

**DAVIS COUNTY SPELLING BEE
2013-2014
SCHOOL SPELLING LIST
STUDY GUIDE
WORDS 1-550**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

1. contain \kən-tān\
Verb From Latin to French
to keep within limits : restrain, control; to have within : hold
The firemen worked to contain the fire so that it would not spread to the neighboring houses.
2. urgent \ər jənt\
Adjective From Latin
calling for or demanding immediate attention
The blood bank has an urgent need for type O positive blood.
3. surround \səraʊnd\
Verb From a Latin word that became French and then English.
to be situated or found in all or various directions from a fixed point or in a ring about.
The Indians had a plan to surround the pilgrim's camp.
4. revision \ri vizh ən\
Noun From Latin to French to English
an act of revising: alteration
Thomas is on his third revision of his English essay.
5. continent \kăntənənt\
 \kăntən ent\
Noun From Latin
one of the great divisions of land on the globe; specifically: a large body of land differing from an island or a peninsula in its size and in its structure, which is that of a large basin bordered by mountain chains.
Antarctica is Earth's driest, coldest, windiest, highest, and least populated continent.

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

6. missile \misəl\
 (homonyms: missal, missel, mistle)
Noun From Latin
a self-propelling unmanned weapon such as a rocket or a robot bomb.
The fighter plane launched a missile to destroy the building.
7. prehensile \prē-'hen(t)səl\
 \ prē-'hen-sil\
Adjective From Latin to French
adapted for seizing or grasping especially by wrapping around
The chameleon and the spider monkey both have a prehensile tail.

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

8. applause \əplôz\
 From Latin
Can be confused with applauds.
Noun approval publicly expressed by clapping hands.
After the applause subsided, the pop star continued to sing.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

9. obvious	\äb vē əs\ Adjective	From Latin being in the way or in the front: easily discovered, seen or understood. <i>It was obvious the child did not like his vegetables when he spit them out onto the floor.</i>
10. illegal	\il (l) ē gəl\ Adjective	From Latin to French not according to or authorized by law: not sanctioned by official rules. <i>The policeman explained to the driver that it was illegal to speed through a school zone.</i>
11. consonant	\kän(t)sənənt\ Noun	From Latin one of a class of speech sounds characterized by constriction or closure at one or more points in the breath channel. <i>All David needed to end the poem was a word that started with a consonant other than F and rhymed with fricassee.</i>
12. almost	\öl-,mōst\ Adverb	From Middle English very nearly but not exactly or entirely <i>We almost won the game, it was very close.</i>
13. commentary	\kämən terē\ Noun	From Latin a spoken description or series of observations accompanying a motion picture or other exhibition. <i>The sports commentator was describing the golfing action in a whisper so that he did not interrupt the golfer as he was making his putt.</i>
14. monarch	\mänərk\ \mänärk\ Noun	From Greek a person who reigns over a major territorial unit (such as a kingdom) usually for life and by hereditary succession. <i>Lady Jane Grey was England's shortest-reigning monarch, ruling for only nine days.</i>
15. accurate	\akyərət\ Adjective	From Latin correct : exact : precise. <i>The detective prided himself on making accurate reports of crime scenes.</i>
16. directory	\də'rek tərē\ Noun	Modern English from Latin a book or collection of directions, rules or ordinances : an alphabetical list (such as of names) : a body of directors. <i>A phone book is a directory of names, addresses and phone numbers that is listed alphabetically by last name.</i>
17. scruple	\skrüpəl\ Noun	From Latin through French then English a moral principle that inhibits action. <i>Because of an ecological scruple, Kelly never buys bottled water.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

25. adjudicate \ə'jüde,kāt\
 \ə'jüdē,kāt\
Verb to hear and determine (as a litigated question) or decide in the case of (as a person) in or as if in court charged with the administration of law.
A council composed of students and teachers will adjudicate all reports of honor code violations.
26. vengeance \ˈvenjən(t)s\
Noun Originally Latin, through French before becoming English infliction of punishment in return for an injury or offense.
The defeated rebels howled with rage and fury and swore bloody vengeance.
27. sophomore \ˈsäf-,mō(ə)r\
 \ˈsäf-,^omō(ə)r\
Noun a student in the second year at college or secondary school
My daughter is a sophomore at Utah State University.
28. brigadier \,brigə'dir\
Noun From an Italian word that passed through French to English an army, marine, or air force officer ranking just below a major general and above a colonel.
After the decisive battle in which he had a crucial role, Patton was promoted to brigadier.

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

29. psychoanalysis \,sī,kōə'naləsəs\
 Both parts of this word are originally Greek.
Could be confused with differently pronounced variant psychanalysis.
Noun a method of investigating (as through free association and dream study) content lying outside the sphere of physical science or knowledge and mechanisms not readily accessible to voluntary exploration by the conscious mind.
The doctor recommended psychoanalysis to treat Bane's abnormal behavior.
30. height \ˈhīt\
Noun Middle English
 the highest part : summit; the distance from the bottom to the top of something standing upright; the extent of elevation above a level
Get the measuring tape and measure the height of that bookshelf.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

31. shuttle	\ʃhəd ʹ\	Originally English
	Noun	a vehicle used in a going back and forth over a specified route or path at a regular intervals. <i>Anne lived in Baltimore, but she took the airplane shuttle to New York and back every day because she worked in Manhattan.</i>
32. absurd	\əb'sərd\ \əb'sərd\ \əb'zərd\ Adjective	Came from French, which brought it from Latin marked by an obvious lack of reason, common sense, proportion, or accord with accepted ideas. <i>For Tom to dress up like a mouse in order to teach his cat to catch mice was just absurd.</i>
33. pagoda	\pə'gōdə\ Noun	a Far Eastern tower usually with roofs curving upward at the division of each of several stories and erected as a temple or memorial. <i>Chin went to the pagoda to attend the annual Chinese festival of flowers.</i>

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

34. prism	\'prizəm\ Noun	From Greek that passed into Latin Could be confused with prison a transparent body that is bounded in part by two nonparallel plane faces and is used to deviate or disperse a beam of light. <i>The prism cast an array of colors on the wall.</i>
35. disobey	\,disō'bā\ Verb	From French refuse to fit one's conduct to and perform as directed or requested by. <i>A well-trained dog will not disobey his master's command.</i>
36. westerly	\'wes-tər-lē\ Adjective or Adverb	From Old English to Middle English situated toward or belonging to the west; coming from the west <i>A westerly wind is blowing tonight and rain showers will most likely follow sometime in the morning.</i>
37. pandemic	\pan'demik\ Adjective	Consists of a Greek part plus an English combining form an outbreak of a disease occurring over a wide geographic area and affecting an exceptionally high proportion of the population. <i>A pandemic of typhoid fever in the fifth century B.C. diminished Athenian power.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

38. congestion \kən'jeschən\
Noun From French which formed it from Latin
a condition of overcrowding or overburdening.
The traffic congestion on Main Street made Mrs. Jones late for her meeting.
39. momentary \'mōmən,terē\
Adjective From Latin
lasting a very short time : transitory.
My grandmother has momentary memory lapses when she will forget my name.
40. cynic \'sin-ik\
Noun Latin
a fault-finding captious critic; one who believes that human conduct is motivated wholly by self-interest.
George is quite a cynic when it comes to politicians.
41. reprieve \'rəprēv\
 \'rē'prēv\
Noun An alteration of a word that is from French
a formal temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence; especially : a remission or commutation of a sentence involving the death penalty.
Giving in to public pressure, the governor granted a reprieve to the convict awaiting execution.
42. mallard \'malərd\
Noun From French then English
a common and widely distributed wild duck of the northern hemisphere that frequents shallow water and feeds by dabbling.
Beth's favorite duck to feed at the pond is the mallard with the green head.
43. caterer \'kādərər\
Noun From an Anglo-French word that went into English plus an English combining form.
one whose business is to arrange for and supervise all the details as to food and service for any social affair.
The caterer is going to serve four types of salad, two kinds of soup, a roast beef, barbeque chicken, and, best of all, four different desserts at the company party.
44. podium \'pōd-ē-əm\
Noun From Latin
a low wall serving as a foundation : a raised platform as for an orchestral conductor or a public speaker.
The candidates each stepped up to the podium to deliver their speeches outlining their plans, if they win the election for president.
45. ardent \'ärd^ənt\
Adjective From Latin
extremely loyal : devoted : faithful.
Molly is an ardent supporter of environmental causes.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

46. authentic	\ə'thentik\ \ó'thentik Adjective	From Greek then Latin then French before English. worthy of acceptance or belief by reason of conforming to fact and reality. <i>The dinosaur museum display will have an authentic replication of a triceratops.</i>
47. goad	\gōd\ Noun	Middle English something that pricks like a spear; something that urges or stimulates into action : spur <i>The crowd could goad the comedian in to telling joke after joke for what seemed like hours.</i>
48. parable	\parəbəl\ Noun	Went from Greek to Latin then French to English. a usually short fictitious story that illustrates a moral attitude or a religious principle. <i>Ellie's Sunday School teacher starts every lesson off with a parable.</i>
49. hiatus	\hī'ād əs\ Noun	From Latin a gap, an aperture ; an interruption in time or continuity : break <i>The professor took a hiatus from teaching in order to write the text book.</i>
50. extraneous	\ek'st-rānēəs\ Adjective	From Latin existing or originating outside or beyond. <i>Lucy does not let extraneous noises bother her while she is studying.</i>
51. residue	\rezə,dü\ \rezə'dyü\ Noun	From Latin the part of a molecule that remains after the removal of a portion of its constituents. <i>Sandra asked Eric to clean off the soap residue that was on the shower walls.</i>
52. pheasant	\fez ^ə nt\ Noun	Originally Greek, then Latin, then French before becoming English. any of numerous large, often long-tailed, and brilliantly colored birds with legs adapted for running and scratching the ground where most of their food is found. <i>Uncle Larry's hunting dog flushed out a pheasant from the corn field.</i>
53. ancestor	\an,sestər\ Noun	From Latin that became French and then English. one from whom a person is descended and who is usually more remote in the line of descent than a grandparent. <i>In order to be a member in the DAR, you must prove you have an ancestor who fought in the American Revolution.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

54. diagonal	\dīagən ^ə \ Adjective	From Greek that passed into Latin Running across from corner to corner. <i>The interior designer wants to use the tile floor with a diagonal pattern.</i>
55. furor	\'fyŭ(ə)r\ \'fyô(ə)r\ Noun	French from Latin an angry or maniacal fit : rage, fury; a furious or hectic activity : uproar <i>The Syrian people are in a furor because of the recent releases of hazardous chemicals.</i>
56. whetstone	\'hwet,stōn\ \'wet,stōn\ Noun	From Old English a natural or artificial rock that is used for sharpening tools which are used for cutting. <i>Peter still uses his grandfather's whetstone.</i>
57. nuzzle	\'nəzəl\ Verb	From Old English work with or as if with the nose : root <i>Her new kitten will nuzzle up into Kate's neck and purr.</i>
58. gossip	\'gäsəp\ Noun	From old English rumor, report, tattle, or behind-the-scenes information especially of an intimate or personal nature. <i>The popular girls liked to gossip about the girls on the pep squad.</i>
59. rotisserie	\rōtisərəē\ Noun	From French a cooking appliance fitted with a spit on which food is rotated over a source of heat. <i>Costco sells a very delicious rotisserie chicken.</i>
60. conundrum	\kə'nəndrəm\ Noun	Unknown origin a puzzle or problem that is usually intricate and difficult to solve. <i>The new mayor spent weeks puzzling over the conundrum of how to balance the city's budget while maintaining its services.</i>
61. ineffable	\in'efəbəl\ Adjective	From Latin incapable of being expressed in words : unutterable : indescribable. <i>Joey felt ineffable joy when his parents gave him a puppy.</i>
62. indelible	\in'deləbəl\ Adjective	From Latin that cannot be removed, washed away, or erased : permanent. <i>Melissa wrote on the wall with indelible marker, so the wall had to be repainted.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

63. slurry \slər-ē\
Noun Middle English
a watery mixture of insoluble matter such as mud, lime, or
plaster of paris
*The ceramics instructor showed the students how to make an
effective clay slurry.*
64. structure \'stræk-chər\
Noun From Latin
the action of building : construction; something (like a building)
that is constructed : construction.
New home construction is up this year over last year.

