a crime by the finding or presentment of a jury (as a grand jury) in due form of law.
*After much deliberation, the jury voted to **indict** the defendant on seven counts of theft.*
261. **injurious** \ ɪn'jʊrɪəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word went from Latin to French before becoming English.
(an adjective)
inflicting or tending to inflict damage : hurtful, harmful, detrimental.
*Dakota refused to go skydiving, saying that the landing might be **injurious** to her health.*
262. **insurgency** \ ɪn'sɜrjənsē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
(a noun)
a condition of revolt against a recognized government that does not reach the proportions of an organized revolutionary government.
*Installation of a puppet government resulted in widespread **insurgency**.*
263. **intarsia** \ ɪn'tɑrsɪə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Originally Arabic, this word passed through Italian and then German before becoming English.
(a noun)
a colored design knitted on both sides of a fabric.
*Etta is using **intarsia** to create a picture of a puppy on the sweater she is knitting.*

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264. **interloper** \ .ɪntər'lopər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is an alteration of a word that was probably formed from an originally Latin part and an originally Old Norse part.
(a noun)
one that intrudes, intermeddles or interferes.
*Megan regarded her little sister as an **interloper** who invited herself on every trip Megan made with her friends.*
265. **intermittent** \ .ɪntər'mɪtənt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
coming and going at intervals : not continuous.
*The weather forecast predicted **intermittent** clouds throughout the day.*
266. **intolerable** \ ɪn'tälərəbəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
not capable of being endured : unbearable.
*Andrea complained that the movie was so bad it was almost **intolerable**.*
267. **intrinsic** \ ɪn'trɪnzɪk \
[\ ɪn'trɪn(t)sɪk \]
This word went from Latin to French to English.
(an adjective)
belonging to the inmost constitution or essential nature of a thing.
*Pollyanna firmly believes that every human being is born with an **intrinsic** sense of cheerfulness.*
268. **irrisión** \ ə'rɪzən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
a laughing at a person or thing.
*When Ms. Scott's hat blew off, the class broke out in **irrisión**.*
269. **jambalaya** \ .jəmbə'lɪə \
[\ .jəmbə'läyə \]
This word is from a word that went from Provençal to Louisiana French.
(a noun)
rice cooked with ham, sausage, chicken, shrimp, or oysters and usually tomato and seasoned with herbs.
*No trip to New Orleans would be complete without sampling a bowl of spicy **jambalaya**.*
270. **jeopardy** \ 'jepərdē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from an originally Latin word that went through French and Anglo-French to English.
(a noun)
exposure to or imminence of death, loss or injury : danger, hazard.
*Norton's grades will be in **jeopardy** if he doesn't start putting more effort into his homework.*

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271. **jicama** \ 'hēkəmə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word went from Nahuatl to Spanish.
(a noun)
a tall-climbing Mexican vine with showy flowers and a sweet watery root that is sometimes eaten raw or cooked.
*Suleika combined **jicama**, carrot, peppers and cabbage into a delicious slaw.*
272. **jocular** \ 'jäkylər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
given or disposed to jesting.
*The **jocular** keynote speaker peppered his remarks with humorous anecdotes.*
273. **jocundity** \ jō'kəndətē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
the quality or state of being cheerful and lively.
*Clifton's Monday-morning **jocundity** was contagious.*
274. **jonquil** \ 'jānkwəl \
[\ 'jāŋkwəl \] This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish to French.
(a noun)
a perennial bulbous herb native to southern Europe and northern Africa that has long slender leaves and is widely cultivated for its yellow or white clustered flowers.
*A single **jonquil** in a bud vase adorned each table in the restaurant.*
275. **juror** \ 'jürər \
[\ 'jürər, 'jü.rör \] This word passed from Latin-derived French through Anglo-French before becoming English.
(a noun)
a person designated and summoned to serve on a panel sworn to give a verdict upon some matter submitted to them.
*The role of the **juror** is to listen to all the evidence and reach a fair judgment.*
276. **kabaka** \ kə'bākə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a native name in Uganda.
(a noun)
the king of Buganda in Uganda.
*In Buganda culture, a **kabaka** does not die, but rather he gets lost in the forest.*
277. **kanzu** \ 'kan.zü \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Swahili.
(a noun)
a long white robe worn by African men (as the Swahili).
*In the Great Lakes region of Africa, men often wear a **kanzu** as traditional wedding attire.*

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278. **karst** \ 'kärst \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from German.
(a noun)
a limestone region marked by sinks, abrupt ridges, irregular protuberant rocks, caverns and underground streams.
*The unique features of **karst** topography have made Mammoth Cave in Kentucky the longest cave in the world, with more than 400 miles of mapped passages.*
279. **Kelvin** \ 'kelvən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an English name.
(an adjective)
relating to, conforming to or having a thermometric scale according to which absolute zero is zero degrees Kelvin.
*The **Kelvin** scale has been adopted as the international standard for scientific temperature measurement.*
280. **kentledge** \ 'kent.lej \
 [\ 'kentlij \]
- This word is of unknown origin.
(a noun)
pig iron or scrap metal used as ballast.
*After delivering its cargo, the clipper ship was loaded with **kentledge** for the return voyage.*
281. **keratin** \ 'kerətən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of Greek elements.
(a noun)
any of various sulfur-containing fibrous proteins that form the chemical basis of epidermal tissues (as horn, hair, wool, nails, feathers) that are insoluble in most solvents.
*It is possible that the protective armor of some dinosaurs contained **keratin**, the same protein that is found in the human fingernail.*
282. **kibbutz** \ ki'büts \
 [\ ki'büts \]
- This word is from Hebrew.
(a noun)
a collective farm or settlement in Israel cooperatively owned and managed by the members and organized on a communal basis.
*The first **kibbutz** was established in 1909 at the southern end of the Sea of Galilee.*
283. **killarney** \ kə'lärnē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an Irish geographical name.
(a noun)
a moderate yellowish green to green that is stronger than Gretna green.
*Seamus bought a snappy plaid suit in **killarney** and gray to wear to his high school prom.*

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284. **kilowatt** \ 'ki:lə.wät \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of a part that went from Greek to French plus a Scottish name.
(a noun)
a unit of power equal to 1000 absolute joules per second or about 1.34 horsepower.
*Joyce's hair dryer consumes one **kilowatt** of power on the "low" setting.*
285. **Kilroy** \ 'ki:l.rɔi \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an American name.
(a noun)
an inveterate traveler.
*A **Kilroy**, Jamison has never owned a shampoo bottle that holds more than three ounces.*
286. **kittiwake** \ 'kitē.wāk \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is an imitative word.
(a noun)
either of two cliff-nesting gulls that winter on the open ocean.
*For the first few days after the ship left harbor, a **kittiwake** followed along.*
287. **kiva** \ 'kēvə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Hopi.
(a noun)
a Pueblo Indian structure used as a ceremonial, council, work and lounging room for men that is usually round and is at least partly underground and that includes a fireplace and altar.
*Visitors to Mesa Verde National Park can descend by ladder into a **kiva**.*
288. **koto** \ 'kō(,)tō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Japanese.
(a noun)
a long Japanese zither having 13 silk strings.
*The strings of the **koto** are generally plucked with small plectra fastened on the fingers of the performer.*
289. **kreef** \ 'krāf \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Dutch to Afrikaans.
(a noun)
the common spiny lobster of the coast of southern Africa valued as food and shipped canned or frozen to the United States.
*After perusing the menu, Gloria selected grilled **kreef** with lime and a side of steamed vegetables.*
290. **kugel** \ 'kügəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Originally German, this word passed through Yiddish to English.
(a noun)
a baked pudding (as of potatoes, noodles, bread or cabbage) served as a side dish or dessert.
*Natalie often makes a noodle **kugel** to accompany a roast chicken.*

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291. **kurgan** \ kūr'gän \
[\ kūr'gan \]
This word is from a word that went from Turkish to Russian.
(a noun)
a burial mound of eastern Europe or Siberia.
*There was something mysterious and awe-inspiring about the lone, ancient **kurgan** in the midst of the vast steppe.*
292. **lablab** \ 'la.blab \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Arabic.
(a noun)
a large twining vine that is native to the Old World tropics, has dark purple stalks of pealike flowers, and edible pods and seeds.
*Leilani planted **lablab** partly for the vibrant color and partly to use for food.*
293. **laminar** \ 'lamənər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
The first part of this word is originally Latin, and the second part is an English combining form.
(an adjective)
of, relating to or being a streamline flow.
*In **laminar** flow, velocity and pressure remain constant at each point in a fluid.*
294. **lamponed** \ lam'pünd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a French word that is probably originally imitative.
(a verb)
made the subject of a polemic satire usually directed against an individual : ridiculed, satirized.
*The politician was **lamponed** by the newspaper's cartoonist, who later issued an apology.*
295. **lanai** \ lə'nī \
[\ lā'nī, lə'nä.ē \]
This word is from Hawaiian.
(a noun)
a living room open in part to the outdoors : an outdoor space used as a living room.
*Rosalyn bought a house with a large **lanai** that overlooks the sea.*
296. **lanolated** \ 'lan'l.ātəd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
The first part of this word consists of originally Latin elements, and the second part of the word consists of two English combining forms.
(an adjective)
containing wool grease refined for use in ointments and cosmetics.
*Katherine used **lanolated** cream to treat her dry, rough skin.*
297. **lapilli** \ lə'pi.lī \
[\ lə'pilē \]
This word is from Latin.
(a plural noun)
stony or glassy fragments of lava ¼ to 1½ inches in diameter thrown out in a volcanic eruption : volcanic cinders.
*Kalani brought for show-and-tell a jar of **lapilli** collected by her mother following an eruption of Kilauea.*

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298. **lavash** \ 'lä.väsh \
 [\ lə'väsh \
] This word is from Armenian.
(a noun)
a large, thin, soft or crisp flatbread with usually a rough surface from air bubbles.
*The making and sharing of flatbreads like **lavash** in Middle Eastern and central Asian countries has been inscribed in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.*
299. **legislatorial** \ .lejəsəl'tōrēəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
(an adjective)
having the power or performing the function of making laws.
*Unfinished **legislatorial** duties kept Congress in session past its normal adjournment date.*
300. **lexigraphy** \ .lek'sigrəfē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of two originally Greek parts.
(a noun)
the art or practice of defining words.
***Lexigraphy** demands a precise and concise style of expressing the meanings of words.*
301. **liman** \ lē'män \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a word that went from Greek to Turkish to Russian.
(a noun)
a bay or estuary at the mouth of a river : a lagoon.
*Ahmed fishes in the **liman** at the north end of the river near his house.*
302. **liniment** \ 'linəmənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.
(a noun)
a liquid or semiliquid alcoholic, oily or soapy preparation for application to the skin with friction especially to soothe pain or to counteract an irritant.
*Wyatt delicately rubbed **liniment** on his horse's fetlocks.*
303. **liquesce** \ li'kwes \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
(a verb)
to become extremely fluid without being gaseous so as to flow freely typically in the manner of water.
*The children will be carefully watching as the ice sculptures **liquesce** in the afternoon sun.*
304. **littoral** \ 'litərəl \
 [\ .litə'ral, .litə'räl \
] This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
of or relating to or on or near a shore, especially of the sea.
*Eduardo's dream is to establish a nature preserve in a **littoral** zone along the Pacific.*