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

65. condemn \'kən'dem\
Near homonym: contemn
Verb pronounce as ill-advised, reprehensible, wrong, or evil typically
after definitive judgment and without reservation or mitigation.
*Hali wanted to condemn the room-mate that ate her cookie
dough without asking permission.*
66. centipede \'sentə,pēd\
Noun From Latin
any various flattened elongated arthropods constituting the
class Chilopoda, the body divided into a number of segments
each bearing one pair of legs and being active, predatory, and
chiefly nocturnal animals useful as destroyers of noxious
insects.
*The centipede can be found in deserts, rainforests, and the arctic
tundra.*
67. routine \'rūtēn\
Noun From French
a regular course of procedure; habitual or mechanical
performance of an established procedure.
*Joseph settled into the routine of factory work assembling new
car parts.*
68. sculpture \'skəlpchər\
 \'skəlpshər\
Noun Went from Latin to English
a carved or molded stature or figure.
Karen bought a marble sculpture to put near the pool.
69. solemn \'säləm\
 \'söləm\
Adjective From Latin to French before becoming English
marked by grave sobriety and serious sedateness : free from
casualness or lighthearted levity.
*The bishop was solemn as he spoke at my grandmother's
funeral.*

70. brighten \ˈbrītən\
Verb From English
 becoming shining or luminous.
The baby's eyes brighten whenever her mother walks into the room.

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

71. terrible \ˈterəbəl\
 From Latin to French before becoming English
Near homonym: tearable
 Adjective overwhelmingly disastrous.
The terrible windstorm of 2011 left many without power for several days.

72. dangerous \ˈdānjərəs\
 Adjective involving risk : demanding caution or care as extremely unsafe.
Trying to climb a ladder while blindfolded and one hand tied behind your back is very dangerous.

73. coffee \ˈkɒfē\
 Noun Went from Arabic to Turkish to Italian before it became English
 a drink made by infusion from the roasted and ground seeds of small tropical or subtropical upland trees or shrubs having cherry-like fruits.
Starbucks is a very popular location to meet for coffee.

74. obelisk \ˈäb-ə- ,lisk\
 \ˈ ɔb-ə- ,lisk\
 Noun an upright four-sided usually monolithic pillar that gradually tapers as it rises and terminates in a pyramid.
The Washington Monument is the largest obelisk in the United States.

75. celebration \ˈseləˈbrāshən\
 Noun From Latin to French
 the act or process of honoring (as a holy day or feast day)by conducting or engaging in religious, commemorative, or other ceremonies or by refraining from ordinary business.
This year's Thanksgiving celebration will be at Grandma's house in Illinois.

76. examine \igˈzamen\
 \egˈzamen\
 Verb inquire into systematically : investigate
The doctor wanted to examine his patient to see why she had such a high fever.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

77. tongue	\ˈtʌŋ\ Noun	Middle English a fleshy movable process of the floor of the mouths of most vertebrates that bears sensory end organs and small glands and functions especially in taking and swallowing food and in man as a speech organ. <i>Don't ever stick your tongue to a flag pole when it is freezing outside.</i>
78. beautiful	\ˈbyüdefəl\ \ˈbyüdēfəl\ Adjective	The first part of this word is from Latin that went through French before becoming English, and the second part is an English combining form. marked by extreme physical attractiveness and loveliness. <i>Paris has some of the most beautiful architecture in the world.</i>
79. significant	\sigˈnifikənt\ Adjective	From Latin having or likely to have influence or effect : important. <i>Japan's bombing of Pearl Harbor had a significant effect on when America declared war.</i>
80. punctuation	\,pəŋkchəˈwāshən\ \,pəŋkshəˈwāshən\ Noun	From Latin the act, practice, or system of inserting standardized marks or signs in written or printed matter in order to clarify the meaning and separate structural units. <i>It can be very hard to understand the meaning of a text message when punctuation is not used.</i>
81. guidance	\ˈɡīdᵘn(t)s\ Noun	From Germanic to Old Provençal to French to English advice in choosing courses, preparing for a vocation or further education, or coping with personal problems given to students by a teacher or a professional counselor. <i>The high school counselor will give the senior students guidance in applying for college scholarships.</i>
82. bulletin	\ˈbül-ət-ᵘn\ Noun	From French a brief public notice usually from an authoritative source : a brief news item intended for immediate publication or broadcast <i>A weather bulletin was just announced to watch for severe rain with flash floods in the canyons.</i>
83. oblige	\əˈblīj\ Verb	From Latin that became French then English constrain (as another or oneself) by physical, moral, or legal force : put under binding agreement to do or to forbear from doing something. <i>The school dress code oblige the students to wear modest clothing to school.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

84. velour	\və-lûər\ Noun	From French any of various fabrics with a pile or napped surface resembling velvet used in heavy weights for upholstery and curtains, and in lighter weights for clothing. <i>My mother used to have the ugliest purple velour sweat suit she would wear out to the grocery store.</i>
85. fallacy	\ˈfal-ə-sē\ Noun	From Latin a plausible reasoning that fails to satisfy the conditions of valid argument or correct inference. <i>Though Ben’s argument may seem credible, it is pure fallacy.</i>
86. omniscient	\ämˈnishənt\ Adjective	From Latin having infinite awareness, understanding and insight : knowing all things. <i>Many people believe in an omniscient Deity.</i>
87. harlequin	\ˈhär-li-kwən\ Noun	From French a character in comedy and pantomime with a shaved head, masked face, variegated tights, and wooden sword: buffoon <i>John played the harlequin in the school play, he even shaved his head for the part.</i>

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

88. adieu	\əˈdü\ Homonym: ado Interjection	From Latin-derived French used to express farewell <i>“Adieu, my friends!” called Jack as he left.</i>
89. disaster	\deˈzastər\ \deˈsastər\ Noun	Originally a Greek word that passed into Latin a sudden calamitous event producing great material damage, loss and distress. <i>A violent windstorm was the disaster that caused many roofs to blow apart and fences to fall, not to mention the trees it took out.</i>
90. theory	\ˈthēərē\ \ˈthirē\ \ˈthērē\ Noun	From Greek a belief, policy, or procedure proposed or followed as the basis of action. <i>The educational system is based on the theory that all children want to learn.</i>

91. lobbyist \ˈlābēəst\
Noun The first part of this word is from a Germanic word that became Latin, and the second part is an English combining form.
a person who conducts activities with the objective of influencing public officials and especially members of a legislative body with regard to legislation and other policy decision.
The oil producing company employed a lobbyist to convince the legislature to increase the allowed miles per gallon on large trucks.
92. reassurance \rē-ə-ˈshūrən(t)s\
Noun From Latin to Old French to Middle English
the act of reassuring : the state of being reassured
My mom wants some reassurance that I will clean my room while she is gone for the weekend.
93. eavesdropper \ˈēvz,dräpər\
Noun The first part of this word is originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.
one that listens secretly to what is said in private.
Mrs. Watson is such an eavesdropper at restaurants and listens to conversations at other tables.
94. agonize \ˈagə,nīz\
Verb Originally Greek that passed into Latin, then French
suffer torture, intense pain, extreme distress, or anguish.
Before the new pain medication was available, Mary would agonize with her migraine headaches for several days at a time.
95. vault \ˈvólt\
Noun From Latin to French then to English
an arched structure of masonry usually forming a ceiling or roof
: an arched or dome shaped structure; a room or compartment for the safekeeping of valuables : a burial chamber
Melissa put her ring in the vault in her hotel room so that she would not lose it while at the beach.
96. corridor \ˈkórədər\
 \ˈkärədər\
 \ˈkórə,dor\
Noun From Latin, then Italian and the French
a usually covered passageway; especially : one in to which compartments or rooms open, as in a hotel or on certain types of trains.
Kelly stepped out of his hotel room and walked down the corridor to the stairway when the fire alarm went off.
97. billabong \ˈbil-ə-bóŋ\
Noun Australian
a blind channel leading out from a river : a dry streambed that is filled seasonally; a backwater forming a pool
The crocodile hunter tracked down the billabong in search of a perfect crocodile target.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

98. lozenge \ləzˈnʒ\
Noun From a French word
small flat diamond-shaped medicated candy; especially : one
variously flavored and sometimes medicated.
*In order to control my coughing, mom gave me a lozenge to suck
on.*
99. embroider \emˈbrɔɪdər\
Verb From a French word that became English
ornament with needlework.
Grandmother likes to embroider flowers on towels and aprons.
100. altitude \ˈaltəˌtʊd\
Noun From a word that went from Latin to English
position at a height
*When the airplane suddenly lost altitude, everyone’s drinks went
flying.*
101. furiously \ˈfjʊrēəslē\
 \ˈfjʊrēəslē\
Adverb The first part is from a Latin word that went through French
before becoming English, the second part is an English
combining form.
an impassioned manner : angrily.
*Jill worked furiously to finish the book report that was due the
next day.*
102. biodegradable \bī,ō-di-grād-ə-bəl\
Adjective English
capable of being broken down into innocuous products
by the action of living things
*Most plastic bags used today are still not biodegradable
and add to the problems in our landfills.*
103. cabinet \ˈkabinet\
 \ˈkabənət\
Noun From French
an upright case or cupboard-like repository.
My aunt has a cabinet just for her fine china and crystal.
104. harness \ˈhärnes\
Noun From a word from Old Norse to French to English
the gear or tackle other than a yoke of a draft animal (as a
horse, dog or goat)
*The bells on the harness of the horse pulling the carriage
through Central Park jingled loudly when the driver shook the
reins.*
105. cajolery \kəˈjələrē\
Noun From French
the act or practice of alluring or inducing by soft words or
flattery.
After much cajolery, the kitten finally came down from the tree.

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

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|---|---|
| 106. | reverse | \ri'vərs\

Similar to revers
Verb | From Latin

to turn completely about in position or direction : to turn upside down : to cause to go in the opposite direction.
<i>In order to get out of the driveway, I have to put the car into reverse.</i> |
| 107. | engineer | \en-jə-'niər\
Noun | Middle English from French
a designer or builder of engines; a person who is trained in or follows as a profession a branch of engineering; a person who runs or supervises an engine on an apparatus.
<i>Kids love it when they can get the train engineer to blow the train's horn when they pump their arm up and down.</i> |
| 108. | infatuation | \en,fachə'wāshən\
Noun | From Latin
a strong and unreasoning attachment
<i>Alise's infatuation with the band members had her buying posters, t-shirts, and anything else she could find with their pictures.</i> |
| 109. | encore | \än,kör\
\äŋ,kör\
Noun | From Latin to French
the further appearance of a performer or an additional performance requested by an audience.
<i>The audience was so thrilled by the singer's performance that they cheered and hollered for an encore.</i> |
| 110. | monopolize | \mə'näpə,līz\

Verb | From a Greek word that passed into Latin, the second part is from an English combining form.
have or get the exclusive privilege of the means of dealing in or the exclusive possession of : engross the whole of.
<i>Alec will monopolize the television for hours while he plays on the Playstation.</i> |
| 111. | casserole | \kasə,rōl\
\kazə,rōl\
Noun | Originally Greek, passed into Latin, then Old Provençal and then French before becoming English.
a vessel of earthenware, glass, or metal usually having a cover and a handle or a separable holder of metal in which food may be baked and served.
<i>Joanne really hated the tuna and noodle casserole her mother would make, but did not have the nerve to tell her.</i> |

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

112.	quantum	\ˈkwänt-əm\ Noun	From Latin quantity : amount : portion; one of the very small increments or parcels into which many forms of energy are subdivided; one of the small subdivisions of a quantized physical magnitude <i>The college introductory course for quantum mechanics is all mathematical theory instruction.</i>
113.	mildew	\ˈmil,dü\ \ˈmil,dyü\ Noun	Originally English a superficial usually whitish growth produced on various forms of organic matter and on living plants by fungi. <i>The books that were stored in the basement were damaged from mildew.</i>
114.	population	\,päpyəˈläshən\ Noun	From Latin the whole number of people or inhabitants occupying a specific geographical locality. <i>The city's population has doubled over the last 25 years.</i>
115.	cabbage	\ˈkabij\ Noun	From a French word that became English a leafy garden plant distinguished by a short stem upon which is a crowded mass of leaves usually green but in some varieties red or purplish forming a dense globular head that is used as a vegetable. <i>A popular meal for Saint Patrick's day is corned beef with cabbage.</i>
116.	semifinal	\,se,mēˈfīnəl\ \,se,mīˈfīnəl\ \,semiˈfīnəl\ Adjective	The first part of this word is from an originally Latin element that then became an English combining form, and the second part is from a Latin word that became French before English Next to the last. <i>Selina reached the semifinal round in the tennis tournament.</i>
117.	indisputable	\,in-dis-ˈpyüt-ə-bəl\ Adjective	From Latin not disputable : unquestionable <i>The prosecutor was able to present indisputable evidence that the suspect was present at the murder scene.</i>
118.	moccasin	\ˈmäk,ə,sən\ Noun	Algonquian Origin a soft leather heelless shoe or boot with the sole brought up the sides of the foot and over the toes where it is joined with a puckered seam to a U-shaped piece lying on top of the foot. <i>The tourist visiting the Indian reservation thought the bead work on the moccasin was the most beautiful she had ever seen.</i>
119.	avenue	\ˈavə,nü\ \ˈavə,nyü\ Noun	From Latin to French a city street especially when broad and attractive. <i>Fifth Avenue is a very popular shopping area in New York City.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

127. strategic \strə-tē-jik\
Adjective From Greek
of, relating to, or marked by strategy; of great importance within an integrated whole or to a planned effect.
The drones the military use can fly over strategic locations and bomb without putting any pilots at risk.
128. initial \in-ish-əl\
Noun From Latin
the first letter of a name; a large letter beginning a text or a division or paragraph.
The lawyer asked the client to initial each page of the testimony with the initial of her last name.
129. faucet \'fōset\
\'fäset\
Noun From a Latin word that became French then English
a fixture for drawing a liquid from a pipe, cask, or other vessel.
The kitchen faucet is leaking a small, non-stop trickle of water.
130. luxury \'ləkshərəē\
\'ləgzhərəē\
Noun From Latin that became French then English
a nonessential item or service that contributes to self-indulgent living.
Having a pedicure certainly feels wonderful, but to most it is a luxury.
131. centennial \sen'tenēəl\
\sen'tenyəl\
Noun From a Latin element plus another Latin element that had become English.
a 100th anniversary or its celebration.
Ulysses S. Grant was president when the United States of America celebrated its centennial.

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

132. palatable \'palet,əbəl\
Adjective The first part of this word is from an element of Etruscan origin that went into Latin and then English, the second part is an English combining form.
agreeable to the taste : appetizing
Ned dislikes broccoli but finds it palatable if it is topped with melted cheese.
133. blasphemy \'blas-fə-mē\
Noun From Latin
the act of insulting or showing contempt or lack of reverence for God; the act of claiming the attributes of deity; irreverence toward something considered sacred or inviolable
Someone broke into the church and spray painted the pulpit and stole the baby Jesus, an act of total blasphemy.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

134. momentum \mō'mentəm\ From Latin
Noun a property of a moving body that determines the length of time required to bring it to rest when under the action of a constant force or rotational inertia.
The truck gained momentum as it rolled down the hill.
135. morbid \'mórbed\ From Latin
Adjective abnormally susceptible to or characterized by gloomy or unwholesome feelings.
People that find enjoyment pulling the legs off of bugs have a morbid sense of humor.
136. migraine \'mī,grān\ Originally Green, then Latin, then French
Noun an episode or attack of a condition marked by recurrent usually unilateral severe headache often accompanied by nausea and vomiting and followed by sleep.
When Carol gets a migraine, she may stay in bed for several days before she feels better.
137. soprano \sə'pran(,)ō\
\sə'prän(,)ō\
Noun From Italian
the highest voice part in four-part mixed harmony.
Rachel sings soprano in the school choir.
138. bridesmaid \'brīdz-mād\
Noun Middle English
a woman attendant of a bride; one that finishes just behind the winner
Kayla was tired of always being a bridesmaid and never the bride.
139. gymnasium \jim-'nā-zē-əm\
\jim-'nā-zh-əm\
Noun From Latin
a large room used for various indoor sports (as basketball, boxing, or volleyball) and usually equipped with gymnastic apparatus.
The girl's basketball team practiced in the gymnasium at 6:00 a.m. so that the boy's basketball team could practice after school.
140. evaluate \e'valyə,wāt\
\ē'valyə,wāt\
Verb Originally Latin, then French, then English
examine and judge concerning the worth, quality, significance, amount, degree, or condition of.
The city council will evaluate the need for a stop sign at the corner of Main and 300 West.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

141.	interim	\`intərəm\ Noun	From Latin an intervening time : interval; a temporary or provisional arrangement. <i>Mrs. Bell has taken leave to have her baby; in the interim our teacher will be Mrs. Brady.</i>
142.	cellulose	\`selyə,lōs\ Noun	The first part of this word was Latin then became French, the second part is an English combining form. any of several fibrous substances constituting the chief part of the cell walls of plants and of many fibrous products. <i>Most household sponges are made of cellulose.</i>
143.	diabetes	\,dī-ə-`bēt-əz\ Noun	Latin from Greek any of various abnormal conditions characterized by the secretion and excretion of excessive amounts of urine <i>Diabetes Mellitus is a metabolism disorder characterized by inadequate secretion of insulin.</i>
144.	brindled	\brin-d ^o ld\ Adjective	English having obscure dark streaks or flecks on a gray or tawny ground <i>My dog is a brindled Old English Bulldog.</i>
145.	eclipse	\`eklips\ \`ēklips\ Noun	From Latin, to French, then English the obscuration of one celestial body by another. <i>The astronomy class met on the football field at midnight to watch the lunar eclipse.</i>
146.	towel	\`taũə\ Noun	From Germanic, then French before becoming English a piece of absorbent cloth or paper often rectangular in shape for wiping or drying. <i>Ben forgot to take his towel to the pool and had to air-dry in the sun.</i>
147.	squeeze	\`skwēz\ Verb	Originally English exert pressure especially on opposite sides or parts of : Press together closely or tightly. <i>I hate it when my sister will squeeze the toothpaste tube in the middle instead of at the bottom.</i>
148.	estimate	\`estə,māt\ Verb	From Latin to judge the value of. <i>The pawn shop owner will estimate the value of the diamond ring we want to sell.</i>
149.	exercise	\`eksər,sīz\ Verb	From a Latin word that became French then English exert the body for the sake of developing and maintaining physical fitness. <i>Jeff will go to the gym to exercise every day except Sunday.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

150.	mensch	\mench\ Noun	Yiddish a person of integrity and honor <i>Our Rabbi is a good mensch.</i>
151.	bargain	\'bärġen\ Verb	Originally Germanic that became French before English Haggle especially over a purchase price. <i>Sally was so embarrassed when her mother wanted to bargain with the child selling lemonade.</i>
152.	chemical	\'kemekəl\ Adjective	From Greek to Arabic to Latin to French relating to applications of a science that deals with the composition, structure, and properties of substances and of the transformations that they undergo. <i>The professor is searching for something more exciting than mixing vinegar and baking soda to demonstrate a chemical reaction in the science lab.</i>
153.	fiend	\'fēnd\ Noun	From Old English a person of great wickedness or maliciousness ; a person devoted to a pursuit or study. <i>Every cartoon hero has a cartoon fiend that he must defeat in order to save the world.</i>
154.	menorah	\mə-ˈnōrə\ Noun	Hebrew a candelabrum used in Jewish worship <i>We light a menorah at Hanukkah as part of our family tradition.</i>
155.	exhaust	\igˈzɔst\ \egˈzɔst\ Noun	From Latin an arrangement for withdrawing undesirable fumes, dusts, or orders from an enclosure (as a factory room or kitchen). <i>It is a good thing the stove has an exhaust fan over it because mom burns the dinner quite often.</i>
156.	apprentice	\əˈprentes\ Noun	From Latin, then become French, then English one who is learning by practical experience under skilled workers a trade, art, or calling usually for a prescribed period of time and at a prescribed rate of pay. <i>John would like to apprentice under a master violin maker in Germany for the next 18 months.</i>
157.	supplement	\'səplə,ment\ \'səpləmənt\ Verb	Originally Latin that became English to fill the deficiencies of. <i>Sherrie is going to supplement her income from working at the bank with babysitting money so that she can buy the new car that she wants.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

158.	labyrinth	\ˈlabə,rɪn(t)θ\ Noun	From a probably Carian word that went into Greek then Latin and then English a maze in a park or garden formed by paths separated by high thick hedges. <i>Christina was the first person in her class to reach the middle of the labyrinth at the Governor's Palace in Colonial Williamsburg.</i>
159.	diesel	\ˈdē-zəl\ \ˈdē-səl\ Noun	Named for Rudolf Diesel a vehicle driven by a diesel engine <i>Most big 18-wheeler trucks are diesel, and run on diesel fuel.</i>
160.	curtain	\ˈkɜrtən\ Noun	From a Latin word that became French and then English a piece of material that serves to screen, divide, protect, conceal or decorate. <i>I can't decide if I want the pink flamingo shower curtain or the zebra design shower curtain.</i>
161.	volume	\ˈvɔlyəm\ \ˈvɔl,yüm\ Noun	Latin to French to English the degree of loudness or the intensity of a sound. <i>Mom told Joe to turn down the volume of the rap music he was listening to on his iPod.</i>
162.	sardine	\särˈdēn\ Noun	From a word that may have come from a Lydian geographical name that went into Greek, then Latin, then French any of several small or immature fishes preserved for food. <i>One of grandpa's favorite snacks is a sardine on a saltine cracker.</i>
163.	incapable	\ɪnˈkæpəbəl\ Adjective	From three originally Latin elements lacking competence, ability, or qualification for the purpose or end in view. <i>The child seemed incapable of bowling without dropping the ball with a loud thud.</i>
164.	differentiate	\dɪf-ə-ˈren-çē-āt\ Verb	From Middle English to obtain the mathematical derivative of : to mark or show a difference in; to express the specific distinguishing quality of : discriminate <i>It is a challenge to differentiate the difference between the identical triplets.</i>
165.	elegant	\ˈelegənt\ \ˈelēgənt\ Adjective	From Latin characterized by tasteful richness especially of design or ornamentation : luxurious or sumptuous in a refined way. <i>Miss America was wearing the most elegant formal dress made of blue satin.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

166.	curfew	\ˈkər(,)fyü\ Noun	From two Latin words that became French and then English the stated hour usually of the evening at which persons (as juveniles, military personnel, or other specified classes) must be off the streets or at which business establishments or places of assembly must be closed. <i>Megan has a curfew of 11:00 p.m. on weekends.</i>
167.	furnace	\ˈfərnəs\ Noun	From a Latin word that became French then English an apparatus for the production or application of heat. <i>On the coldest day of the year, our furnace at home quit working.</i>
168.	suggest	\səgˈjest\ \səˈjest\ Verb	From Latin to mention as a possibility. <i>If you always run late, I suggest you set your clock 10 minutes ahead.</i>
169.	galumph	\gə-ləm(p)f\ Verb	From the word gallop to move with a clumsy heavy tread <i>The ogre galumphed through the forrest.</i>
170.	octopus	\ˈəktəpəs\ \ˈəktəpūs\ Noun	Originally Greek into Latin a mollusk having a small saclike body, a large head, highly developed eyes, and eight arms united at the base by a membrane and usually provided with two rows of suckers by which the mollusk clings to the sea bottom or holds its prey. <i>An octopus can change color to hide from predators.</i>
171.	senator	\ˈsenədər\ \ˈsenətôr\ Noun	From Latin a member of the second chamber in the bicameral legislature of a major political unit (as a nation, state, or province). <i>Orin Hatch is a senator for the state of Utah.</i>
172.	extinct	\ɪkˈstɪŋ(k)t\ \ekˈstɪŋ(k)t\ Adjective	From a word that went from Latin to English (something) that has died out altogether. <i>Too bad the dodo is extinct; it looks like a very cool bird.</i>
173.	dynamite	\ˈdīnəˈmīt\ Noun	Originally formed in Swedish, this word is from two elements in International Scientific Vocabulary from Greek a solid blasting explosive used especially in mining, quarrying, and engineering that contains nitroglycerin incorporated with a base which increases the safety of handling. <i>The Swedish chemist, Alfred Nobel, invented dynamite in 1866.</i>
174.	induce	\ɪn-ˈd(y)üs\ Verb	From French to English to move by persuasion or influence; to effect or cause

- The doctor wanted to induce the baby's delivery before it got too big for an easy delivery.*
175. exposure \ik-'spō-zhər\
Noun From Latin to French before becoming English
the condition of being unprotected especially from severe weather; the condition of being subject to some effect or influence.
The climber died on Mt. Everett from exposure to the cold when he was unable to find his way back to the camp in the blinding snow storm.
176. pigeon \'pijən\
Noun Originally Latin, went through French, then became English
a bird having a stout body with rather short legs and smooth and compact plumage.
It was so cute when my two-year old niece ran through the park trying to catch the pigeon.
177. quarantine \'kwɔrən,tēn\
Noun Went from Latin to French to Italian
a regulation restraining a ship from physical connections with the shore while suspected of offering a threat of contagion.
The crew of the freighter became very impatient when the ship was put under quarantine because of a suspect shipment of papayas.
178. enfranchise \en'fran,chi:z\
Verb From a French word, then became English
endow with constitutional or statutory right or privilege, especially the right to vote.
It is hard for the young women of today to understand that the United States of America did not enfranchise women until 1920.
179. piercing \'pi(ə)rsiŋ\
Adjective Middle English from French
penetrating : loud, shrill;
When I accidently set off the fire alarm, it set off a piercing noise that caused everyone to turn and look at me with their hands over their ears.
180. photosynthesis \,fōd-ō'sin(t)thəses\
Noun Consists of two Greek parts
the formation of carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and a source of hydrogen (as water) in chlorophyll-containing cells (as of green plants) exposed to light.
Photosynthesis provides plants with essential carbohydrates.