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305. **lo mein** \ ,lō'mān \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Chinese.
(a noun)
a Chinese dish consisting of sliced vegetables, soft noodles, and usually meat or shrimp in bite-size pieces stir-fried in a seasoned sauce.
*Gina picked up her chopsticks and dug into the steaming bowl of chicken **lo mein**.*
306. **logarithm** \ 'lɒgə.rɪθəm \
 [\ 'lægə.rɪθəm \]
- This word was formed in Latin from Greek elements.
(a noun)
the exponent that indicates the power to which a number must be raised to produce a given number.
*When the math teacher said that 4 is the **logarithm** of 16 to the base 2, half the class actually understood what she was saying.*
307. **logical** \ 'lɒdʒɪkəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
that is in accordance with inferences reasonably drawn from preceding or surrounding or predictable facts or events or circumstances.
*Eva looked from the grade on her midterm to the displeased face of her teacher and reached the **logical** conclusion that she was going to be doing a lot more studying.*
308. **lucarne** \ lü'kärn \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a word that went from Old Frankish to French.
(a noun)
the window in a usually gabled extension of an attic room through a sloping roof.
*Violette waved to her father before closing the **lucarne**.*
309. **Magellan** \ mə'jɛlən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Portuguese name.
(a noun)
a world traveler.
*After visiting his fifth continent, Bryce felt he qualified as a modern **Magellan**.*
310. **magistrate** \ 'mædʒ.ɪstrət \
 [\ 'mædʒɪstrət \]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.
(a noun)
a local official in a system of courts of law in an area having limited original jurisdiction especially in criminal cases.
*Gordon's lawyer spoke with a **magistrate** about his client's unpaid parking tickets.*
311. **majordomo** \ ,məjər'dōmō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came to English from either Spanish or Italian, which both took it from Latin.
(a noun)
a head steward or palace official.
*Jeeves has been **majordomo** of Huntington Castle for the last 30 years.*

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312. **mako** \ 'mä(,)kō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Maori.
(a noun)
a large vigorous shark of the Atlantic that is held to be dangerous to humans but is highly esteemed as a sport fish.
*A baby **mako** became stranded in a tide pool near the lighthouse.*
313. **malachite** \ 'malə,kīt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Probably originally Greek, this word went into Latin before becoming English.
(a noun)
a mineral consisting of a green carbonate of copper that is an ore of copper and is used to make ornamental objects (as vases).
*Paulette's brooch features a large piece of **malachite** surrounded by tiny pearls.*
314. **malaise** \ ma'lāz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of two parts that both went from Latin to French.
(a noun)
an indefinite feeling of generalized lack of health often indicative of or accompanying the onset of an illness.
*Jerome's **malaise** gradually shifted to a mild flu.*
315. **malinger** \ mə'lingər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from French, which formed it from an originally Latin part and a part that is perhaps of Germanic origin.
(a verb)
to pretend to be ill or otherwise physically or mentally incapacitated so as to avoid duty or work.
*School officials are accustomed to students who **malinger** in order to avoid taking exams.*
316. **malversation** \ ,malvər'sāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came from Latin-derived French.
(a noun)
misbehavior, corruption, extortion, disloyalty, embezzlement, misappropriation or breach of trust in an office of public trust, an agency or a commission; broadly : corrupt administration.
*The gubernatorial candidate claims that **malversation** has become rampant in the present state administration.*
317. **mangrove** \ 'maŋ,grōv \
 [\ 'maŋ,grōv \]
- The first part of this word is from a word that probably went from Taino to Spanish to Portuguese and the second part is originally English.
(a noun)
a tropical maritime tree or shrub bearing fruit that germinates while still on the tree and having numerous prop roots that ultimately form an impenetrable mass and play an important role in land building.
*Because of its sensitivity to cold temperatures, in the U.S. the **mangrove** is only found in parts of Florida, southern Louisiana and Texas.*

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318. **Manhattanese** \ man.hat'n'ēz \
 [\ man.hat'n'ēs,
 mən.hat'n'ēz \]
 The first part of this word is a North American geographical name, and the second part is an English combining form.
 (a noun)
 English as spoken by the New Yorkers who live on Manhattan Island.
*In **Manhattanese**, any place west of Fifth Avenue is part of “the West Side.”*
319. **manicotti** \ .manə'kātē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word came from Italian, which formed it from a Latin word.
 (a plural noun)
 tubular pasta shells that may be stuffed with ricotta or a meat mixture.
*The caterer filled the chafing dish with **manicotti**.*
320. **manna** \ 'manə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 Originally Hebrew, this word went from Greek to Latin before becoming English.
 (a noun)
 something of value that falls one's way : a windfall.
*Children swarmed the parade route collecting the **manna** of treats tossed from the float.*
321. **Mapuche** \ mə'püchē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from a South American language of the same name.
 (a noun)
 an Araucanian people of southern Chile.
*The **Mapuche** are well-known for their artistry in producing textiles.*
322. **marmoreal** \ mär'mörēəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
 (an adjective)
 made of marble.
*The home for sale boasted an updated kitchen with stainless steel appliances and **marmoreal** counter tops.*
323. **marten** \ 'märt'n \
 [\ 'märtən \]
 This word came to English from Germanic-derived French.
 (a noun)
 any of several slender-bodied carnivorous mammals that are larger than weasels and of somewhat arboreal habits and that have a rather long tail and a coat of fine soft fur.
*The **marten** is an opportunistic hunter, thriving on mice, squirrels, rabbits and any other little animal it can catch.*
324. **martinet** \ .märtə'net \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from a French name.
 (a noun)
 one who lays stress on a rigid adherence to the details of forms and methods.
*Dylan thought his mother was a **martinet** because she believed discipline was an effective deterrent to misbehavior.*

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325. **mastaba** \ 'mastəbə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Arabic.
 (a noun)
 an Egyptian tomb of the time of the Memphite dynasties that is oblong in shape with sloping sides and is connected with a mummy chamber in the rock beneath.
*In the Egyptian Old Kingdom, a **mastaba** was used chiefly for non-royal burials.*
326. **materfamilias** \ .māterfə'milēəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 a woman that is head of a household.
*Mom declared that as the **materfamilias** it was her right to decide which movie the family would watch.*
327. **McCoy** \ mə'kɔɪ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a Scots name.
 (a noun)
 the real or genuine thing : something that is neither an imitation nor an inferior substitute — used with the definite article.
*Marla had no idea that her Lakota warbonnet was the real **McCoy** until a guest expert on “Antiques Roadshow” said that it was authentic.*
328. **membranous** \ 'membɾənəs \
 [\ mem'brānəs \] This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
 (an adjective)
 thin, pliable and often somewhat transparent.
*The dragonfly's **membranous** wings seemed very delicate.*
329. **Mennonites** \ 'menə.nīts \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word was formed in German from a Frisian name.
 (a plural noun)
 members of any of various Protestant groups derived from the 16th-century Anabaptist movement in Holland and characterized by congregational autonomy, modesty in dress and behavior, and rejection of military service.
*During World War II, approximately 5,000 U.S. **Mennonites** performed work in forestry, agriculture, social services and other fields instead of military service.*
330. **mensch** \ 'mensch \
 [\ 'mensch \] Originally German, this word passed through Yiddish before becoming English.
 (a noun)
 a person of integrity and honor.
*Catherine thought Jason was a real **mensch** for driving her three hours to the airport after her car broke down unexpectedly.*

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331. **meritocracy** \ ˌmerəˈtākɹəsē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word consists of a Latin-derived part and a Greek-derived part.
(a noun)
a system or organization in which the talented are chosen and moved ahead on the basis of their achievement.
*The debater argued that **meritocracy** would lead to a vicious form of elitism.*
332. **mesclun** \ ˈmesklən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a word that went from Latin to Old Provençal to French.
(a noun)
a mixture of young tender greens (as lettuces, arugula and chicory).
*Gia finished off her salad by drizzling dressing on the **mesclun** and adding feta and croutons.*
333. **metage** \ ˈmētij \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
The first part of this word is originally English, and the second part is an English combining form.
(a noun)
the official measuring of contents or weight (as of coal or grain).
*Arrangements must be made with respect to the **metage** of grain in the port of London.*
334. **metoposcopy** \ ˌmetəˈpāskəpē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Greek.
(a noun)
the art of reading character or telling fortunes from the markings of the forehead.
*Gerald has a high, bumpy forehead that would provide a truly interesting study in **metoposcopy**.*
335. **mettlesome** \ ˈmetˈlɪsəm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
The first part of this word is from a word that went from Greek to Latin to French to English, and the second part is originally English.
(an adjective)
spirited, high-spirited.
*The **mettlesome** stallion was the most popular animal at the stables.*
336. **mezzanine** \ ˈmezˈniːn \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a Latin word that became Italian and then French.
(a noun)
the lowest balcony in a theater.
*Kody always buys tickets in the **mezzanine** because he says it provides a better view of the stage.*

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337. **miasma** \ mī'azmə \
[\ mē'azmə \]
This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
(a noun)
a heavy vaporous emanation or atmosphere.
*Sarah and Ludo couldn't wait to escape from the **miasma** that surrounded the Bog of Eternal Stench.*
338. **Michaelmas** \ 'mikəlməs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a biblical name plus a Latin-derived English element.
(a noun)
the feast of the archangel Michael that is a church festival celebrated on September 29.
*Fall arrived so early that the tomatoes in Phyllis' garden were gone by **Michaelmas**.*
339. **microbial** \ mī'krōbēəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word consists of a part that is from an originally Greek-derived French word and an English combining form that went from Latin to French.
(an adjective)
being of or between very minute organisms.
*Trey looked at the slide of pond water under the microscope for evidence of **microbial** life.*
340. **Milan** \ mə'lan \
[\ mə'län \]
This word is an Italian geographical name.
(a geographical entry)
a commune located on a fertile plain in northern Italy.
*A bit of a clotheshorse, Chloe was excited to attend fashion week in **Milan**.*
341. **minuend** \ 'minyə.wend \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
a quantity in mathematics from which another quantity is to be subtracted.
*In the equation $7 - 5 = 2$, 7 is the **minuend**.*
342. **Mississippian** \ .misə'sipēən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word consists of a United States geographical name plus an English combining form.
(an adjective)
of, relating to or constituting the division of the Paleozoic era or system in North America following the Devonian and preceding the Pennsylvanian.
*Occurring from 360 to 320 million years ago, the **Mississippian** period was a time of shallow seas and swamps in North America.*
343. **mittimus** \ 'mitəməs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
a warrant committing the person specified to prison.
*In some states no person can be committed to a correctional facility without a **mittimus** from a judge.*

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344. **monasterial** \ ˌmænəˈstɪrēəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word consists of an element that went from Greek to Latin plus an English combining form that went from Latin to French.
(an adjective)
of, relating to or having the characteristics of a house of seclusion from the world for persons under religious vows.
*The dictionary editors labored at their desks in **monasterial** silence.*
345. **monomer** \ ˈmænəmər \
[\ ˈmɒnəmər \]
The first part of this word went from Greek to Latin to French and the second part is from Greek.
(a noun)
the simple unpolymerized form of a chemical compound having relatively low molecular weight.
*A **monomer** is a molecule that may bind chemically to other molecules to form a polymer.*
346. **Montessorian** \ ˌmæntəˈsɔːrēən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from an Italian name plus an English combining form.
(an adjective)
of, following, or relating to a system for training young children emphasizing free physical activity, informal and individual instruction, early development of writing and reading, and extended sensory motor training.
*The **Montessorian** learning environment contains materials for all levels of children's readiness.*
347. **monticule** \ ˈmæntəkyl \\
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
(a noun)
a small elevation or prominence : a hillock.
*The lighthouse that stands on the **monticule** north of the bay was built in 1875.*
348. **moribund** \ ˈmɔːrəbænd \
[\ ˈmɑːrəbænd \]
This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
being in a state of suspended activity or arrested growth : dormant.
*In middle school, Alex had been part of the now **moribund** literature club.*
349. **mosaicist** \ mɔːˈzæəsɪst \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a word that went from Greek to Latin, through Italian and French to English plus an English combining form.
(a noun)
a designer who creates surface decoration by inlaying small pieces of variously colored material.
*An expert **mosaicist** decorated the altar of the new church.*

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350. **mot juste** \ mōzhūst \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from French.
(a noun)
the exactly right word.
*Darren hunted through his thesaurus until he found the **mot juste** to use in the title of his term paper.*
351. **moutan** \ 'mü.tan \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally Chinese word.
(a noun)
a shrubby Chinese peony having biternate leaves and large showy flowers and being the only woody cultivated peony and the source of many horticultural varieties.
*The **moutan**, or “tree peony,” has a woody stem that doesn’t die back after the growing season.*
352. **multifarious** \ ,mältə'farēəs \
 [\ ,mältə'farēəs \]
- This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
having multiplicity : having great diversity or variety.
*The **multifarious** activities at the Hands-On Museum make it a place that everyone can enjoy.*
353. **municipal** \ myü'nisəpəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
of or relating to a primarily urban political unit (as a town or city) having corporate status and usually powers of self-government.
*Property taxes in most U.S. states are set by **municipal** governments.*
354. **nattily** \ 'nat'lē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of a part that is perhaps from a word that went from French to English plus an English combining form.
(an adverb)
in a trimly neat and tidy manner : smartly.
*The door was answered by a **nattily** dressed butler.*
355. **naveta** \ nə'vātə \
 [\ nə'vetə \]
- This word came to English from Catalan, which took it from a Latin word.
(a noun)
a long megalithic burial mound of the Balearic Islands constructed of earth or stone and resembling an inverted boat.
*The **naveta** is thought to have been a funereal structure, but it remains surrounded by mystery and legends.*
356. **necrotic** \ nə'krätik \
 [\ ne'krätik \]
- This word is from Greek.
(an adjective)
affected with, characterized by or producing death of living tissue.
*Recluse spiders have **necrotic** venom.*

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357. **negligence** \ 'neglijən(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word went from Latin to French before becoming English.
 (a noun)
 the quality or state of not giving proper attention or care to especially habitually or culpably.
*Worker **negligence** in following safety guidelines can lead to accidents or injuries.*
358. **nemoral** \ 'nemərəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 of, relating to or inhabiting a wood or grove.
*The botanist has spent most of her career studying **nemoral** plant life.*
359. **neoprene** \ 'nēə,prēn \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is made up of originally Greek parts.
 (a noun)
 a synthetic rubber characterized by superior resistance to oils, gasoline, sunlight, ozone, and heat and by lower permeability to gases than natural rubber.
*Bob and Willem wore wet suits made of **neoprene** when they water-skied on the chilly lake.*
360. **nepotism** \ 'nepə.tizəm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a Latin word that became Italian and then French.
 (a noun)
 favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives (as by giving them positions because of their relationship rather than on their merits).
*Most employees resent **nepotism** because it reduces the opportunity for advancement via hard work.*
361. **neuron** \ 'nü.rän \
 [\ 'nyü.rän, 'nür.än, 'nyür.än \] This word went from Greek to Latin.
 (a noun)
 a nerve cell especially with all its processes.
*A typical **neuron** is made up of a cell body, signal receivers called dendrites and an axon that conducts the nerve signal.*
362. **newel** \ 'nüwəl \
 [\ 'nyüwəl \] Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
 (a noun)
 the principal post at the foot of a stairway with straight flight or a secondary one at a landing.
*It took a while, but Lacie eventually selected the **newel** for her new staircase from the options her designer offered.*
363. **nimiety** \ ni'mīətē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 excess : redundancy.
*Usually Caleb's writing is concise, but his most recent essay is a glowing example of **nimiety**.*

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364. **nomenclature** \ 'nɒmən.klæchər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s);
 nonstandard pron(s):
 \ nɒ'menklə.chür \]
 This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 the collective names given to or borne by places in a particular region or area.
*The **nomenclature** of Boston streets confused Ling when she first arrived.*
365. **nominee** \ .nämə'nē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
 (a noun)
 a person named or proposed for an office, duty or position; especially : a candidate selected to represent a party in an election.
*John C. Fremont was the first **nominee** of the Republican Party for the office of President of the United States.*
366. **nonchalance** \ .nänshə'län(t)s \
 [\ 'nänshələn(t)s \]
 This word was formed in French from originally Latin elements.
 (a noun)
 a display or air of easy unconcern or indifference.
*When Sarah learned that she won the science prize, she reacted with surprising **nonchalance**.*
367. **noology** \ nɔ'äləjē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word consists of originally Greek parts.
 (a noun)
 the science of phenomena regarded as purely mental in origin.
*Ahmet found that his interests in philosophy and psychology converged in the field of **noology**.*
368. **nopales** \ nɔ'palās \
 [\ nɔ'palās \]
 This word went from Nahuatl to Spanish.
 (a plural noun)
 fleshy young tender stem segments of the prickly pear cactus or related cactuses that are used as food.
*Tina peeled and diced up some **nopales** for the tacos she was going to serve for dinner.*
369. **normothermia** \ .nɔrmə'thərmēə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 The first part of this word is from Latin, and the second part is made up of originally Greek elements.
 (a noun)
 typical body temperature.
*To ensure a successful liver transplant, the surgical team was vigilant about maintaining **normothermia**.*
370. **norns** \ 'nɔrnz \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
 This word is from Old Norse.
 (a plural noun)
 goddesses presiding over personal destiny.
*Whenever Layla is driving somewhere in a hurry and gets stopped by a red light, she says, "Good one, **norns**."*

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371. **nostrum** \ 'nästrəm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 a remedy or medicine of secret composition recommended by its preparer but usually lacking general repute or acceptance.
*Mr. Sherwood insists that his **nostrum** will cure the common cold within an hour.*
372. **novercal** \ nə'værkəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 of, relating to or characteristic of a stepmother.
*The plots of many fairy tales revolve around wickedness as a **novercal** personality trait.*
373. **nubilous** \ 'nübələs \
 [\ 'nyübələs \] This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 cloudy : foggy : misty.
*Renata stared out at the **nubilous** sky and longed for a little bit of sun.*
374. **nullification** \ ,nələfə'kāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 the act of depriving of legal or binding force or validity.
*Louis XIV's accession to the throne was ushered in by the **nullification** of his father's will.*
375. **obituary** \ ɔ'bichə.werē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 a usually short account of the significant aspects and accomplishments of a person's life published (as in a newspaper) upon the person's death.
*Raul's **obituary** included the names of his siblings and other close relatives.*
376. **objurgation** \ ,äbjər'gāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] Originally from Latin, this word came to English from French or Latin.
 (a noun)
 a harsh or violent rebuke or reprimand.
*Following his boss' **objurgation**, Kevin handed in his resignation.*
377. **oblast** \ 'äblast \
 [\ 'öbləst, 'äbläst \] This word is from a word that went from Old Slavic to Russian.
 (a noun)
 a governmental subdivision of the former USSR corresponding to an autonomous province or state.
*The Volga River flows through part of the Ivanovo **Oblast**.*

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378. **oblong** \ 'ä.blŏŋ \
 [\ 'ä.bläng \]
- This word passed from Latin to English.
(an adjective)
deviating from a square or circular form through elongation.
*Marta selected glasses with round frames to complement the **oblong** shape of her face.*
379. **obloquy** \ 'äbläk wē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
a strongly and often intemperately condemnatory utterance.
*Mr. Willett recited the names of the pranksters with uncharacteristic **obloquy**.*
380. **obstetrician** \ .äbz.te'trishən \
 [\ .äb.ste'trishən \]
- This word is from a probably Latin-derived word and an English combining form.
(a noun)
a physician or veterinarian specializing in birth and the events, conditions, situations or circumstances preceding and following and often influencing it.
*The elderly **obstetrician** is now delivering grandchildren of patients she had in the early days of her career.*
381. **odograph** \ 'ŏd.ə.graf \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word was formed from two originally Greek parts.
(a noun)
an instrument for automatically plotting the course and distance traveled by a vehicle.
*Now that Carlos has a car equipped with a GPS receiver, an **odograph** is the logical next step.*
382. **olecranon** \ ŏ'lek.rən.än \
 [\ .ŏ.lə'krā.nän \]
- This word is from Greek-derived Latin.
(a noun)
the large process of the ulna that projects behind the elbow joint : funny bone.
*When accused of not having a funny bone in her entire body, Eunice calmly held up her elbow, pointed to her **olecranon** and explained that it was right there.*
383. **olid** \ 'äl.ŏd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
having a strong disagreeable smell.
*The ghost hunter surmised that the **olid**, sticky liquid oozing from under the pantry door was ectoplasm.*
384. **olivine** \ 'äl.ə.vēn \
 [\ 'äl.ə.vən \]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to German plus an English combining form.
(a noun)
a green variety of andradite that has a brilliant luster and is used as a gem.
*Randi was ecstatic when she found her long-lost pendant of **olivine**.*