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

181. galley \ˈgalē\
 From Greek to Old Provençal or old Catalan, then French, then English
Homonym: gally
 Noun a large low usually one-decked ship propelled by both sails and oars, typically being 100-200 feet long, often having 20 oars on each side with many rowers to each oar and used throughout medieval times especially in the Mediterranean.
The Historical Society help to fund the restoration of the galley that is now on display in the harbor.
182. realistic \rēəˈlistik\
 From a Latin-derived French word plus a Greek-derived combining form
 Adjective facing what is not imaginary, fictitious, or pretended squarely : not impractical or visionary.
It was not a very realistic goal for Ashley to set when she announced she was going to be the next Queen of England.
183. margin \ˈmārjən\
 Noun From Latin
 a vertical blank column to the right or left of an area occupied or to be occupied by the main body of a printed or written text or by a group of illustrations on a page or sheet.
The English teacher requires a 1" margin on each side of the double-spaced, typed essay.
184. reggae \ˈreg-ā\
 \ˈrāg-ā\
 Noun Origin unknown
 popular music of Jamaican origin that combines indigenous styles with elements of rock 'n' roll and soul music and is performed at moderate tempos with the accent of the offbeat
Bob Marley is one of the most popular and well-known reggae artists.
185. obscure \əbzˈkyūr\
 \əbˈskyūr\
 \äbˈskyūr\
 Adjective Originally Latin, through French then English
 not readily understood : lacking clarity or legibility.
The history teacher loved to tell his class about random and obscure facts that he found horribly fascinating.
186. franchisee \,fran,chiˈzē\
 Noun From French to English
 one that is granted a franchise or a right or license to market a company's goods or services in a particular territory.
The store franchisee enjoys a good business being the only place that sells frozen custard in town.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

187. medley \ˈmedlē\
Noun From a French word that became English
a performance blending together a series of songs or other musical pieces.
We will now hear a medley of Rogers and Hammerstein songs.
188. burgundy \ˈbɜrgəndē\
Noun From a French geographical name
a variable color averaging in a dark grayish reddish brown that is redder and duller than mahogany.
189. rogue \ˈrōg\
Noun Origin unknown
vagrant, tramp; dishonest or worthless person : scoundrel; mischievous person
Some rogue football player that trashed the hotel room ruined the opportunity for any other football team to stay at that hotel again.
190. gurney \ˈgɜrnē\
Noun From an American Name
a wheeled cot or stretcher.
As soon as the ambulance pulled up, the nurses ran out with a gurney to take the patient into surgery.
191. ammonia \əˈmōnyə\
\əˈmōnēə\
Noun From an Egyptian word that went into Greek and then Latin plus a Greek combining form.
a colorless gaseous alkaline compound of nitrogen and hydrogen that is lighter than air, of extremely pungent smell and taste, and very soluble in water and that is used both free and combined in medicine, the arts, and industry.
To clean the windows, Tyler used a combination of ammonia and water.
192. laundry \ˈlɔndrē\
\ˈlændrē\
Noun Originally English
a collection of clothes or household linens to be washed.
Mike asked his mother if she would do his laundry when the basket was overflowing with dirty clothes.
193. calories \ˈkalərēz\
Plural Noun From a Latin word, then into French
units expressing heat-producing or energy-producing values in food that when oxidized in the body are capable of releasing units of energy.
If you are trying to lose weight, it is important to watch your calorie intake, and avoid foods high in calories.
194. simultaneously \sɪməl-ˈtā-nē-əslē\
\sɪməl-ˈtā-nyəslē\
Adjective From Latin
at the same time; existing or occurring at the same time; satisfied by the same values of the variables
The goal was to set off the explosives simultaneously so that the bridge came down on both sides at the same time.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

195. specialty \ˈspeshəltē\
Noun From Latin, then became French then English
a branch of knowledge, science, art, or business to which one devotes oneself whether as an avocation or a profession and usually to the partial or total exclusion of related matters.
Dr. Anding's specialty is cardiology.
196. straightforward \ˈstrātˈfōrwərd\
Adjective This word consists of three originally English elements free from the use of an unnecessarily large number of words to express an idea : direct or not roundabout in expression.
The instructions for the assembly of the bicycle were pretty straightforward, if you could read Japanese.
197. governance \ˈgəv-ər-nən(t)s\
Noun From Latin to French to English
government; the act or process of governing
As a process, governance may operate in an organization of any size, from one person to an entire population.

The following word could be confused with an obsolete variant of the word. Ensure that the speller understands the pronunciation that is provided by the pronouncer.

198. enormous \eˈnɔrməs\
Adjective The first part of this word is from Latin, and the second part is an English combining form
Could be confused with obsolete enormious
marked by extraordinarily great size, amount, number, degree, scope, intensity, or significance.
We watched a documentary film on the enormous task of building the Egyptian pyramids.
199. trinomial \triˈnō-mē-əl\
Adjective Both parts of this word are from Latin
consisting of three mathematical terms; of, relating to, or being biological taxa of three terms of which the first designates the genus, the second the species, and the third the subspecies or variety.
In elementary algebra a trinomial is a polynomial consisting of three terms or monomials.
200. fertilize \ˈfərt-ə-l-īz\
Verb Derived from a word that was Latin then became French
to make fertile; to apply fertilizer
Dad went out to fertilize the lawn before the rain storm hit.
201. velocity \veˈlāsədə\
Noun From French, which formed it from a Latin word
quickness of motion : swiftness : speed
The velocity of the wind in last night's storm reached up to 40 miles per hour.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

202.	suburban	\sə'bərbən\ Adjective	From Latin of, relating to, inhabiting, or located in the residential area on the outskirts of any city or large town. <i>His young family wanted to find a suburban home, even though it meant Joe would have to commute into the city every day for work.</i>
203.	hysterical	\hi'sterekəl\ Adjective	The first part of this word is from a Greek word that passed into Latin, the second part is from an English combining form exhibiting unrestrained emotionalism. <i>When the soccer team won the world championship game, the fans became hysterical.</i>
204.	nugget	\'nəget\ Noun	This word is of an unknown origin a solid lump; especially : a native lump of precious metal. <i>Rose wears a necklace with a gold nugget that her grandfather found while panning for gold in California.</i>
205.	wrath	\'rath\ Noun	Middle English strong vengeful anger or indignation; retributory punishment for an offense or crime <i>In the Bible the fall of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were manifestations of God's wrath.</i>
206.	coffin	\'kófen\ \'käfen\ Noun	From a Latin word that became French and then English a box or chest in which a corpse is buried. <i>Dracula would sleep during the day in a coffin.</i>
207.	haddock	\'hadək\ Noun	Originally English an important food fish that is usually smaller than the common cod and has a black lateral line and a dark spot just behind the gills. <i>McKenna had fish and chips made with Haddock during her visit to London.</i>
208.	maniac	\'mā-nē,ak\ Noun	From Greek to Latin a person characterized by an inordinate or ungovernable enthusiasm for something. <i>Some considered Jack to be a maniac because of his unreasonable love for jumping off bridges with a bungee cord.</i>
209.	liquidator	\'lik-wə,dāt-ər\ Noun	From Latin one that liquidates : an individual appointed by law to liquidate assets. <i>When the store went out of business, a liquidator was brought in to sell the remaining inventory in order to pay the bank.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

210. meditate \ˈmedə,tāt\
Verb From Latin
dwell in thought; especially : practice religious contemplation.
Many people will meditate in order to relieve their stress.
211. farce \ˈfärs\
Noun Originally Latin, went through French, then became English
a light dramatic composition of satirical or humorous form in
which great latitude is allowed as to probability of happenings
and naturalness of characters.
*Lena has written a two-act farce inspired by her time working on
a cruise ship.*
212. unsentimental \ʌn,sentəˈmentˈl\
Adjective Originally English element plus an originally Latin form
not characterized or dominated by excessive or unwarranted
feeling or emotion.
*The judge was unsentimental as he gave the convicted felon his
jail sentence.*
213. representative \,reprəˈzentədɪv\
Noun Latin, through French, to English
one that acts the part of another or others in a special capacity,
as one that acts for a constituency as a member of legislative or
other governing body.
*Braiden was so proud to be elected as the representative for his
class into the student council.*
214. alias \ˈālēəs\
\ˈālyəs\
Noun From Latin
an assumed name.
*To avoid unwanted attention, actress registered at the hotel
under an alias.*
215. leniency \ˈlē-nē-ən-sē\
\ˈlē-nēyən-sē\
Noun From Latin
the quality or state of being lenient; being tolerant
*The police gave them a little leniency for speeding, since
they were on the way to the hospital to have a baby.*
216. pilgrimage \ˈpɪlgrəmɪj\
Noun Was formed in French from a Latin derived French word plus a
French combining form
a journey to visit a shrine or a holy place as a devotee.
*Every year many Jews will make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem for
Passover.*

224. piano \pē'a(,)nō
Noun From Italian, which formed it from a Latin word
a stringed percussion instrument having steel wire strings stretched over a sounding board that sound when struck by felt covered hammers operated from a keyboard and pedals that alter or modify the quantity and quality of sound produced.
Patti regretted that she never learned how to play the piano.

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

225. borough \'bər-ō\
\'bə-rō\
Noun Middle English
a medieval fortified group of houses forming a town with special duties; a town or urban constituency in Great Britain that sends a member to Parliament; a municipal corporation proper in some states
There are five boroughs in New York City: Bronx, Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn and Staten Island.
226. courage \'kərij\
Noun The first part of this word is Latin and went through French, the second part is a French combining form
mental or moral strength enabling one to venture, persevere, and withstand danger, fear, or difficulty firmly and resolutely.
The men and women in the armed forces should be praised for their courage.
227. author \'óthər\
Noun This word is from a Latin word that became French then English
one who writes or otherwise composes a book, article, poem, play, or other work that involves literary composition and is intended for publication.
The author of the book will be at the store for a book-signing on Saturday.
228. artificial \,ärtə'fishəl\
\,ärdə'fishəl\
Adjective From Latin
produced or accomplished by the skill of humans to imitate nature : simulated.
Elizabeth put an artificial rose in the bud vase on her desk because of her allergies to real flowers.

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

234. accomplice \ə'kæmpl es\
 \a'k ämpl es\
 \ə'kæmpl es\
 Could be confused with accomplish
 Noun one that participates with another in a crime either as the chief actor or an actual participant or as one who is not actually or constructively present but contributes as an assistant or instigator.
 The juvenile was convicted as an accomplice in the robbery.
235. collapsible \kə-'laps-sə-bəl\
 Adjective From Latin
 the ability to fall or shrink together completely; to break down completely; to fold down into a more compact shape.
 The table and chairs that we borrowed from the neighbor are collapsible.
236. circuitous \,sər'kyüəd·es\
 Adjective From Latin
 being a winding course : indirect : roundabout.
 To avoid being followed, the spy took a circuitous route to the meeting spot.
237. analogy \ə'nal əjē\
 Noun From Greek to Latin
 resemblance in some particulars between things otherwise unlike; a comparison based on a resemblance.
 Hilda was tired of her boss always using a football analogy during their staff meetings.
238. calisthenics \,kaləs'theniks\
 Plural noun The first part of this word is Greek, and the second is an English combining form.
 systematic exercises performed usually in rhythm and often in a group without apparatus or with light hand apparatus to improve the strength, suppleness, balance, and health of the body.
 In order to warm up, the team does a whole series of calisthenics before the game.
239. burdensome \'bærd^ənsəm\
 Adjective An English word plus an English combining form.
 difficult or distressing to carry or to bear.
 Tia found running the ballpark snack bar a burdensome responsibility.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

240.	hazmat	\ˈhaz,mat\ Noun	<p>this word came from a word that went from Arabic to French to English, plus a word that went from Latin to French to English a shipped substance (as radioactive, flammable, explosive, or poisonous substances) that would be a danger to life or to the environment in released without necessary precautions being taken.</p> <p><i>The workers in the nuclear power plant wear a hazmat suit to protect them from exposure to the radioactive chemicals.</i></p>
241.	stanza	\ˈstan zə\ Noun	<p>From Latin</p> <p>a division of a poem consisting of a series of lines arranged together in a usually recurring pattern of meter and rhyme.</p> <p><i>He then proceeded to recite the next stanza of Robert Frost’s poem.</i></p>
242.	elevator	\ˈelə,vād·ər\ Noun	<p>The first part of this word is from Latin, the second is an English combining form.</p> <p>a cage or platform and its hoisting machinery for conveying persons or goods to or from different levels.</p> <p><i>The hotel has a glass elevator that runs up the center of the thirty-five story building.</i></p>
243.	diarrhea	\dī-ə-rē-ə\ Noun	<p>Moved from Greek to Latin to Middle English</p> <p>abnormally frequent intestinal evacuation with more or less fluid stools</p> <p><i>After eating a bag of cherries, my sister had a very bad case of diarrhea.</i></p>
244.	humility	\hyüˈmiləd·ē\ \yüˈmiləd·ē\ Noun	<p>From Latin</p> <p>freedom from pride or arrogance.</p> <p><i>The successful athlete maintained his humility by frequently saying to himself the proverb, “Pride goeth before a fall.”</i></p>
245.	conscientious	\,känchēˈenchəs\ Adjective	<p>From a word that went from Latin to French to English</p> <p>governed by or conforming to the dictates of conscience : scrupulous; meticulous, careful.</p> <p><i>The bus driver is a very conscientious driver.</i></p>
246.	candelabra	\,kandəˈläbrə\ \,kandəˈlabrə\ Noun	<p>From Latin</p> <p>a large candlestick or lamp usually ornamented and having several arms or branches.</p> <p><i>In the horror film, the woman walks down the dark corridor of the mansion with the candelabra held high in front of her.</i></p>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