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385. **organza** \ ɔr'ganzə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is probably from a trademark.
(a noun)
a sheer dress fabric in plain weave usually made of silk, rayon or nylon and with more body and stiffness than organdy.
*The skirt of Rhea's prom dress was covered in sheer **organza** flowers.*
386. **oriel** \ 'ɔrēəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word came to English from French, which probably took it from a Greek-derived Latin word.
(a noun)
a large bay window of semihexagonal or semisquare plan projecting from the face of a wall and supported by a corbel or bracket.
*Megan set her chair in the pleasantly sunny **oriel** and sat down to read.*
387. **oryzivorous** \ ɔrə'zɪvərəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of a Greek part plus a Latin part.
(an adjective)
feeding on rice.
*Agricultural inspectors were constantly on the lookout for **oryzivorous** vermin.*
388. **oscitancy** \ 'ɔsətənsē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] The first part of this word is from Latin, and the second part of this word is an English combining form.
(a noun)
drowsiness usually demonstrated by yawns.
*By the third day of testimony on blood types, **oscitancy** had swept the courtroom.*
389. **osprey** \ 'ɔsprē \
[\ 'ɔsprā \] Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
(a noun)
a large hawk found in most countries of the world that is a dark brown color above and mostly pure white below and feeds on fish that it captures by hovering and diving.
*Because of its preferred diet, the **osprey** is also called a "fish hawk."*
390. **Ottawa** \ 'ɔtəwə \
[\ 'ɔtəwā \] This word is a Canadian geographical entry.
(a geographical entry)
city and capital of Canada in southeastern Ontario on a river of the same name and the Rideau Canal.
*Each year, **Ottawa** holds the Canadian Tulip Festival, which displays over one million tulips and started with a donation from the Dutch royal family in 1945.*
391. **ovoid** \ 'ɔ.vɔɪd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word was formed in French from Latin- and Greek-derived elements.
(an adjective)
shaped like an egg.
*Tippi's mother received an antique **ovoid** vase for her birthday.*

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392. **oyez** \ ɔ̄'yā \
 [\ ɔ̄'yēs, ɔ̄'yēz \]
- This word is from a French word.
(a verb)
— used by criers of courts as a command to secure silence and attention before a proclamation.
“Oyez, oyez, oyez!” yelled the crier as the judge entered the courtroom.
393. **pabulum** \ 'pabləm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a trademark.
(a noun)
something (such as writing or speech) that is insipid, simplistic or bland.
*Theo tuned out the commencement speaker when he realized that her whole speech would be **pabulum**.*
394. **paella** \ pā'āyə \
 [\ pā'ālyə, pā'elə, pā'ālə, pə'elə \]
- This word went from Latin to French to Catalan.
(a noun)
a saffron-flavored stew containing rice, chicken, seafood and various vegetables.
*Nicolette's Spanish host mother made a delicious seafood **paella**.*
395. **pagoda** \ pə'gōdə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a word that went from Sanskrit to Portuguese.
(a noun)
a structure in eastern Asia resembling a tower of several stories that is often richly decorated and typically has projecting concavely curved roofs at the division of each story and that is built usually as a temple or memorial.
*The tour guide claimed that 1,000 pounds of gold went into the decoration of the ornate **pagoda**.*
396. **palatable** \ 'palətəbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word is from an element perhaps of Etruscan origin that went to Latin and then English, and the second part is an English combining form.
(an adjective)
agreeable to the taste : appetizing.
*George dislikes broccoli but finds it **palatable** if it is topped with melted cheese.*
397. **pariah** \ pə'rīə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Tamil.
(a noun)
a person despised or rejected by society : an outcast.
*The political candidate became a **pariah** to his party, and many members refused to be seen with him.*

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398. **parietal** \ pə'riətəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
 (an adjective)
 of, relating to or located in the upper posterior part of the head; specifically : relating to either of the pair of bones that form the cranial roof of this part of the skull.
*The X-ray revealed no damage to either of Hernando's **parietal** bones.*
399. **parlance** \ 'pərlən(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a French word.
 (a noun)
 an idiom : phraseology.
*In educational **parlance** the new high school is a "magnet school."*
400. **parochialism** \ pə'rɔkēəlɪzəm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of a part that went from Greek to Latin to French to English plus an English combining form.
 (a noun)
 selfish pettiness or narrowness (as of interests, opinions or views).
*The governor complained that there was too much short-sighted **parochialism** in the legislature.*
401. **parsec** \ 'pär.sek \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word is from an originally Greek word, and the second part is from an originally Latin word.
 (a noun)
 a unit of measure for interstellar space equal to 3.26 light-years or to 19.2 trillion miles.
*The **parsec** is a unit of length used to measure the distance to galaxies far, far away.*
402. **parturition** \ ,pärtə'rishən \
 [\ ,pär.tü'rishən, ,pärchə'rishən, ,pärtyü'rishən \]
- This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 the action or process of giving birth to offspring.
*Sienna carefully discussed with her doctor all the stages of **parturition**.*
403. **pascal** \ pas'kal \
 [\ pä's'käl, pä's'käl \]
- This word is from a French name.
 (a noun)
 a unit of pressure in the meter-kilogram-second system equivalent to one newton per square meter.
*Una used a chart to convert one **pascal** to pounds per square inch.*

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404. **pascola** \ pɑ'skɔlə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word came to English from Mexican Spanish, which took it from Yaqui, an indigenous language of northwestern Mexico.
(a noun)
a masked fiesta dancer of the Cahita and Yaqui peoples indigenous to northwestern Mexico, who provides a ceremonial type of burlesquing and clowning through his ritual dances.
The pascola wore an animal mask with long tufts of hair above the eyes and on the chin.
405. **patache** \ pə'taʃə \
[\ pə'tɑchā \]
Probably originally from Arabic, this word passed from Spanish to English.
(a noun)
a ship employed to attend a fleet of sailing vessels.
The sailors' food was brought to their ship in a patache.
406. **pâté** \ pɑ'tɑ \
[\ pɑ'tɑ \]
Perhaps originally Greek, this word passed through Latin to French before becoming English.
(a noun)
a spread of finely mashed seasoned and spiced meat (as chicken or goose liver).
Pierre's recipe for pâté calls for onion, garlic and thyme to be added to the chicken livers.
407. **pathos** \ pɑːθɪs \
[\ 'pɑːθɪs, 'pɑːθɪs, 'pɑːθɪs \]
This word is from Greek.
(a noun)
an element in experience or in artistic representation evoking pity or compassion.
The actress was highly praised for the pathos she evoked in her death scene.
408. **patronage** \ 'pɑːtrɒnɪʃ \
[\ 'pɑːtrɒnɪʃ \]
Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
(a noun)
the right to appoint to government jobs : control of political appointments.
The new governor was given patronage of 10 state positions.
409. **Pecos** \ 'pækəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is a United States geographical name.
(a geographical entry)
a river in eastern New Mexico and western Texas flowing southeast into the Rio Grande.
The Pecos River is known for its old flume, which in 1902 was named the largest concrete aqueduct in the world.
410. **peculate** \ 'pekjələt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
(a verb)
to steal or appropriate wrongfully to one's own use : embezzle.
The company informed its employees that if they peculate petty cash, they will be fired.

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411. **pekoe** \ 'pē.kō \
[\ 'pe.kō \] This word is from Amoy, a Chinese dialect.
(a noun)
any tea of India or Sri Lanka made from leaves of
approximately the same size obtained by screening fired tea.
Nina offered Aunt Jane a cup of brewed pekoe.
412. **pelisse** \ pə'lēs \
[\ pe'lēs \] This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin
word.
(a noun)
a long cloak or coat made of fur or lined or trimmed with fur
and worn by men and women.
*The painting depicted an 18th-century nobleman wearing a fur-
lined pelisse.*
413. **pelmet** \ 'pɛlmət \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] (a noun)
a short pleated drapery or decorative band for concealing curtain
fixtures.
*Marina used plywood, fabric and glue to make a pelmet for her
kitchen window.*
414. **pelog** \ 'pɛləg \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] (a noun)
This word is from Javanese.
a heptatonic tuning employed for traditional Javanese music
ensembles consisting of unequal intervals from which various
pentatonic scales are drawn.
*Pelog is one of two scales used in a type of traditional Balinese
and Javanese music that features primarily percussion
instruments.*
415. **Pembroke** \ 'pɛm.brūk \
[\ 'pɛm.brōk \] This word is from a Welsh geographical name.
(a noun)
any of a breed of Welsh corgis with pointed ears, straight
forelegs and a short tail.
*Although the legs of the Pembroke are short, it is a very
effective herding dog.*
416. **penlop** \ 'pɛnləp \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] (a noun)
This word is from a Bhutanese name.
the feudal ruler of one of the provinces of Bhutan.
*The penlop of Trongsa was elected the first king of Bhutan in
1907.*
417. **peplum** \ 'pɛpləm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] (a noun)
This word is from a Greek word that passed into Latin.
a short skirtlike section usually attached to the waistline of a
blouse, jacket or dress, and made usually with a flared, pleated
or ruffled design.
*Bailey wore a blue dress with a black peplum to her job
interview.*

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418. **perambulate** \ pə'rambyə.lāt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a verb)
 to travel over or through especially on foot.
*Sid and Amy often **perambulate** the park on sunny days.*
419. **perdure** \ pər'dūr \
 [\ pər'dyūr \] This word went from Latin to English.
 (a verb)
 to continue to exist : last.
*Greek tragedies **perdure** because of the truths they reveal about human nature.*
420. **peregrinate** \ 'perəgrənāt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a verb)
 travel on foot : walk : tour.
*Nicki will **peregrinate** across the Appalachian National Scenic Trail in the fall.*
421. **perforation** \ ,pərfə'rāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 a series of small incisions to facilitate tearing along a predetermined line.
*Mr. Meyers asked his students to bring in notebooks with **perforation** so it was easier to tear out individual pages.*
422. **pergola** \ 'pərgələ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s);
 nonstandard pron(s):
 \ (,)pə'r'gōlə \] This word is from a word that went from Latin to Italian.
 (a noun)
 an openwork arch or covering for a walk or passageway over which climbing plants are trained : an arbor : a trellis.
*Leilani planted grapevines and climbing roses beside the **pergola**.*
423. **periodontist** \ ,perēō'däntəst \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of originally Greek elements.
 (a noun)
 a specialist in a branch of dentistry that is concerned with diseases of the supporting structures of the teeth.
*Gertie's dentist reminded her that daily brushing and flossing would help her avoid a trip to the **periodontist**.*
424. **permeable** \ 'pərmēəbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 capable of being diffused through or penetrated.
***Permeable** pavement is a type of porous concrete that allows rainwater to pass through it, reducing runoff.*

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425. **pernio** \ 'pərnē.ō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 a redness and swelling of toes, fingers, nose, or ears or sometimes cheeks in cold weather accompanied by itching and burning and sometimes followed by cracking of skin and ulceration.
*Once he was diagnosed with **pernio**, Troy used prescription cream to help ease the symptoms.*
426. **pessimum** \ 'pesəməm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 the least favorable environmental condition under which an organism can survive.
*The **pessimum** for many species of cockroach occurs at temperatures near the freezing point.*
427. **petrel** \ 'petrəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s);
 nonstandard pron(s):
 \ 'pētrəl \] This word is perhaps from a biblical name.
 (a noun)
 any of various small to medium-sized long-winged birds that fly far from land, feed on small surface-swimming creatures and refuse from ships, and nest in rocks and cliffs usually on islands.
*Manny painted a fine watercolor of a storm **petrel**.*
428. **piebald** \ 'pi.böld \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] The first part of this word was originally Latin and went through French before becoming English, and the second part is originally English.
 (an adjective)
 spotted or blotched with black and white.
*Young blue herons acquiring adult plumage have a **piebald** appearance.*
429. **pilchard** \ 'pilchərd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is of unknown origin.
 (a noun)
 a fish that resembles the herring, occurs in great schools along the coasts of Europe, attains a length of eight or ten inches, and that is extensively used for food.
*Miguel topped his toast with an oily **pilchard** he extracted from a can.*
430. **pince-nez** \ pan(t)'snā \
 [\ pa''snā, pin(t)'snā \ ;
 nonstandard pron(s): \ pin(t)'snez \] The first part of this word is originally French and the second part went from Latin to French.
 (a noun)
 eyeglasses clipped to the nose by a spring.
*Theodore Roosevelt is often pictured wearing **pince-nez**.*