247.	attrition	\ə'trɪʃən\ \ɑ'trɪʃən\ Noun	From Latin a usually gradual loss of personnel from causes normal or peculiar to a given situation (as death, retirement, and resignation in a labor force or failure and dropout among students) often without filling the vacancies. <i>The CEO promised that the reduction in staff required by the budget cuts would come from attrition, not from layoffs.</i>
248.	normalcy	\nɔr-məl-sē\ Noun	From Latin with a combining form the state or fact of being normal <i>Now that the hectic holidays are over, life can get on with some sense of normalcy.</i>
249.	scalpel	\skalpəl\ Noun	From Latin a small straight knife with a thin keen blade used especially for dissecting. <i>The science teacher showed the students how to slide the scalpel down the center of the frog in order to see the internal organs.</i>
250.	catapult	\kad·əpəlt\ \kad·əpʊlt\ Verb	From a Greek word that passed into Latin move or launch by or as if by means of a device that hurls heavy stones or other missiles with extreme force. <i>The engineering class had a competition to see who could build the catapult that could launch a watermelon the farthest.</i>
251.	petrify	\petrə,fɪ\ Verb	From a word that went from Greek to Latin to French, plus a word that went from Latin to French. become stone or a substance of stony hardness. <i>Given enough time and the right conditions, a piece of wood will petrify in the ground.</i>
252.	woebegone	\wōbi,gɔn\ Adjective	From two originally English words affected with or marked by deep sorrow, grief or wretchedness. <i>He always had a woebegone look on his face.</i>
253.	nuance	\n(y)ü,än(t)s Noun	From French a subtle distinction or variation; a subtle quality : nicety; sensibility to, awareness of, or ability to express delicate shadings <i>The nuance between the painting and the actual subject should be the artist's interpretation of the subject.</i>

254. synthetically \sin'thed-eklē\ The first part of this word is originally Greek, the second part is from English combining forms.
 \sin'thed-ekələ\
 Adverb in a manner by which something is produced by artificial means or methods rather than by natural growth.
Many pharmaceutical drugs are now produced synthetically as a result of advances in biotechnology.
255. mosquito \mə'skēt'ō\
 Noun From Latin
 any of numerous two-winged flies with females that have a set of slender organs in the proboscis adapted to puncture the skin of animals and to suck their blood and that are in some cases of vectors of serious diseases.
Dale slapped his arm smashing the mosquito that was biting him.
256. marionette \,marēə'net\
 Noun From French
 a puppet moved by strings or by hand (as in a puppet show).
A marionette of Justin Bieber was the hit of the show.
257. oncologist \äj'käləjest\
 \än'käləjest\
 Noun From Greek
 a specialist in the study of tumors.
The oncologist at the Huntsman Cancer Institute are optimistic about medical advances in treating cancer patients.
258. pollutant \pə'lütənt\
 Noun From a word that went from Greek to Latin to English
 something that pollutes or contaminates
Oil in ocean water is a hazardous pollutant.
259. reconcilable \ˈrekən,sɪləbəl\
 Adjective From a Latin word that went through French to English,
 the second part is an English combining form.
 capable of being adjusted or settled.
Bill hopes that his differences with Sheila are reconcilable.
260. acquittal \ə;kwid·ə\
 \ə'kwid·ə\
 Noun From a Latin part plus a Latin part that went to French
 a setting free or deliverance from the charge of an offense by verdict of a jury, sentence of a court, or other legal process.
The defense attorney was determined to get an acquittal for his client.
261. premonition \,premə'nishən\
 \,prēmən'ishən\
 Noun From Latin
 anticipation of an event without conscious reason.
Madam Zoe had a premonition that Paulette would win the lottery.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

262. judicious \jüdishəs\
Adjective From Latin
directed or governed by sound usually dispassionate opinion
formed by discerning and comparing : characterized by
discretion.
*The preschool uses a judicious mix of play and learning activities
for the children.*
263. creationism \krē'āshəniz-əm\
Noun From a word that went from Latin to French, plus an English
combining form
a doctrine or theory holding that matter, the various forms of
life, and the world were created by God out of nothing.
*Some schools will teach only creationism, others will teach only
evolution, most will discuss both.*
264. litany \lit'nē\
Noun Originally Greek, passed into Latin then French before English.
a recital or chant having the resonant or repetitive qualities
associated with a ritualistic repetition of prayers.
*The lawyer walked into his office and began a litany of requests
of his secretary.*
265. decongestant \dēkən`jestənt\
Noun This word is from four originally Latin elements
An agent that relieves and over-accumulation of
blood in the blood vessels of an organ or part.
*After Andrew took his decongestant, his nose was no longer
stuffy and he could breathe more easily.*
266. exhilarate \ig'zilə,rāt\
Verb From Latin
to make cheerful : enliven, excite, refresh, stimulate.
*The comedian's job was to exhilarate the crowd before the main
performance.*
267. hallucination \hə,lüs ʹn`āshən\
Noun This word is from Latin
Perception of objects with no reality
*Stan thought he saw water in the desert but soon realized it was
a product of hallucination.*
268. ornery \örn`ərē\
Adjective Possibly from a Latin word
Bad tempered; having an irritable disposition : stubborn
Dad gets so ornery when I miss my curfew.
269. seismograph \sīzmə,graf\
Noun Both parts of this word are originally Greek
An apparatus of varying type and structure designed to
measure and record vibrations within the earth and of the
ground.
*When the earthquake happened, the seismograph recorded the
activity.*
270. impeccable \im'pekəbəl\
Adjective This word is from Latin
Free from fault or blame : flawless
*My father still has an impeccable driving record, with no
accidents or speeding tickets.*

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

271.	foosball	\`füz,ból\ Noun	This word is probably from a German word A table game resembling soccer in which the ball is moved by manipulating rods to which small figures of players are attached – called also “table soccer” <i>Gary and Carla played a game of foosball on their first date.</i>
272.	calibrate	\`kalə,brāt\ Verb	This word is from a probably Greek element that went to Arabic, then Italian, then French plus an English combining form determine or mark the capacity or the graduations of or rectify the graduations of (as a measuring instrument). <i>Manufacturers of measuring cups or spoons usually calibrate in both U.S. customary units and metric units.</i>
273.	panacea	\,panə ‘sēə \ Noun	This word is from Greek a remedy for all ills or difficulties : a cure-all <i>The teacher stated that new books would not be a panacea for all of the troubles in her classroom.</i>
274.	cancel	\`kan(t)səl\ Verb	From a Latin word that became French and then English. revoke, annul, invalidate <i>Jeanne will cancel her vacation to stay with her mother while she recovers from a broken hip.</i>
275.	headache	\`he dāk\ Noun	From two originally English elements. pain inside the division of the human body that contains the brain, the eyes, the ears, the nose, and the mouth. <i>Riding in a car with four complaining children gave their mother a headache.</i>
276.	anemone	\`ə’nemənē\ Noun	Came to English from Latin, which took it from Greek, which perhaps took it from a word of Semitic origin. any of numerous almost invariably solitary and often large and brilliantly colored polyps that in form, bright and varied colors, and cluster of tentacles surrounding the mouth superficially resemble a flower <i>An anemone attaches itself to a rock or coral reef and feeds on organisms that pass by.</i>
277.	colic	\`kälík\ Noun	From Greek, then to Latin, then to French before English a sudden attack or spasm of acute abdominal pain in man or animals localized in a hollow organ or tube and caused by spasm, obstruction, or twisting. <i>Tessa’s new baby suffers from colic and will cry for hours.</i>
278.	disparity	\`de’sparədē\ Noun	From Latin marked difference (as in age, rank, grade, condition, quality, quantity, or kind.) <i>There is a large disparity in the ages of Uncle George and his new wife.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

279. speechless \ˈspɛch-ləs\
Adjective From Old English
unable to speak : not speaking : not capable of being expressed
in words.
*Mrs. White was absolutely speechless when she found out that
she had won teacher of the year.*
280. agricultural \,agrəˈkəlchərəl\
Adjective The first part of this word was originally Latin, then became
French, and the second part is an English combining form.
of, relating to, or used in the science or art of cultivating the
soil, harvesting crops, and raising livestock.
*Utah State University is a well-known agricultural school where
students may learn animal husbandry.*
281. titration \tī-trā-shən\
Noun Unknown origin
a method or the process of determining the concentration of a
dissolved substance in terms of the smallest amount of a
reagent of known concentration required to bring about a given
effect in reaction with a known volume of the test solution.
*One of Kerry's jobs is to test the titration of the cleaning solution
at the car wash.*
282. competitive \kəmˈped-ə-div\
Adjective From Latin
of or relating to a contest between rivals
*Nikki is very competitive, whether she is on the tennis court or
on a video game.*
283. epoxy \ˈɛpəksē\
\eˈpəksē\
\ěˈpəksē\
Noun Originally Greek
any of various usually thermosetting resins that are
characterized by good adhesiveness, flexibility, and resistance
to chemicals that re used chiefly in coatings and adhesives.
Bill reattached the broken handle with epoxy.
284. expectant \ikˈspektənt\
\ekˈspektənt\
Adjective From Latin
characterized by anticipation : waiting
The expectant crowd waited outside the Vatican for the Pope.
285. pharmacy \ˈfärməsē\
Noun From a Greek word that passed into Latin
a place where medicines are compounded or dispensed.
*I have to run by the pharmacy to pick up a prescription my
doctor called in for my sore throat.*

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

286.	plural	\ˈplʊrəl\ \ˈplɪrəl\ Adjective	From Latin, then French before English belonging to a class of grammatical forms used to denote more than one. <i>“Geese” is the plural for goose, but “meese” is not the plural for moose.</i>
287.	holiday	\ˈhælə,dā\ Noun	This word consists of two originally English elements a day on which one is exempt from one’s usual labor or vocational activity. <i>Halloween is my favorite holiday because I love all of the free candy I get.</i>
288.	analgesia	\,anˈɹlˈjēzēə\ \,anˈɹlˈjēzhə\ Noun	From Greek insensibility to pain without loss of consciousness. <i>Dr. Smith administered an analgesia medicine before he stitched up Ally’s hand.</i>
289.	apology	\əˈpäləgē\ Noun	Originally Greek, passed into Latin then French an admission to another of a wrong or discourtesy done him or her accompanied by an expression of regret. <i>Bob owed Wanda an apology for stepping on her toes while dancing.</i>
290.	boutique	\bü-ˈtēk\ Noun	From Greek to French a small fashionable specialty shop or business : a small shop within a large department store. <i>Tamera opened up a new boutique on Main Street that has the most wonderful selection of scented candles.</i>
291.	denominator	\deˈnämə,nād·ər\ \dēˈnämə,nād·ər\ Noun	From Latin the part of a fraction that is below the horizontal or slanting line signifying division, and that in fractions with numerator 1 indicates into how many parts the unit is supposed to be divided. <i>The teacher spent today’s math period teaching the students how to find the least common denominator of fractions.</i>
292.	dimension	\deˈmenchən\ \dīˈmenchən\ Noun	From Latin measurement in a single line (as length breadth, height, thickness, or circumference). <i>Height is only one dimension of a cube.</i>

293. miraculous \me'razyələs\
 Adjective From a Latin word that moved into French interpreted as performed by a supernatural power or accomplished by the direct agency of an almighty power and not by natural causes.
Gabe made a miraculous recovery after his terrible accident.

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

294. patience \pāshən(t)s\
Homonym: plural noun patients
 Noun calm self-possession of confronting obstacles or delays.
Kelly has no patience when it comes to electronics that do not work properly.

295. nostalgia \nä'stal'jə\
 \nə'stal'jə\
 \nó'stal'jə\
 \nō'stal'jə\
 Noun the state of being homesick; a sentimental yearning for return to or of some past period.
Dorothy felt a bit of nostalgia when she thought about her Auntie Em and her old home back in Kansas.

296. article \'ärd-ekəl\
 Noun From Latin
 a generally short nonfictional prose composition usually forming an independent portion of a publication (as a newspaper, magazine, or encyclopedia).
Maria was asked to write an article for the school newspaper on her experience as a foreign exchange student.

297. calcium \'kalsēəm\
 Noun From Latin
 a silver-white rather soft bivalent metallic element that commonly occurs in combination in certain minerals and rocks, in practically all natural waters, and in most animals and plants as an essential constituent.
Calcium is an essential element in bones.

298. absence \'ab-sən(t)s\
 Noun From Latin to French to English
 the state of being absent
Jonathan's mother had to write a note to excuse his absence at school.