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431. **pipit** \ 'pipət \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is an imitative word.
(a noun)
any of various small singing birds resembling the true larks in habit, colors, and the long hind claw, and like the true larks singing on the wing.
Primarily a ground-dwelling bird, the pipit feeds mostly on insects and other small invertebrates.
432. **Pisces** \ 'pi(,)sēz \
[\ 'pi(,)sēz, 'pi(,)skās \] This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
the 12th sign of the zodiac.
Pisces falls between Aquarius and Aries.
433. **pishposh** \ 'pish.pəsh \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a word of unknown origin.
(a noun)
nonsense.
"Pishposh!" Mary Poppins said over Michael's objections, "You must take medicine when you're sick."
434. **pittance** \ 'pit'n(t)s \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
(a noun)
a meager wage or remuneration.
Sadie was tired of working long hours for a pittance.
435. **pittosporum** \ pə'täspərəm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] The first part of this word is from Greek, and the second part is from Greek-derived Latin.
(a noun)
any tree or shrub of a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs of Asia, Africa and Australasia that have often fragrant white or yellow flowers succeeded by berries with seeds embedded in a viscous substance.
The pittosporum often goes by its nickname, "Cheesewood."
436. **piupiu** \ 'pēü.pēü \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Maori.
(a noun)
a short kilt made usually of strips of flax and worn by Maoris for native dances and on ceremonial occasions.
The museum features an extensive Maori collection that includes an early 20th-century piupiu decorated with brown kiwi feathers.
437. **pivotal** \ 'pivətəl \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a French part plus a part that went from Latin to French to English.
(an adjective)
central in importance, function, influence or effect.
The catcher is a pivotal position on a baseball team, performing several important functions such as calling for different pitches.

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438. **placebo** \ plə'sē.bō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 an inert substance or preparation given for its psychological effect especially to satisfy the patient or to act as a control in an experimental series.
*Half of the study participants were given the experimental medication and the other half were given a **placebo**.*
439. **placidly** \ 'pləsədlē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (an adverb)
 in a serene manner : calmly.
*The river, while violent in flood stage, now flows **placidly** along.*
440. **placoderm** \ 'plakə.dərm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] Both parts of this word are originally Greek.
 (a noun)
 a fish or fossil of a class of extinct fishes with an armor of large bony plates and primitive jaw structures.
*Jeanette couldn't pronounce the name of the 33-foot long fossilized **placoderm** that she saw at the museum.*
441. **plexure** \ 'plekshər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of a Latin part plus an English part.
 (a noun)
 the act or process of weaving together.
*The **plexure** of the deceptively simple fishing net fascinated Steven.*
442. **pliant** \ 'pliənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word came to English from Latin-derived French.
 (an adjective)
 bending or folding easily : flexible.
*The **pliant** clay hardened in the oven.*
443. **Plumeria** \ plü'mirēə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a French name that was Latinized.
 (a noun)
 a genus of tropical American shrubs or trees having thick fleshy branches and large highly fragrant, waxy-looking white, yellow, red or pink flowers.
*Heinrich and Mandy received beautiful leis made from **Plumeria** blossoms when they landed at the airport in Hawaii.*
444. **pollera** \ pə'yerə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.
 (a noun)
 a Latin American fiesta costume usually heavily embroidered and very full in the skirt.
*Nina proudly wore the hand-embroidered **pollera** that she had inherited from her grandmother to the festival.*

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445. **polyglot** \ 'pälē,glät \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Greek.
 (an adjective)
 containing matter in several languages; especially : composed of correlative text in several languages often arranged in parallel columns.
*Products sold in electronics stores often have **polyglot** instructions.*
446. **pomander** \ pō'mandər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
 (a noun)
 a mixture of perfumed or aromatic substances usually made in a ball and enclosed in a perforated bag or box.
*Gayle included a **pomander** in the chest containing her winter clothes.*
447. **popinjay** \ 'päpən,jā \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] Originally Arabic, this word went into French before becoming English.
 (a noun)
 one thought to resemble a parrot or parakeet (as because of excessive ostentation in clothes, senseless volubility or vain posturing).
*"Who was the popinjay you brought to the **banquet**?" Timothy asked Iona.*
448. **precative** \ 'prekətiv \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 of, relating to or expressive of entreaty : supplicatory.
*The Boosters Club resorted to more creative methods after its initial **precative** approach raised little money.*
449. **predicament** \ pri'dikəmənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 a difficult, perplexing or trying situation.
*After a few hours of procrastination, Justin found himself in the **predicament** of having too much homework and too little time.*
450. **preponderance** \ pri'pändərən(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a Latin word.
 (a noun)
 a superiority or excess in number or quantity.
*The **preponderance** of people on low-carb and gluten-free diets threatened the local baker's business.*
451. **privet** \ 'privət \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is of unknown origin.
 (a noun)
 an ornamental Eurasian and northern African shrub that is used extensively for hedges and has half-evergreen leaves and small white flowers.
*Mr. Dursley planted **privet** along the edge of his front yard.*

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452. **proa** \ 'prōə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is Malay, which probably took it from Marathi, an Indic language.
(a noun)
a swift light sailing craft which has a straight leeward side with a small canoe or other outrigger attached, a large triangular sail, and an upcurved equally sharp stem and stern so that sailing in either direction is possible.
Proa races are held in the Marshall Islands every year.
453. **proclitic** \ prō'klitik \
[\ 'prō.klitik \]
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
(an adjective)
of, relating to, or constituting a word or particle without sentence stress that is accentually dependent on the immediately following stressed word.
*The word “an” in “an ounce” is **proclitic**, because the two words are pronounced as though they were one word, with “ounce” receiving the stress.*
454. **pronunciamento** \ prō.nənchēə'men(,)tō \
[\ prō.nən(t)sēə'men(,)tō \]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.
(a noun)
a proclamation or edict; especially : an edict announcing a change in government.
*The generals issued a **pronunciamento** proclaiming the takeover of the palace.*
455. **proviender** \ 'prävəndər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English.
(a noun)
food, provisions.
*Pizza is a traditional **proviender** of college students.*
456. **ptomaine** \ tō'mān \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a word that went from Greek to Italian.
(a noun)
any of various organic bases some of which are poisonous and which are formed by the action of putrefactive bacteria on nitrogenous matter.
*Dunstan worries that his lunch may have been contaminated by **ptomaine**.*
457. **puchero** \ pü'che.rō \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin-derived Spanish.
(a noun)
a Latin American boiled dinner or stew containing beef, sausage, bacon and various vegetables.
*Olivia sampled **puchero** at an Argentine restaurant.*

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458. **Pulitzer** \ 'pʊlɪtsər \
 [\ 'pyʊlɪtsər \]
- This word is from an American name.
(a noun)
any of several annual awards for outstanding literary or journalistic achievement or public service established by the will of Joseph Pulitzer.
*To be considered for the **Pulitzer** in Fiction, Biography or General Nonfiction, authors must be U.S. citizens.*
459. **pumice** \ 'pʌmɪs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Latin word that passed through French before becoming English.
(a noun)
a volcanic glass that is light in weight because it is full of cavities produced by the expulsion of water vapor at a high temperature as lava comes to the surface.
*Ground **pumice** is sometimes used as an abrasive ingredient in soap.*
460. **purgatory** \ 'pɜːgətɔːrɪ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Originally Latin, this word passed through Anglo-French before becoming English.
(a noun)
temporary torture or punishment : acute misery.
*Though Amelia loved her time in Australia, the 14-hour flight home was absolute **purgatory**.*
461. **puriri** \ pə'riːrɪ \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Maori.
(a noun)
a New Zealand ironwood yielding a very durable hard strong dark brown wood.
*The large, colorful flower of the **puriri** resembles a snapdragon and produces copious amounts of nectar.*
462. **purslane** \ 'pɜːslən \
 [\ 'pɜːslæn \]
- This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English.
(a noun)
an annual herb widely distributed in both hemispheres whose fleshy succulent leaves are used as a potherb and for salads.
*Roberta ordered a delicious salad of **purslane** and other greens at the café.*
463. **purveyor** \ pər'vāər \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
(a noun)
one who provides supplies of food or whose business is to make provisions for the table : a caterer.
*Maya is a **purveyor** of organic fruits and vegetables for most of the local restaurants.*

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464. **putti** \ 'pü(,)tē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Latin word that passed into Italian.
(a plural noun)
figures of young boys (as cupids) frequently used in decorative painting and sculpture especially of the Renaissance.
*The painted ceiling features winged **putti** dancing among the clouds.*
465. **quadrille** \ kwä'dril \
 [\ kwə'dril, kə'dril \]
- This word is from French, which formed it from a Latin-derived Spanish word.
(a noun)
a square dance for four couples that is made up of five or six figures in various rhythms but chiefly in 6/8 and 2/4 time.
*The **quadrille** depends more on the cooperative execution of intertwining figures, or floor patterns, than on intricate step work.*
466. **qualms** \ 'kwämz \
 [\ 'kwälmz, 'kwömz \]
- This word is of unknown origin.
(a plural noun)
sudden misgivings or faintheartedness.
*Colby had absolutely no **qualms** about skydiving until it was his turn.*
467. **quittance** \ 'kwit'n(t)s \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a French word.
(a noun)
the act of freeing or releasing; specifically : discharge from a debt or an obligation.
*Joseph offered his cousin an official deed of **quittance**, saying that what he had already received was payment enough.*
468. **raclette** \ ra'klet \
 [\ rä'klet \]
- This word is from a word that passed from Latin into Old Provençal and then French before becoming English.
(a noun)
a dish of Swiss origin consisting of melted cheese traditionally served with tiny boiled potatoes and sour pickles.
*Roderick stopped at a small restaurant and ordered **raclette** and a warm drink.*
469. **raglan** \ 'raglən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a British name.
(a noun)
any of various loose overcoats with sleeves extending to the neckline and so having slanted seams from the underarm to the neck in front and back.
*Frank bought a handsome tweed **raglan** at the rummage sale.*
470. **ranine** \ 'rā.nīn \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word is from a Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
(an adjective)
of or relating to frogs.
*The collegiate cheer was derived from a Greek playwright's imitation of **ranine** calls.*