299. becoming \'bi-kəm-ij\
 Adjective The first part is from a word that originated as English, the second part is an English combining form
 suitable, fitting, attractive
That suit is quite becoming on Henry.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

300. citizen \ˈsit-ə-zən\
 \ˈsit-ə-sən\
Noun an inhabitant of a city or town, state or country
You must be a citizen of the country to get a driver's license.
301. discipline \ˈdis-ə-plən\
Noun Punishment; instruction : control gained by enforcing obedience or order
The military academy will discipline any student that breaks curfew.
302. experience \ɪkˈspɪr-ēən(t)s\
Noun direct observation of or participation in events as a basis of knowledge; practical knowledge, skill
The fast food restaurant will only hire cooks with experience.
303. address \əˈdres\
 \ɑˈdres\
Noun a place where a person or organization may be communicated with : directions for delivery on the outside of an object (as a letter or package)
Be sure to put your return address on the letter to your pen-pal, just in case she has moved.
304. breathe \ˈbrēθ\
Verb to draw air into and expel it from the lungs.
During yoga class, Kim would teach her students how to breathe with their diaphragm.
305. decide \deˈsɪd\
Verb to arrive at a solution that ends uncertainty or dispute about.
Milton Friedman believed that it is important to decide borderline cases in favor of individual freedom.

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

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

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

307.	finally	\ˈfɪn-ə-lē\ \ˈfɪn-lē\ Adverb	From a work that went from Latin to French, then to English relating to or occurring at the end or conclusion <i>This double-over-time football game is finally over.</i>
308.	argument	\ˈɑːrgyʊmənt\ Noun	From Latin a reason given in proof or rebuttal; discourse intended to persuade <i>McKenna was not going to win the argument over who was the better singer, Taylor or Christina.</i>
309.	category	\ˈkætə,gōrē\ \ˈkætə,gōrē\ Noun	From Greek any of several fundamental and distinct classes to which entities or concepts belong <i>The biology student had to decide to what category each plant species belonged.</i>
310.	develop	\diˈveləp\ Verb	From French to subject to chemicals in order to produce a visible image. <i>In my photography class, I learned how to develop the film from pictures I took in a dark room.</i>
311.	excellent	\ˈeks(ə)lɒnt\ Adjective	From Latin to French to English superior : very good of its kind <i>Tiger Woods is an excellent golfer.</i>
312.	fundamental	\ˌfʌndəˈmentəl\ Adjective	From a word that began as Latin and moved to French serving as an original or generating source : primary <i>A fundamental part of conducting scientific experiments is the controlled environment for each comparison.</i>
313.	familiar	\fəˈmɪljər\ Adjective	From Latin to French to English closely acquainted : intimate <i>Are you familiar with the card game Go Fish?</i>
314.	invitation	\ˈɪnvəˈtāʃən\ Noun	From a word that went from Latin to French an often formal request to be present or participate <i>Caitlin will be sending out the wedding invitation as soon as they set a date.</i>
315.	marriage	\ˈmærij\ \ˈmerij\ Noun	From French to English the state of being married : the mutual relation of husband and wife. <i>The key to a successful marriage is mutual love and respect.</i>
316.	omission	\əˈmɪʃən\ Noun	From Latin to English something neglected or left undone. <i>The omission of the name of piano accompanist in the program was purely accidental.</i>

The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and or spelling.

Provide the speller with the word's part of speech and definition.

317. picture \ˈpɪkʃər\
Noun From Latin
a design or representation made by various means (as painting, drawing, or photography)
Lonnie's school picture was not very flattering.
318. imaginary \ɪmˈɑːjə,nerē\
Adjective From a word that went from Latin to French to English
existing only in imagination : lacking factual reality
Don't most kids have an imaginary friend they talk to?

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

319. judgment \ˈdʒʌdʒmənt\
Variant Spelling : judgement
Noun From a Latin word, plus an English combining form
the process of forming an opinion or evaluation by discerning and comparing.
Don't pass judgment on the man in the bathrobe on the street corner until you hear his story.
320. mysterious \meˈstɪrɪəs\
Adjective From Latin to French
of or relating to mystery : difficult or impossible to understand.
Mr. Smith likes to be mysterious when he is doing his magic tricks for the little kids.
321. possess \pəˈzɛs\
 \pɔːˈzɛs\
 \pəˈses\
 \pɔːˈses\
Verb Began as Latin, to French then English
to have and hold as property : to have a just right to : to be a master of : own
Do you possess a key that will unlock this treasure chest?
322. intelligent \ɪnˈteləjən(t)s\
Noun From a Latin word, to French to English
the faculty of understanding : capacity to know or apprehend.
Albert Einstein was a very intelligent individual.
323. library \ˈlɪ,brerē\
 \ˈlɪ,brē\
 \ˈlɪ,bærē\
Noun From Latin to French then to English
a room, a section or series of sections of a building or a building itself given over to books, manuscripts, musical scores, or other literary and sometimes artistic materials, usually kept in some convenient order for use but not for sale.
The public library is a wonderful place to find books on planting a garden or a thrilling murder mystery.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

332.	soldier	\ˈsɔljər\ \ˈsɔldyər\ Noun	From Latin to English a person engaged in military service. <i>My grandfather served as a soldier in World War II in France.</i>
333.	using	\ˈyüzēŋ\ Verb	From Latin to French to put into action or service <i>Anthony asked if his mother was using the car on Friday night because he wanted to borrow it for a date.</i>
334.	accommodate	\əˈkämədāt\ Verb	From Latin to furnish with something desired, needed or suited; to provide with lodgings. <i>The vacation cottage will accommodate up to 16 people, if you don't mind the close sleeping quarters.</i>
335.	before	\bēfō(ə)r\ \bēfō(ə)r\ Adverb	Originally English in advance : ahead : earlier : sooner <i>Wednesday always comes before Thursday.</i>
336.	coming	\ˈkəmiŋ\ Noun	The first part went from Greek to Latin to English, the second part is an English combining form an act or instance of arriving. <i>"Will you be coming to my birthday party," asked Jill.</i>
337.	experiment	\ikˈsperəmənt\ \ikˈspirəmənt\ Noun	From Latin a test : trial, an operation carried out under controlled conditions in order to discover an unknown effect or law. <i>The chemistry class today is going to be doing an experiment using their Bunsen burners.</i>
338.	advertise	\ˈadvə(r),tīz\ Verb	English from French to make known (to someone) : give notice to : inform, notify. <i>The grocery store will advertise a big sale on canned goods next week.</i>
339.	brilliant	\ˈbrilyənt\ adjective	From Latin to French sparkling with luster : very bright <i>The morning sun was brilliant in the blue sky.</i>
340.	definite	\ˈdef(ə)nēt\ Adjective	Latin having distinct or certain limits <i>The basketball player that is seven feet tall will have a definite advantage over the six foot player.</i>

353. imitation \imə'tāshən\
Noun From Latin
an act or instance of imitating : an assumption of or mimicking of the form of something that serves or is regarded as a model.
Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.
354. knowledge \nälīg\
Noun Middle English
the fact or condition of knowing something with a considerable degree of familiarity gained through experience of or contact or association with the individual or thing so known.
Emma's knowledge of German came from her experience with the German exchange students that stayed with her family.
355. naturally \'nach(ə)rälē\
Adverb Middle English
by nature : by natural or inherent character : by native endowment : by innate tendency or feeling.
Wrinkles and grey hair occur naturally in aging adults.
356. parallel \parə,lel\
\'perə,lel\
Adjective Latin from Greek
extending in the same direction and everywhere equidistant : forming a line in the same direction but not meeting.
The instructions stated that the line be drawn parallel to the edge of the paper.
357. possible \'päsbəəl\
Adjective From Latin to French to English
falling within the bounds of what may be done, occur, be conceived, or be attained within the framework of nature, custom, or manners.
A cure for some types of cancer is possible.
358. interesting \'in.trest\
\'intərest\
Adjective From French to Middle English
engaging the attention : capable of arousing interest, curiosity, or emotion.
Connie found the Shark Week series very interesting, but she wasn't too excited to go scuba diving any time soon.

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

359. license preferred spelling
Variant Spelling : licence
\'līs^ən(t)s\
Noun From Latin to French to English
permission to act : a right or permission granted in accordance with law by a competent authority to engage in some business or occupation, to do some act, or to engage in some transaction
In the State of Utah, it is legal for a 16 year old to get a license to drive, once they have met all the course work and testing criteria.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

360. occasionally \ə'kāzhən^əlē\
\ ə'kāzhənlē\
Adverb From Latin, from French to English.
now and then : here and there : sometimes.
My house occasionally loses cell service and I can't use my cell phone.
361. permanent \pərmənənt\
Adjective Middle English, from Middle French, from Latin
continuing or enduring without fundamental or marked change
: not subject to fluctuation or alteration : lasting.
The toddler wrote on the wall with a permanent marker, so the wall had to be repainted.
362. privilege \'priv(ə)lij\
Noun From Latin, to Old French to Middle English
a right or immunity granted as a peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor: special enjoyment of a good or exemption from a burden.
It is a privilege to own a home, not a right.
363. psychology \sī'käləjē\
Noun Latin
the science of mind or of mental phenomena and activities : systematic knowledge about mental process : a method of obtaining knowledge about mental processes.
Sigmund Freud is very well known for the theory that the psychology of the human is derived from one's relationship with one's mother.
364. ridiculous \re'dikyələs\
Adjective From Latin
fit or likely to excite ridicule : unworthy of serious consideration : absurd, comical, funny, laughable, preposterous
The suit that Mr. Reynolds had on was totally ridiculous because it make him look like a clown with the big red bow tie and suspenders.
365. successful \sək'sesfəl\
Adjective From Latin
having the desired effect : gaining success : having attained wealth, position or fame.
Pamela was successful in meeting her class requirements and graduating with a nursing degree.
366. quite \'kwīt\
Adverb Middle English
completely, wholly, totally, to an extreme : positively.
Are you quite finished with that book report yet?
367. separate \sepə,rāt\
\se,prāt\
Verb Middle English from Latin
to set or keep apart : detach
It is necessary to separate beta fish from each other or they will fight.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

368.	toward	\ˈtō(ə)rd\ \ˈtò(ə)rd\ \ˈtw ō(ə)rd\ \ˈtəw ō(ə)rd\ Preposition	English in the direction of : to a point approaching : along a course leading to : to the end or purpose of. <i>The ambulance is driving toward the scene of the accident.</i>
369.	reference	\refərn(t)s\ Noun	Middle English from Latin the act of referring or consulting : the capability or character of alluding to or bearing on or directing attention so something. <i>An FBI report on crimes committed during the holiday season was filed by the city police for future reference.</i>
370.	hypocrisy	\heˈpäkresē\ Noun	From Greek to Latin to French to English the act or practice of pretending to be what one is not or to have principles or beliefs that one does not have. <i>One could admit that our conventional morality often serves as a cover for hypocrisy and selfishness.</i>
371.	usually	\ˈyüz(ə)lē\ \ˈyüzhwələ\ \ˈüz(ə)h(ə)lē\ Adverb	Middle English by or according to habit or custom : more often than not : most often : as a rule : ordinarily. <i>The dragonfly is usually found near streams and ponds.</i>
372.	achieve	\əˈchēv\ Verb	From Latin to French to English to bring to a successful conclusion : carry out successfully : accomplish : to get as the result of exertion : succeed in obtaining or gaining. <i>Victoria wants to achieve greatness in her lifetime, so she is working very hard in school.</i>
373.	beginning	\beˈginiŋ\ \bēˈginiŋ\ \bēˈginēŋ\ Noun	Middle English with an English combining element the point at which something begins to exist : the first part : anything that has given rise to something : origin, source. <i>Natalie is beginning to knit a scarf to give to her sister for Christmas.</i>
374.	plagiarize	\ˈplājərīz\ Verb	From Latin with an English combining element to steal and pass off as one's own : use a created production without crediting the source. <i>English teachers will closely read their student's essays to make sure the students do not plagiarize works from the internet.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

375.	during	\ˈd(y)ũriŋ\ \ˈd(y)üriŋ\ \ˈd(y)ürēŋ\ Preposition	Middle English throughout the continuance or course of : at some point in the course of. <i>The political advertisements during the election season were very obnoxious.</i>
376.	explanation	\ˌekspləˈnāshən\ Noun	Middle English from Latin, with an English combining form the act or process of explaining : exposition, interpretation, clarification : a discussion designed to correct a misunderstanding or reconcile differences. <i>I owe Ryan an explanation about why I missed the meeting we set up last week.</i>
377.	advice	\ədˈvīs\ \əd\vīs\ Noun	From Latin to French to English recommendation regarding a decision or course of conduct : counsel ; information or notice given : intelligence, news. <i>The general gave the president advise on the battle plan for Valley Forge.</i>
378.	business	\ˈbiznès\ \ˈbiznèz\ Noun	Middle English usually commercial or mercantile activity customarily engaged in as a means of livelihood and typically involving some independence of judgment and power of decision. <i>Scott owns a small business that writes software apps and he has six employees that work for him.</i>
379.	deposit	\dəˈpāzət\ \dēˈpāzet\ Verb	From Latin to place, cache, or entrust especially seriously and carefully : to place in deposit in a bank or similar institution : to set down or place especially carefully or safely or in care or custody. <i>When my mom takes me to the bank with her to deposit her pay check, the teller gives me a sucker.</i>
380.	environment	\enˈvīrən Noun	Influenced by Latin, moved to French then to Middle English something that environs : surroundings : the surrounding conditions, influences, or forces that influence or modify : the whole complex of climatic, edaphic, and biotic factors that act upon an organism. <i>Natural gas vehicles are better for the environment than fossil fuel vehicles because of the carbon output.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

381. forty \ˈfɔrdē\
 \ˈfōrdē\
 \ˈfōrtē\
Noun four tens : twice 20 : five times eight : two twenties : eight fives.
My Aunt Jane just turned forty on her last birthday.
382. awful \ˈɒfəl\
Adjective inspiring awe : causing dread or terror : commanding reverential
fear or profound respect : extremely unpleasant, disagreeable,
or objectionable.
*Fargo, North Dakota, was an absolutely awful place to visit in
January; the food and weather were both awful.*
383. cemetery \ˈsemə,terē\
Noun From Sanskrit to Greek to Latin, to French and finally to English
an area for burial or entombment : a consecrated churchyard :
any burial ground, typically a large one : graveyard.
*Arlington National Cemetery is the final resting place for over
14,000 soldiers, and over 25 funeral services are conducted
there each day for men and women who have served in the
US Military.*
384. dilemma \dəˈlemə\
Noun Latin from Greek
an argument that offers an opponent a choice between two or
more alternatives but that is equally conclusive against him no
matter which alternative he chooses : a difficult problem : a
problem seemingly incapable of a satisfactory solution.
*Rachel’s dilemma is whether she should hang out
with her girlfriends, as they had planned all week, or hang
out with the boy that she had a major crush on, but he had only
asked her an hour ago.*

The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and or spelling.