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471. **ranunculus** \ rə'nʊŋkjʊləs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 any plant of a large and widely distributed genus of herbs that have simple or variously lobed leaves and mostly yellow flowers.
*Erin planted a **ranunculus** in a pot beside the kitchen door.*
472. **rapscallion** \ rap'skalyən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a word that consists of a probably French part plus a part from a Latin-derived French word that passed into English.
 (a noun)
 a rogue : a good-for-nothing.
*Ever the optimist, Mr. Becker will give any **rapscallion** a chance to prove himself.*
473. **ratafia** \ ,ratə'fēə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from French.
 (a noun)
 a small sweet biscuit made from almond paste.
*May ate a **ratafia** with her coffee for breakfast.*
474. **recension** \ ri'sen(t)shən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 a revising of a text (as of an ancient author) by an editor.
*Latrice recently read a modern **recension** of Dante's "Inferno."*
475. **recondite** \ 'rekən.dīt \
 [\ ri'kän.dīt \] This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 very difficult to understand and beyond the reach of ordinary comprehension and knowledge.
*Lola chose the **recondite** subject of quantum mechanics for her paper.*
476. **redingote** \ 'rediŋ.gōt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from an originally English phrase that passed through French before coming back into English.
 (a noun)
 a woman's lightweight coat usually cut in princess style, belted, and open at the front to show the skirt of the dress.
*The bride's grandmother wore a periwinkle dress with a matching **redingote**.*
477. **reification** \ ,rēəfə'kāshən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of originally Latin elements.
 (a noun)
 the process or result of giving definite content and form to : materialization.
*Students who do not struggle with the **reification** of abstract concepts usually have few problems with advanced mathematics.*

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478. **Reiki** \ 'rā.kē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Japanese.
(a noun)
a system of touching with the hands based on the belief that such touching by an experienced practitioner produces beneficial effects on certain vital energy fields within the body.
*There are two branches of **Reiki**, traditional Japanese and Western, and differences between the two can vary widely.*
479. **repatriate** \ rē'pātrē.āt \
 [\ rē'pātrē.āt \]
- This word is from Latin.
(a verb)
to restore to the country of origin.
*After the fall of the empire, it took just a few short months to **repatriate** the art that had been plundered from the colonies.*
480. **reproach** \ ri'prōch \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Latin-derived French word that then became English.
(a verb)
to rebuke strongly or sternly : scold.
*Dev prefers not to **reproach** his children, even when they are misbehaving.*
481. **restaurant** \ 'restə.rānt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
(a noun)
an establishment where refreshments or meals may be procured by the public : a public eating house.
*Kory's book club meets once a month at a **restaurant** to discuss the book and share some appetizers.*
482. **retinue** \ 'retə.nū \
 [\ 'retə.nyū \]
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
(a noun)
a train of attendants.
*The actress obtained coveted awards ceremony tickets for her entire **retinue**.*
483. **rhesus** \ 'rēsəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
(a noun)
a pale brown Indian monkey of active and playful disposition often kept in zoological gardens and often used in medical research.
*A **rhesus** was the first monkey to be rocketed into the stratosphere.*
484. **rhodolite** \ 'rōd'līt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Both parts of this word are originally Greek.
(a noun)
a pink or purple garnet that is used as a gem.
*The gem exhibit included a 75-carat **rhodolite** from Tanzania.*

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485. **rhombus** \ 'ræmbəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.
(a noun)
an equilateral parallelogram.
*The most familiar form that a **rhombus** takes is probably a square.*
486. **rictus** \ 'rɪktəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
a gaping mouth or grimace.
*Reuben's face was frozen in a **rictus** of horror during the movie's last scene.*
487. **ritenuto** \ .rɪtə'nü(,)tō \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Italian, which formed it from Latin.
(an adjective)
held back in tempo — used as a direction in music usually indicating an abrupt slowing down.
*In the sight-reading competition, Juliette was surprised by the suddenness of the **ritenuto** section of the composition.*
488. **rubicelle** \ .rübə'sel \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is an alteration of a word that is probably from Latin-derived French.
(a noun)
an extremely hard gem mineral of a yellow or orange-red color.
*The **rubicelle** typically comes from deposits in Southeast Asia.*
489. **ruching** \ 'rüşɪŋ \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
The first part of this word is from a word that went from Celtic to Latin to French and the second part is an English combining form.
(a noun)
a pleated, fluted or gathered strip of fabric (as lace, net, ribbon) used for trimming usually in rows and especially on women's garments.
*The countess requested that her new ball gown have **ruching** on the sleeves.*
490. **ruthenium** \ rü'thɛnēəm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
The first part of this word is from a Latin geographical name and the second part is originally Latin.
(a noun)
a hard brittle grayish white polyvalent rare metallic element that is used chiefly in hardening platinum and palladium alloys.
*Named for the Latin word for Russia, **ruthenium** can be found naturally in mineral deposits in the Ural Mountains.*
491. **saccade** \ sa'käd \
[\ sə'käd \]
This word is from a French word.
(a noun)
a small rapid jerky movement of the eye especially as it jumps from fixation on one point to another (as in reading).
*With each **saccade**, the dog's plaintive eyes flicked from the treat box to mom to dad to the treat box to mom to dad to the treat box.*

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492. **sacrosanct** \ 'sacrōsaŋ(k)t \
 [\ 'sacrəsaŋ(k)t \]
This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
most holy or sacred : inviolable.
*The use of loud voices is inappropriate in the **sacrosanct** temple.*
493. **Santiago** \ ,santē'ägō \
 [\ ,sāntē'ägō \]
This word is a South American place name.
(a geographical entry)
a city and the capital of Chile in the central part of the country.
*Because **Santiago** is located on the Pacific Ring of Fire, it experiences a significant amount of tectonic activity.*
494. **Sarajevo** \ ,sarə'yāvō \
 [\ ,sārə'yāvō, 'sārəye.vó \]
This word is a European geographical name.
(a geographical entry)
a city and the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the southeast central part of the country.
*To escape the bustle of **Sarajevo**, Aida would often walk in Vrelo Bosne park and take in the river.*
495. **sardonically** \ sār'dänəkłē \
 [\ sār'dänəkəlē \]
This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into French before becoming English.
(an adverb)
in a manner characterized by derision or scorn : with a disdainfully or skeptically humorous attitude.
*Nancy asked her brother **sardonically** if he would like some coffee with his sugar.*
496. **sargasso** \ sār'ga(i)sō \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Portuguese, which perhaps formed it from Latin.
(a noun)
a seaweed also known as gulfweed.
*The **Sargasso** Sea was so-named by Portuguese sailors who found therein an abundance of floating **sargasso** seaweed.*
497. **satiate** \ 'sāshē.āt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
(a verb)
to satisfy (as an appetite or desire) fully.
*Kamini hoped the large meal she had prepared would **satiate** her two teenage boys.*
498. **satrap** \ 'sā.trap \
 [\ 'sa:trap, 'satrəp \]
This word is from a Persian word that passed through Greek and Latin before becoming English.
(a noun)
one having authority.
*Annabella considered herself the **satrap** of the schoolyard, and always dictated what games would be played at recess.*

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499. **scientia** \ skē'entēə \
[\ s'enchēə \]
This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
knowledge, science; especially : knowledge based on demonstrable and reproducible data.
*Emilia gave a series of lectures outlining the **scientia** of the Hellenistic world.*
500. **scordatura** \ ,skördə'türə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin-derived Italian.
(a noun)
an unusual tuning of a stringed musical instrument for some special effect.
*The invention of **scordatura** as a method of tuning can be traced to the 17th century.*
501. **scorpion** \ 'skörpēən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Originally Greek, this word went from Latin to French before becoming English.
(a noun)
any of numerous arachnids of warm and tropical regions with an elongated body and a segmented tail with a venomous sting at the tip.
*On the night tour, Si learned that every **scorpion** glows blue-green under ultraviolet light because of a fluorescent substance found in its exoskeleton.*
502. **scrofulous** \ 'skrōfyələs \
[\ 'skräfyələs \]
This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
having a diseased appearance.
*The mayoral candidate promised to rejuvenate the city's **scrofulous** downtown district.*
503. **séance** \ 'sā.än(t)s \
[\ sä'ä's \]
This word is from Latin-derived French.
(a noun)
a meeting for the purpose of receiving spirit communications.
*Mary Todd Lincoln held a **séance** in the White House in order to communicate with her lost son.*
504. **serviette** \ ,sərvē'tet \
[\ ,səvi'tet \]
This word is from French.
(a noun)
a table napkin.
*Alberta picked up the carefully folded **serviette** and placed it on her lap before dinner.*
505. **shabu-shabu** \ 'shäbü'shäbü \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Japanese and is imitative in origin.
(a noun)
a Japanese dish consisting of thinly sliced beef and vegetables cooked briefly in simmering broth at the table.
*Linley gets together with her friend group every Wednesday night to eat **shabu-shabu**.*

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506. **shako** \ 'sha.kō \
[\ 'shā.kō, 'shā.kō \]
This word was probably originally from German and went through Hungarian to French before becoming English.
(a noun)
a stiff military headdress with a metal plate in front, a high crown and a plume.
*Each band member marching in the parade wore a plumed **shako**.*
507. **shaman** \ 'shāmən \
[\ 'shāmən, shə'män \]
Originally Sanskrit, this word passed from Pali to Tungus to Russian.
(a noun)
a priest-doctor who uses magic to cure the sick, to divine the hidden and to control events that affect the welfare of the people.
*A **shaman** performed a ritual to heal the afflicted woman.*
508. **shroud** \ 'shraüd \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
(a verb)
to cut off from view : screen.
*The fog was dense enough to **shroud** most of the path up ahead.*
509. **siamang** \ 'sēə.məŋ \
[\ 'sēə.mäŋ, 'sīə.məŋ \]
This word is from Malay.
(a noun)
a black gibbon of Sumatra and the Malay peninsula that is the largest of the gibbons and has the second and third toes partially united by a web.
*A remarkable feature of the **siamang** is its expandable throat sac that is used to produce a resonant, booming call.*
510. **signet** \ 'signət \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
(a noun)
a small engraved seal (as in a finger ring).
*The **signet** on Carrie's ring is the official emblem of her alma mater.*
511. **Sinogram** \ 'sīnō.gram \
[\ 'sinō.gram, 'sēnō.gram \]
The first part of this word is an element that went from Arabic to Greek to Latin, and the second part is from an originally Greek element.
(a noun)
a Chinese character or symbol used to represent a word, syllable or phoneme.
*During Lunar New Year, Miss Chang hung a poster with the **Sinogram** for "good fortune" upside-down on the classroom door.*
512. **sitology** \ sī'täləjē \
[\ sə'täləjē \]
This word was formed from Greek elements.
(a noun)
the science of nutrition and dietetics.
*Deirdre plans to major in **sitology** and write cookbooks for vegetarians.*

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513. **situs** \ 'sītəs \
[\ 'sētəs \] This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
the place to which an intangible right or property is deemed to belong for purposes of taxation or legal jurisdiction.
*The **situs** of the business property determined that it was subject to state assessment and tax.*
514. **smithereens** \ .smithə'rēnz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Irish Gaelic.
(a plural noun)
bits : fragments.
*Elden watched in horror as the delicate bowl fell and smashed into **smithereens**.*
515. **solander** \ sō'landər \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a Swedish name.
(a noun)
a protective often leather-covered and book-shaped case for books and documents usually with a slide-on top that completely covers the contents.
*Camila was intrigued by a **solander** with some family photos and old letters she found in her grandmother's attic.*
516. **solder** \ 'sädər \
[\ 'södər, 'säldər \] Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
(a verb)
to unite or make whole by means of a melted metallic alloy.
*After cutting the pieces, Kate needed to **solder** them together to form her stained glass lampshade.*
517. **sophic** \ 'säfik \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Greek-derived Latin.
(an adjective)
of, relating to or full of wisdom : intellectual.
*The rabbi was fond of quoting the **sophic** prophets of the Old Testament.*
518. **sorghum** \ 'sörgəm \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from an Italian word that is perhaps from a Latin geographical name.
(a noun)
syrup produced by evaporating the juice from stems of certain tropical grasses.
*Rachel likes **sorghum** on her oatmeal.*
519. **sortita** \ sör'tētə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a French-derived Italian word.
(a noun)
an entrance aria in an opera.
*Figaro's **sortita** in "The Barber of Seville," titled "Largo al Factotum," is one of opera's most famous arias.*

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520. **soufflé** \,sü'flā \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
 (a noun)
 an entrée or a dessert made with a white sauce, egg yolks, stiffly whipped egg whites, seasonings, and added ingredients that is baked until puffed.
*For dessert, Markus served his guests chocolate **soufflé** and freshly brewed coffee.*
521. **specious** \ 'spēshəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 superficially fair, just or correct, but not so in reality.
*Under the heat of debate, John's **specious** reasoning fell apart.*
522. **Spencerian** \ spen'sirēən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from an American name.
 (an adjective)
 of, relating to or characteristic of a form of slanting handwriting developed by American calligrapher Platt Rogers Spencer.
*The documents May found in the trunk in the attic were written in **Spencerian** script.*
523. **sporran** \ 'spärən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Scottish Gaelic.
 (a noun)
 a large pouch of skin with the hair or fur on that is worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders in full dress and used as a purse.
*Angus picked up a quarter and put it in his **sporran**.*
524. **stereognosis** \ ,sterēäg'nōsəs \
 [\ ,stirēäg'nōsəs \] Both parts of this word are originally Greek.
 (a noun)
 the ability to perceive or the perception of material qualities (as form or weight) of an object by handling or lifting it : tactile recognition.
*To test Barry's **stereognosis** after his head injury, the therapist blindfolded him and asked him to identify several objects by touch.*
525. **sternutation** \ ,stərnyə'tāshən \
 [\ ,stərnyü'tāshən \] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 the act, fact or noise of sneezing.
*Pat's **sternutation** was so frequent during the movie that he eventually had to leave and get a drink.*
526. **stibnite** \ 'stib.nīt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from a word that came to English from French, which formed it from a part that passed from Egyptian to Greek to Latin plus an originally Latin part.
 (a noun)
 a lead-gray mineral consisting of antimony trisulfide occurring in crystalline form that is the chief source of antimony.
*In ancient times, **stibnite** was mixed with other materials to make a paste that was used as an eye makeup often referred to as kohl.*

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527. **stichos** \ 'sti:käs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Greek.
(a noun)
a measured part of something written especially in verse : line, verse.
*Brian read each **stichos** of the classical Greek tragedy very carefully.*
528. **stigmata** \ stig'mätə \
 [\ 'stigmətə \]
- This word went from Greek to Latin.
(a plural noun)
marks resembling the wounds on the crucified body of Christ and believed to be supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of various persons.
*Olaf studied the intricate detail in the 15th-century painting of Saint Francis receiving the **stigmata**.*
529. **strathspey** \ strath'spā \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Scottish geographical name.
(a noun)
a Scottish dance similar to but slower than the reel.
*The Highland fling is one example of a dance in the manner of the **strathspey**.*
530. **stratified** \ 'stratə.fīd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
(a verb)
formed, deposited or arranged in layers.
*The sand and dirt **stratified** over many years to form the sedimentary rock.*
531. **strigil** \ 'strijəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
an instrument usually of metal or ivory used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for scraping the skin especially after athletic exercises.
*Damocles flicked the fly from his thigh with his **strigil**.*
532. **strophulus** \ 'sträfyələs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Greek-derived Latin.
(a noun)
a rash in infants marked by red or sometimes whitish papules surrounded by reddish halos.
*Infants are susceptible to **strophulus** when they are cutting their first set of teeth.*
533. **subaqueous** \ ,səb'äkwēəs \
 [\ ,səb'äkwēəs \]
- This word consists of two originally Latin parts.
(an adjective)
being or found under water or beneath the surface of water.
*Barrett rented a glass-bottomed boat to get a better look at the **subaqueous** fauna.*

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534. **subsultory** \ səb'səltərē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin elements plus an English combining form.
 (an adjective)
 involving irregularity of movement or advance : leaping.
*The winning players expressed their triumph in exuberant, **subsultory** dances.*
535. **succumb** \ sə'kəm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
 (a verb)
 to yield and cease to resist or contend before a superior strength, overpowering appeal or desire, or inexorable force.
*Laney refused to **succumb** to the temptation that was her mom's chocolate trifle.*
536. **surreptitious** \ ,sərəp'tishəs \
 [\ sərep'tishəs \]
- This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 done, made or acquired by stealth : secret.
*Denise was embarrassed when her **surreptitious** note to Steve was intercepted by the teacher.*
537. **sylph** \ 'silf \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 an imaginary or elemental being inhabiting the air.
*Karina chose to be a **sylph** in her new online game, using air magic to defeat her enemies.*
538. **symposium** \ sim'pōzēəm \
 [\ sim'pōzhēəm, sim'pōzhəm \]
- The word went from Greek to Latin.
 (a noun)
 a meeting at which several speakers deliver short addresses on related topics or on various aspects of the same topic.
*As a graphic design student, Quincy was sure he would learn a lot from the International **Symposium** on Computer Animation.*
539. **synusia** \ sə'nüzhə \
 [\ sə'nyūzhə, sə'nüzhēə, sə'nüzēə \]
- This word is from Greek.
 (a noun)
 a structural unit of a major ecological community characterized by relative uniformity of life-form or of height and usually constituting a particular stratum of that community.
*Brian's thesis on the **synusia** of grasses in the New Jersey pine barrens won a special prize at the graduation ceremony.*
540. **systole** \ 'sistə(ɪ)lē \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Greek.
 (a noun)
 the contraction of the heart by which the blood is forced onward and the circulation kept up.
*The arterial blood pressure is highest during **systole**.*

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541. **tabla** \ 'täblə \
 [\ 'täblə \]
- This word went from Arabic to Hindi and Urdu.
(a noun)
a pair of small different-sized hand drums used especially in music of India.
*For Rakesh, the hardest part of learning to play the **tabla** was sitting in the correct position while playing.*
542. **talisman** \ 'taləsmən \
 [\ 'taləzmən \]
- This word originally came from Greek through Arabic, and came to English from Italian, Spanish or French.
(a noun)
an object thought to act as a charm to avert evil and bring good fortune.
*Claude keeps his rabbit's foot with him at all times as a **talisman** against bad luck.*
543. **tamari** \ tä'märē \
 [\ tə'märē \]
- This word is from Japanese.
(a noun)
a high-quality aged soy sauce prepared with little or no added wheat.
*Nadia sautéed the asparagus with garlic, black pepper and **tamari**.*
544. **tangible** \ 'tanjəbəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
capable of being touched : able to be perceived as materially existent especially by the sense of touch.
*Although Cedric's fear is not **tangible**, it is very real.*
545. **tangram** \ 'tan.gram \
 [\ 'tangrəm, 'təngrəm \]
- The first part of this word is perhaps from Chinese and the second part is an English combining form.
(a noun)
a Chinese puzzle made by cutting a square of thin material into five triangles, a square and a rhomboid which are capable of recombination in many different figures.
*Though he flew through the first three, Amir got stumped while assembling the fourth **tangram**.*
546. **tardigrade** \ 'tərdə,grād \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came to English from French, which took it from Latin.
(an adjective)
moving or stepping slowly.
*The sloth is a widely known **tardigrade** animal.*
547. **taro** \ 'tārō \
 [\ 'tarō \]
- This word is from Tahitian and Maori.
(a noun)
the rounded thick modified underground stem of a plant of the Pacific islands that serves as a food staple in the tropics.
*Tita served braised pork and **taro** root puree to her guests.*

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548. **tattersall** \ 'tatər,sól \
[\ 'tatərsəl \]
This word is from an English name.
(a noun)
a fabric woven or printed in a pattern of colored lines forming squares of solid background.
Carmen bought two yards of a red-and-white tattersall to make into a skirt.
549. **taurine** \ 'tò,rēn \
[\ 'tòrən \]
This word consists of an element that went from Greek to Latin plus an English combining form.
(a noun)
a crystalline compound of neutral reaction that occurs especially in invertebrates (as in the juices of muscles) and that is used in making various surface-active agents.
Taurine, which was first isolated from the bile of an ox in 1827, is essential for the proper functioning of the heart and the central nervous system in humans.
550. **teallite** \ 'tē.līt \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
The first part of this word is from an English name, and the second part is an English combining form.
(a noun)
a mineral consisting of a sulfide of tin and lead and occurring in thin black metallic flexible layers.
First described in 1904, teallite can be mined as an ore of tin.
551. **temerarious** \ .temə'rarēəs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
rashly or presumptuously daring : reckless.
Mrs. Jasper punished Tim for his temerarious behavior by withholding his honor-roll privilege of skipping first-period study hall.
552. **Tetrazzini** \ .tetrə'zēnē \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from an Italian name.
(an adjective)
prepared with pasta and a white sauce seasoned with sherry and served au gratin.
Chessie makes turkey Tetrazzini with her Thanksgiving leftovers.
553. **thespian** \ 'thespēən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from a Greek name plus an English combining form.
(a noun)
an actor.
Frederick became stagestruck at an early age and was determined to become a thespian.
554. **tiffin** \ 'tifən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is probably from another English word of unknown origin.
(a noun)
a midday meal : a luncheon.
The tiffin that Ashani prepared for her college roommates rivaled a gourmet dinner.