Provide the speller with the word’s part of speech and definition.

385. harass \həˈras\
 \ˈharəs\
 \həˈraa(ə)s
Verb to worry and impede by repeated attacks : to tire out : exhaust,
fatigue : vex, trouble, or annoy continually or chronically.
The boys continued to harass Shelby about her new haircut.
386. government \ˈgəvə(r)mənt\
 \ˈgəvə(r)nmənt\
Noun the act or process of governing : authoritative direction or
control.
*The highest position to be held in the United States government
is the position of the President and Commander in Chief.*

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

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 387. | heroes | \hē,rōz\
Noun | From Greek, to Latin to English
a mythological or legendary figure endowed with great strength
courage, or ability, favored by the gods, and often believed to
be of divine or partly divine decent : a man of courage.
<i>Willy Nielson has a good, old song titled, "My heroes
have always been cowboys."</i> |
| 388. | irritable | \ˈirədəbl\
\ˈirətəbl\
Adjective | From Latin
capable of being irritated : likely to become impatient, angry,
or disturbed : easily exasperated : easily excitable.
<i>Teenagers have the annoying habit of being irritable at any
given moment, without any warning.</i> |
| 389. | medicine | \ˈmedəsən\
Noun | From Latin, to French to English
a substance or preparation used in treating disease :
the science and art dealing with the maintenance of health
and prevention, alleviation, or cure of disease.
<i>Grandma seems to take a lot of medicine for her high blood
pressure and cholesterol.</i> |
| 390. | optimism | \ˈäptə,mizəm\
Noun | French from Latin
an inclination to put the most favorable construction upon
actions and happenings, to minimize adverse aspects,
conditions, and possibilities, or to anticipate the best possible
outcome : a cheerful and hopeful temperament.
<i>Optimism is the belief that the glass is always half-full, not
half-empty.</i> |
| 391. | planning | \ˈplanˈiŋ\
Noun | French from Latin, with an English combining form
the act or process of making or carrying out plans : the
establishment of goals.
<i>Maria is planning on bringing a salad to the neighborhood
picnic.</i> |
| 392. | immediately | \əˈmēdēətlē\
Adverb | From Latin to English with an English combining form
without interval of time : without delay
<i>Your mother called and she wants you to go home immediately.</i> |

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

393.	laboratory	\ˈlabrə,tore\ \ˈlabərə,tore\ \ləˈbärə.tri\ Noun	From Latin a place devoted to experimental study in any branch of natural science or to the application of scientific principles in testing and analysis or in the preparation usually on a small scale of drugs, chemicals, explosives, or other products or substances. <i>The team of doctors will conduct experiments on the new genetic drug in the laboratory before taking it to the FDA.</i>
394.	necessary	\ˈnesə,serē\ \ˈnes,sere\ Noun	Middle English from Latin whatever is essential for some purpose : cannot be done without. <i>It is absolutely necessary to make fruits and vegetables part of a balanced diet.</i>
395.	particularly	\pə(r)ˈtɪkyələ(r)lē \pəˈtɪkyələrlē\ Adverb	Middle English in detail : item by item : part by part; in the specific case of one person or thing as distinguished from others. <i>The home on Center Street is particularly beautiful, with its 19th century architecture and English gardens.</i>
396.	practical	\praktekəl\ Adjective	Latin from Greek, with an English combining form actually or actively engaged in some course of action or occupation; available, usable or valuable in practice or action : capable of being turned to use or account : useful <i>Betty made practical use of used plastic grocery sacks by braiding them into a rug for her entry.</i>
397.	interfere	\ɪntə(r) fi(ə)r\ \ɪntə fiər\ Verb	From French, from Latin to come in collision : to be in opposition : to run at cross-purposes : clash, meddle <i>Mr. Coombs was trying to interfere in the police investigation of his car accident.</i>
398.	loneliness	\ˈlɒnlənəs\ \ˈlɒnlinəs\ Noun	Middle English with an English combining form the fact or condition of being alone : isolation; the state of dejection or grief caused by the condition of being alone. <i>Often the artist has an aching sense of great loneliness.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

399.	occurred	\ə'kərd\ \ō'kərd\ Verb	From Latin to present itself : come to pass : take place; to come to mind : suggest itself. <i>All of the sudden something occurred to him which he had never thought of before.</i>
400.	persevere	\pər-sə-vi(e)r\ Verb	From Latin to French to English to persist in a state of life, in the pursuit of an end, or especially in an enterprise undertaken in spite of counter influences, opposition, or discouragement : pursue steadily any project or course begun. <i>I do not intend to take that cowardly course, but, on the contrary, to stand to my post and persevere in accordance with my duty as I see it – Sir Winston Churchill.</i>
401.	probably	\ˈprəbəblē\ \ˈprəbäblē\ Adverb	From Latin to French then to English insofar as seems reasonably true, factual, or to be expected <i>Abigail will probably win the talent contest with her magnificent violin solo.</i>
402.	quantity	\ˈkwän(t)əd.ē\ \ˈkwän(t)ət.ē\ Noun	From Latin, to French then to English a determinate or estimated amount : a total amount or number. <i>The quantity of shoes produced by the company this year was 2 times greater than they produced last year.</i>
403.	sacrifice	\ˈsəkrə,fɪs\ \ˈsəkrə,fɪz\ Noun	From Latin, then to French, to English an act or action of making an offering of animal or vegetable life, of food, drink, incense, or of some precious object to a deity or spiritual being : giving up some desirable thing in behalf of a higher object. <i>Sandy was willing to sacrifice her day off in order to get paid the extra over-time pay she so badly needed.</i>
404.	surely	\ˈʃʊ(ə)rliē\ \ˈʃhər\ Adverb	Middle English with an English combining form In a sure manner : with assurance or confidence : without doubt : certainly : undoubtedly <i>Surely, Heather would not have ditched her math class without her parent's permission.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

405.	realize	\ˈrēə,līz\ \ˈriə,līz\ \ˈrē,līz\ Verb	From French to make real : change from what is imaginary or fictitious into what is actual : bring into concrete existence. <i>You do realize that eventually you will have to come out of the bedroom, mom told Keaton after he locked himself in.</i>
406.	shining	\ˈshīn,ɪŋ\ Adjective	Middle English emitting light : reflecting light : bright often splendid in appearance or aspect. <i>The stars are really shining brightly tonight.</i>
407.	tries	\ˈtrīz\ Verb	English from French to put to test by experiment, investigation, or trial <i>Every morning Luke tries to read at least 50 pages of Moby Dick.</i>
408.	religious	\reˈlijəs\ \rēˈlijəs\ Adjective	From Latin, to French, to English committed, dedicated, or consecrated to the service of the divine : set apart to religion <i>The religious life of a nun is one that is dedicated to the service of the church.</i>
409.	stopping	\ˈstɔp,ɪŋ\ Verb	From Latin to German, then to English hinder to prevent the passage of : to keep out : cause to cease. <i>The new police chief is dedicated to stopping the ongoing graffiti problems at the city parks.</i>
410.	village	\ˈvɪlɪj\ Noun	From Latin to French, then to English a small cluster of houses and other buildings forming a unit distinct from a surrounding rural area. <i>The hurricane took out the coastal village where 150 people lived.</i>
411.	acquire	\əˈkwɪ(ə)r\ Verb	Influenced by Latin, from Middle French to English to come into possession, control, or power of disposal of, often by some uncertain or unspecified means. <i>Troy is going to acquire a sum of money from his great uncle's estate.</i>
412.	believe	\beˈlēv\ \bēˈlēv\ Verb	From Norse, to German, to English to have a firm or wholehearted religious conviction or persuasion : accept. <i>Many young girls would like to believe in fairy tales.</i>

413. convenience \kən'vēnyən(t)s\ English from French from Latin
Noun something that provides comfort or advantage : something suited to one's material wants.
Having air conditioning in July is certainly a nice convenience.
414. easily \ˈēz(e)lē\ Middle English with an English combining form
Adverb in an easy manner : without difficulty, discomfort, or reluctance.
Math comes very easily to some, and not so easily for others.
415. cooperate \kō'äpə,rāt\ From Latin
Verb to act or work with another or others to a common end : to act together.
If the team will cooperate in passing and in defense, we will win more games.
416. among \ə'məŋ\ From Old English
Preposition surrounded by : in the midst of : intermingled with: through the midst of.
The movie star was willing to walk among the crowd and chat with the press at the movie premier.
417. calendar \ˈkalendə(r)\ From Latin to French, to Middle English
Noun a system by which the beginning, length, and divisions of the civil year are fixed and by which days, weeks, months and years are arranged in an definite order.
Please refer to the calendar to see when the assignments are due and when the tests will be given.
418. describe \de'skrīb\
\dē'skrīb\
Verb From Latin
to represent by words written or spoken for the knowledge or understanding of others : to communicate from the result of personal observation of an account.
The senior citizen with poor eye sight asked the clerk to describe the pattern of the fabric so that she could match it with the rest of the quilt fabrics.

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

419. equipped \e'kwipt\ From German to French
Variant Spelling: equip
Verb to provide with what is necessary, useful, or appropriate : to supply with material resources.
The new park will be equipped with a playground, ball fields, and a walking trail.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

420.	forward	\ˈfɔrwərd\ Adjective	Middle English near, at, or belonging to the forepart : situated in advance <i>The movie ticket line was so long, it was hard to tell if we were moving forward or not.</i>
421.	balance	\balənt(s)\ Verb	From Greek to Latin, to French to English to weigh two things in or as if in a balance : compare the relative weight, force, importance, or value of : to bring to a state or position of equipoise. <i>In an airplane, the weight of fuel in each wing must be in balance.</i>
422.	certain	\ˈsɜrtən\ Adjective	From Latin, to French, to English sure, dependable : entirely reliable : not to be doubted as a fact. <i>Are you certain that this is the right road we take?</i>
423.	disappear	\ˈdis-ə-pi(ə)r\ Verb	From Latin to French to Middle English plus a combining form to cease to appear or to be perceived : pass from view ' either suddenly or gradually. <i>The magician will make the rabbit disappear, and he will pull flowers out of his hat.</i>
424.	existence	\tən(t)s\ Noun	From Latin to French then to English the manner of being that is common to every mode of being : the state common to physical objects, living beings, objects of thought, and anything else. <i>How can you even question the existence of Santa Claus, of course there is a Santa!</i>
425.	grammar	\ˈgramə(r)\ Noun	Latin from French, to English a branch of linguistic study that deals with the classes of words, their inflections or other means of indicating relation to each other , and their functions and relations in the sentence as employed according to established usage... <i>It drives me nuts when people do not use proper grammar, especially when they use very poor grammar.</i>
426.	humorous	\(h)yüm(ə)rəs\ Adjective	Middle French full of or characterized by humor : funny : jocular <i>The class clown thinks he is totally humorous, but mostly he is just obnoxious and disruptive to class.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

427. island \ˈɪlənd\
Noun Mostly Old English
a tract of land surrounded by water and smaller than
a continent : a tract of land cut off on two or more sides
by water.
The island of Maui is my favorite Hawaiian island.
428. miniature \ˈmɪn(ē)ə,ʧŭ(ə)r\
 \ˈmɪn(ē)ə,ʧŭər\
 \ˈmɪn(ē)ə,ʧə(r)\
 \ˈmɪnɪʃə(r)\ From Latin to Italian
Noun More pronunciations available
a representation on a much reduced scale : a small
copy or image.
Mrs. Potts has a collection of miniature tea sets.
429. original \əˈrɪjənəl\
Adjective From Latin to French then to English
of or relating to a rise or beginning : existing from the
start : initial, primary, pristine.
*The original plans called for many hydrogen cars
to be produced, but the expense of them changed
that plan.*
430. pleasant \ˈplezənt\
Adjective Middle English from Middle French
agreeable to the senses : having a pleasing aspect :
satisfying.
*Today has been such a pleasant day with perfect
weather and lovely company.*
431. incidentally \ɪn(t)si dentlē\
Adverb Middle English, from Middle French from Latin
by chance : as a matter of minor import : casually.
*“Incidentally, the mailman dropped off a package for
you today”, I told my dad.*
432. length \ˈleŋ(k)θ\
 \ˈleŋ(t)θ\
Noun Old Norse, to Middle Dutch, to Old Frisian, to English
a distance or dimension expressed in units of linear measure :
the quality of being long : duration or extent in time.
Can anyone tell me the length of one mile in inches?
433. neighbor \ˈnābə(r)\
Noun Middle English from Old English
one whose house or other place of residence immediately
adjoins or is relatively near that of another ; one that lives
next to or near another.
*Corbin went out every morning to get the paper to deliver to
his elderly neighbor.*

441. quarter \ˈkwɔrd.ər\
 \'kwɔrt.ər\
Noun one of four equal parts into which anything is divisible : a fourth part or portion.
At the end of the first quarter of the basketball game, the Utah Jazz were up by 12 points.
442. safety \'sāftē\
Noun the condition of being safe : freedom from exposure to danger : exemption from hurt, injury, or loss.
My mother always told me there is safety in numbers.