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555. **tinnient** \ 'tɪnɛənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
having a clear or ringing quality.
*Grandmother's silver knife made a **tinnient** sound when Jerrel accidentally dropped it.*
556. **topsy-turviness** \ .tɑpsɛ'tɜrvɛnəs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is made up of originally English parts.
(a noun)
the quality or state of being totally disordered.
*Quentin could not find anything in the **topsy-turviness** of his bedroom closet.*
557. **transpontine** \ tranz'pæn.tɪn \
 [\ tran(t)'spæn.tɪn \]
- This word consists of two originally Latin parts plus an English combining form.
(an adjective)
lying or situated on the other side of a bridge.
*In London the **transpontine** accommodations are typically much more affordable than most of those near Hyde Park.*
558. **transposable** \ tranz'pɔzəbəl \
 [\ tran(t)'spɔzəbəl \]
- This word is from originally Latin parts.
(an adjective)
capable of being interchanged.
*In the early 1950s geneticists discovered that **transposable** genes may change their position on the chromosome.*
559. **trefoil** \ 'trɛ.fɔɪl \
 [\ 'trɛ.fɔɪl \]
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
(a noun)
any of the common clovers.
*The hunter came upon several rabbits feeding on a patch of **trefoil**.*
560. **Trinidad** \ 'trɪnədəd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is a Caribbean geographical name.
(a geographical entry)
an island of the southeastern West Indies located off the coast of northeastern Venezuela.
*Anya, an avid bird watcher, made sure to tour the Caroni Bird Sanctuary while visiting **Trinidad**.*
561. **trygon** \ 'trɪ.gən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Originally of imitative origin, this word passed from Greek to Latin.
(a noun)
any of numerous rays that have one or more large sharp barbed dorsal spines near the base of the whiplike tail capable of inflicting severe wounds and that sometimes reach a large size — called also “stingray.”
*In Greek mythology, Odysseus was killed with a spear tipped with the point of a **trygon**, thereby fulfilling a prophecy that he would die “from the sea.”*

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562.	Tudor	\ 'tʊdər \ [\ 'tyʊdər \]	This word is from an English historical name. (an adjective) marked by pointed arches drawn from four centers and by shallow moldings and an abundance of paneling on the walls. <i>Sandy bought a house in the Tudor style, complete with exposed wooden beams on the outside and a low arch to the front door.</i>
563.	tupelo	\ 'tʊpələʊ \ [\ 'tyʊpələʊ \]	This word is from Creek, a Native American language. (a noun) a tree of a small genus of American and Asiatic trees having flowers with overlapping petals and a single or two-cleft style. <i>Five species of tupelo are native to eastern North America.</i>
564.	turmoil	\ 'tɜr.mɔɪl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is of unknown origin. (a noun) an utterly confused, extremely agitated or tumultuous state or condition. <i>The locker room was in turmoil after the quarterback was injured.</i>
565.	tussock	\ 'tʌsək \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is of unknown origin. (a noun) a small knoll of more solid ground in a marsh or bog usually covered with and bound together by the roots of low vegetation (as grasses or sedges). <i>After tromping adventurously into the bog, Leah sat down on the first dry tussock she came to.</i>
566.	typhus	\ 'tɪfəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Greek to Latin. (a noun) a severe disease characterized by high fever, stupor alternating with delirium, intense headache, and a dark red rash and transmitted by various small biting arthropods. <i>Health officials are working hard to stop a single incident of typhus from becoming an outbreak.</i>
567.	ufology	\ yü'fäləjē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	The first part of this word is from an English acronym, and the second part is a Greek-derived English combining form. (a noun) the study of unidentified flying objects. <i>Much research in ufology is not institutional but done by individuals at their own expense.</i>
568.	ultimo	\ 'ʌltə.mō \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. (an adjective) of or occurring in the month preceding the present. <i>The letter sent on Friday the 13th ultimo has still not arrived.</i>

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569. **unfettered** \ ʌn'fetəd \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of originally English parts.
 (an adjective)
 not restrained or limited : free.
*Jamal's **unfettered** optimism kept him from ever giving up.*
570. **vacillate** \ 'vasə.lāt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a verb)
 to waver in mind, will or feeling.
*Thomas and his brothers usually **vacillate** when they are deciding what to wear and must allow plenty of time to get dressed.*
571. **vadose** \ 'vā.dōs \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (an adjective)
 of, relating to or resulting from water or solutions in the part of Earth's crust that is above the permanent groundwater level.
*Rainwater eventually evaporates or percolates out of the **vadose** zone after a hard rain.*
572. **valedictorian** \ ,valədɪk'tɔːrɪən \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word consists of an originally Latin part and English combining forms.
 (a noun)
 the student usually of the highest rank in a graduating class who delivers the farewell oration at the commencement exercises.
*Ingrid was thrilled to be named class **valedictorian** and worked on her speech for weeks.*
573. **Valparaiso** \ ,valpə'raɪzō \
 [\ ,valpə'rāzō, ,vālpärä'ēsō \] This word is a South American geographical name.
 (a geographical entry)
 a city and port in Chile west-northwest of Santiago.
***Valparaiso** is the seat of Chile's legislature.*
574. **vanguard** \ 'van.gärd \
 [\ 'vɑŋ.gärd \] This word came to English from French, which formed it from originally Latin and Germanic elements.
 (a noun)
 the forefront of thought, taste or opinion in a field, school or movement.
*Miguel claimed he was in the **vanguard** of a new impressionist movement, but Dora just thought his art looked messy.*
575. **varicella** \ ,varə'selə \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
 (a noun)
 an acute contagious disease especially of children that is marked by low-grade fever and the formation of small, fluid-filled blisters : chicken pox.
*Hazel contracted **varicella** from her cousin when she was five.*

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576. **varicose** \ 'varəkōs \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
abnormally swollen or dilated.
*Extreme cases of **varicose** veins can require surgical treatment.*
577. **vastitude** \ 'vastətüüd \
[\ 'vastətyüüd \] This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
immensity.
*The **vastitude** of the homework assignment temporarily overwhelmed Jeanette.*
578. **Vedic** \ 'vādik \
[\ 'vēdik \] This word consists of a part that came from Sanskrit plus an English combining form.
(an adjective)
of or relating to the most ancient sacred writings of the Hindus, the language in which they are written, or the period and culture that they represent.
*Iris took a class in **Vedic** Sanskrit in her first year of graduate school.*
579. **veliger** \ 'vēlējər \
[\ 'velējər \] This word consists of two Latin elements.
(a noun)
a larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the larval swimming organ.
*A **veliger** has cilia-covered appendages that help it swim near the water's surface during its first few weeks of life.*
580. **verismo** \ vā'rēzmō \
[\ ve'rēzmō, ve'rizmo \] This word is from Latin-derived Italian.
(a noun)
a realistic or objective style of musical composition or of painting appropriate to the treatment of everyday material.
*Heart-rending events in operas written in the school of **verismo** are punctuated with shrieking and sobbing rather than subdued responses such as dabbing one's eyes.*
581. **vérité** \ ,verə'tā \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
(a noun)
the quality of candid realism in film or television.
*When asked what types of movies he likes, Adam invariably answers that he enjoys **vérité** but dislikes all comedies.*
582. **verso** \ 'vər(,)sō \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] This word is from Latin.
(a noun)
a left-hand page (as of a book) usually carrying an even page number.
*The first **verso** of a book often displays its International Standard Book Number.*

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583. **vervain** \ 'vɛr,vān \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin to French before becoming English.
(a noun)
a pale violet to pale purple.
*The **vervain** shirt Klara wore really made her green eyes stand out.*
584. **vice versa** \ vīs'vɛrsə \
 [\ ,vīsi'vɛrsə \]
- This word is from Latin.
(an adverb)
with the relations reversed : conversely.
*Patricia can translate from Spanish to English and **vice versa**.*
585. **vicero**y \ 'vī.s.rōi \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word was formed in French from two Latin-derived forms.
(a noun)
the governor of a country or province who rules as the representative of his king or sovereign.
*The **vicero**y was required to report the principal deeds and events of his administration to the king.*
586. **vindaloo** \ 'vɪndə.lu \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is probably from a word that went from Portuguese to Indo-Portuguese to Konkani, an Indic language spoken on the western coast of India.
(a noun)
a curried meat dish made with garlic and wine or vinegar.
*Sweet chutney is a delicious counterpoint to spicy **vindaloo**.*
587. **vitrine** \ və'trɛn \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.
(a noun)
a glass showcase for display (as of fine wares or specimens).
*Allegra has a large **vitrine** that houses her collection of porcelain unicorn figurines.*
588. **vitriol** \ 'vɪtrɪəl \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
(a noun)
extreme bitterness or malice of feeling or of speech.
*Michael was startled at the **vitriol** in the junior class debate.*
589. **voiturette** \ ,vɔwəchə'ret \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word is originally Latin and went through French, and the second part is a French combining form.
(a noun)
a small usually two-seater automobile.
*Early automobile racing was commonly done in a **voiturette**.*
590. **volitant** \ 'vɔlətənt \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
(an adjective)
able to fly : flying.
*Flying squirrels are only partially **volitant**: they can glide from tree to tree, but they can't fly upward.*

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591. **weevil** \ 'wēvəl \
[\ 'wē(,)vil \]
This word is originally English.
(a noun)
any of numerous snout beetles in which the head is elongated and usually curved downward to form a snout bearing the jaws at the tip.
*The boll **weevil** is a serious pest to the cotton crop in North America.*
592. **wellaway** \ 'welə,wā \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
(a noun)
a crying out in grief : a lament.
*The old woman cried out a **wellaway** over the body of the soldier slain in battle.*
593. **weltschmerz** \ 'velt,shmerz \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is from an originally German word.
(a noun)
mental depression or apathy caused by comparison of the actual state of the world with an ideal state : sentimental pessimism.
*Karl encouraged his friend to get over his **weltschmerz** and stop feeling sorry for himself.*
594. **willet** \ 'wilət \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is an imitative word.
(a noun)
a large shore bird of North and Central America having summer plumage barred and mottled with blackish patches and in winter the upperparts plain brownish gray, the breast pale gray and the belly white.
*The **willet** feeds near the mud flats in the summer.*
595. **Xenarthra** \ zə'nārthrə \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word consists of two originally Greek parts.
(a plural noun)
a suborder of mammals with under-developed teeth and the skin covered with bony plates that includes the American anteaters, armadillos, sloths and usually the extinct ground sloths.
*Extinct members of the order **Xenarthra** include megafauna like the glyptodont, a heavily armored relative of the armadillo that sometimes weighed as much as 4,000 pounds.*
596. **yeanling** \ 'yēnlɪŋ \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
(a noun)
a lamb.
*The farmer explained to the children that the **yeanling** would render several pounds of wool during its lifetime.*
597. **yeoman** \ 'yōmən \
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
This word is originally English.
(a noun)
a petty officer (as in the U.S. Navy) who performs clerical duties and is responsible for keeping records and reports and providing information relating to his department.
*The **yeoman** proved very efficient at keeping the personnel records up-to-date.*

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598. **zirconium** \ zər'kɒnᵻəm \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of a part that went from Italian to French to German plus a Latin combining form.
(a noun)
a steel-gray strong ductile high-melting metallic element that occurs widely in combined form and that is used in steelmaking and other industrial processes.
Zirconium is more plentiful than copper and several other well-known metals.
599. **zither** \ 'zɪθər \
 [\ 'zɪθər \]
- Originally Greek, this word passed from Latin to German before becoming English.
(a noun)
a musical instrument consisting of a shallow soundboard set horizontally before the performer and overlaid with 30 to 40 strings.
On his zither, the musician played covers of several popular songs by the Beatles.
600. **zoetrope** \ 'zōᵻ.trōp \
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a trademark.
(a noun)
an optical toy in which figures on the inside of a revolving cylinder are viewed through slits in its circumference and appear like a single animated figure.
Karin spun the old zoetrope and watched as the horse pictured inside appeared to gallop.