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

443. surprise \'sə(r) prīz\
Variant Spelling - surprize
Noun the action of assailing unexpectedly or attacking without warning : the action of coming upon unexpectedly or taking unawares .
Roxanne decided to host a surprise party for her parent’s 50th wedding anniversary.
444. receive \'re’sēv\
 \'rē’sēv\
Verb to take possession or deliver of : to knowingly accept.
The winner of the Davis County Spelling Bee will receive a scholarship to the college or university of their choice.
445. rhetorical \'re’tōrekəl\
 \'re’tārekəl\
 \'rē’tōrekəl\
Adjective of, relating to, or concerned with rhetoric : often used without regard to some actual condition or circumstance qualifying or negating the literal significance of the statement .
Mr. Woods asked the class a rhetorical question: “do you think this plaid jacket makes me look fat?”
446. truly \'trülē\
Adverb in agreement with fact : with exactness of construction or operation : without feigning, falsity, or inaccuracy in truth or fact.
The Eifel Tower is truly a magnificent piece of architectural work.

447. repetition \repə'tishən\
Noun Latin
the act or an instance of repeating something that one has already said or done.
Learning a foreign language through repetition can be an effective learning method.

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

448. millennium \me'lenēəm\
Noun From Latin
a period of 1000 years
There are very good historical records dating back one millennium.
449. weird \'wi(ə)rd\
Adjective Middle English
curious in nature or appearance : of strange or extraordinary character : odd, unusual, fantastic.
Some of his statements on local and state politics are a bit weird.
450. across \'krɔs\
 \'kräs\
Adverb Middle English from French, from Latin
so as to cross transversely : crosswise; to or on the opposite side; so as to be understandable, acceptable, or successful : over.
Mr. Christiansen pounded on the desk to make sure that he was getting his point across.
451. benefit \'benə,fit\
 \'benē,fit\
Noun From Latin to French, then to English
something that guards, aids, or promotes well-being : advantage, good; useful aid : help, means, agency; an entertainment or social event to raise funds for a person or program.
Having health insurance provided by my employer is a wonderful benefit.
452. criticize \'krid.isīz\
 \'krit.isīz\
Verb From Middle French and Latin
to act as a critic; to find fault : stress faults, errors, or demerits.
Jerry was sure quick to criticize me if I did not do the job exactly as he wanted.

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

453. eight \ˈāt\
Homonym: ate
 Noun one more than seven, twice four : four times two : eight units or objects
My little sister is turning eight years old on Monday.
454. fascinating \ˈfas^ən,ātiŋ\
 Adjective holding the interest as if by a spell : enthralling : extremely interesting or charming.
Tom Hanks is a fascinating man with many talents.

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

455. apparent \əˈpa(a)rənt\
 \aˈpa(a)rənt\
 \əˈperənt\
 Adjective capable of easy perception : readily perceptible to the senses : open to ready observation or full view : unobstructed and unconcealed.
It was very apparent that Molly had a huge crush on Tanner by the way she was behaving around him.
456. careful \ˈkeər,fəl\
 Adjective exercising thoughtful supervision or making solicitous provision : taking good care; marked by care : attentive concern.
Be very careful when you step on that ladder, it is very old and rickety.
457. desperate \ˈdesp(ə)ret\
 Adjective having lost hope : yielding to despair : giving no ground for hope : devoid of any hope : exerting one's last ounce of energy in a do-or-die effort.
Allen was desperate to get a job; his family was homeless and counting on him to get them off the streets.
458. exaggerate \igˈzajə,rāt\
 \egˈzajə,rāt\
 Verb to enlarge beyond bounds or truth : delineate extravagantly : overstate the truth.
Hilda tends to over exaggerate her capabilities when it comes to her abilities on the golf course.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

459.	friend	\ˈfrend\ Noun	English, akin to German and Norse an intimate associate especially when other than a lover or a relative : acquaintance. <i>Winnie the Pooh's best friend is either Tigger or Piglet, or maybe even Christopher Robin.</i>
460.	basically	\ˈbāsik,lē\ Adverb	From Latin to French then to English fundamentally, essentially. <i>So, basically, what the President was trying to say, is that he does not want to raise taxes on the poor, just on the rich.</i>
461.	chief	\chēf\ Noun	From Latin, to Old French, to Middle English the head or leader of any body of men : a commander or headman, as in a tribe, clan or family; one's superior : an officer in charge of any certain branches of the service. <i>The Fire Chief visited the school today to teach the children about the importance of an exit plan for your home should it start on fire.</i>
462.	disappoint	\disə pɔint\ Verb	Middle French to thwart or defeat the expectation or hope of : frustrate, balk. <i>Scott hated to disappoint his mother by not showing up to her tea party, but he just could not bring himself to go.</i>
463.	expert	\ˈek,spərt\ \ˈek,spert\ Adjective	From Middle French and Latin having special skill or knowledge derived from training or experience : knowing and ready as a result of wide experience or extensive practice : clever : skillful. <i>James Bond is an expert marksman, poker player, car driver, and secret agent.</i>
464.	guarantee	\garən.tē\ Noun	Unknown origin an agreement by which one person undertakes to secure another in the possession or enjoyment of something : an expressed or implied assurance of the quality of goods offered for sale or the length of satisfactory use to be expected from a product. <i>The new refrigerator comes with a 10 year guarantee of satisfaction.</i>
465.	identity	\īˈden(t)əd.ē\ Noun	From Latin to French the condition of being the same with something described, claimed, or asserted or of possessing a character claimed. <i>The Travel Security Agency will check the identity of each airline passenger with a driver's license or passport.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

466. jealous \ˈjeləs\
Adjective Middle English from Old French
intolerant of rivalry or unfaithfulness : disposed to suspect
rivalry or unfaithfulness : apprehensive of the loss of another's
devotion : envious : resentful.
*Cassidy is so jealous that she wouldn't let Eddie dance with any-
one else.*
467. minute \ˈminet\
 \ˈminət\
Noun From Latin, to French to English
a unit of time equal to the 60th part of an hour and containing
60 seconds : a point or space of time : moment.
*I put the chocolate sauce in the microwave for exactly
one minute to warm it up?*

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

468. ought \ət\
Alternate Spelling (archaic) - aught
Noun Middle English
moral obligation : duty : necessity
*This suit really ought to be pressed before I put it on for the
wedding.*
469. political \pəˈlid.ekəl\
 \pōˈlid.ekəl\
 \pōˈlit.ekəl\
Adjective Latin with an English combining form
of or relating to government, or the conduct of governmental
affairs : of or relating to matters of government as distinguished
from matters of law.
*There are two main political parties in the United States: the
Democrat party and the Republican party.*
470. independent \inˈdeˈpendənt\
 \inˈdēˈpendənt\
Adjective English from French
not dependent : not subject to control by others : not affiliated
with or integrated into a larger controlling unit.
*Ann owns an independent insurance company, which
means she can shop many different national firms for the best
insurance prices for her clients.*

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

471. lesson \ˈlesən\
Noun From Old French to Middle English
a piece of instruction : teaching : a reading or exercise
assigned to a pupil as part of his schoolwork.
*Today's lesson will be on diagraming sentences with
proper nouns.*

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

472.	neither	\ˈnēthər\ \ˈnīthər\ Pronoun	Middle English from Old English not one of two or more : not either : not the one and not the other : not any of more than two. <i>Neither of the two boys would confess to who threw the snow ball at the girls.</i>
473.	perceive	\pərˈsēv\ Verb	Middle English from Old French, which came from Latin to become conscious of : to become aware of through the senses : note : observe : to look at. <i>To look at an Ansel Adams black and white photograph, you can perceive his awe of nature and patience for beauty.</i>
474.	prejudice	\ˈprejədəs\ Noun	From Latin for French to Middle English a preconceived judgment or opinion : leaning toward one side of a question from other considerations that those belonging to it : an opinion or leaning without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge. <i>During the 1950's in the South, the white people's prejudice towards the black people caused many uprisings, and eventually led the nation to the adoption of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.</i>
475.	interruption	\ˌɪntəˈrəpshən\ Noun	From Latin to English with an English combining form a breach or break caused by the abrupt intervention of something foreign : obstruction caused by breaking in upon a course or motion : temporary cessation. <i>The announcement came over a loud speaker after the movie stopped, "pardon the interruption, we are experiencing technical difficulties."</i>
476.	lying	\lī,ɪŋ\ Adjective	Middle English given to falsehood, calculated to mislead : false, untrue. <i>The witness was caught lying to the jury and was put into jail for falsely testifying.</i>
477.	often	\ɒfən\ \ ɔftən\ Adverb	Middle English on many occasions : in many instances or places : not seldom . <i>The roses must be trimmed and fertilized quite often to keep their beautiful blooms all summer.</i>
478.	persuade	\pə(r)ˈswād\ Verb	Latin to demonstrate or prove something to be true, credible, essential commendable, or worthy : bring about by argument and persuasion by doing, practicing, or believing. <i>The lawyer must persuade the jury that his client is innocent beyond a reasonable doubt.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

479. promise \ˈpräm-es\
Noun From Latin, to English
a declaration that one will do or refrain from doing something specified : a formal pledge of loyalty.
The girls made a promise to each other that they would always be best friends, forever.
480. quiet \ˈkwīet\
Adjective From Latin to English
marked by little or no motion or agitation ; making little stir : calm : causing no trouble : making no noise or uproar : resting in silence : free from noise : silent, still, hushed.
The library is a nice, quiet place to study for a test.
481. scissors \ˈsizə(r)z\
Noun From French to English
a cutting instrument consisting of two bevel-edged cutting blades that are connected to handles and that are movable past one another on a pivot by which they are held together.
It is a very good suggestion to never run with scissors in your hand.
482. temporary \ˈtempə,rerē\
Adjective Latin
lasting for a time only : existing or continuing for a limited time : impermanent, transitory.
I got a temporary job working at the hospital, but I hope to be hired full time this summer.

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

483. through \ˈthrü\
Alternate Spelling: thru
Adverb Middle English
from one end or side to the other by passing in to the inner part or space : over the whole distance : all the way to a destination.
The next train will go through to New York from Philadelphia at 9:00 am tomorrow.
484. recognize \ˈrekeg,nīz\
 \ˈrekə,nīz\
Verb Influenced by Latin
to recall knowledge of : make out as or perceive to be something previously known.
The woman was not able to recognize her own brother after being apart for so many years.
485. similar \ˈsimələr\
Adjective French from Latin
having characteristics in common : very much alike : comparable : alike in substance or essentials.
While the twins are not identical, they are so similar that it is hard to tell them apart.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

493. writing \ˈrīt,ɪŋ\
Noun Middle English
the act or process of one who writes : the act or art of forming letters on stone, paper, wood, or other suitable medium to record the ideas which characters and words express or to communicate the ideas by visible signs.
I hear J.K. Rowling is writing a new book that is not in the Harry Potter series.
494. acknowledge \ɪkˈnæliʒ\
\akˈnæliʒ\
\əkˈnæləʒ\
Verb Middle English
to show by word or act that one had knowledge of or regard for : concede to be real or true : admit.
In her acceptance speech, a winner of the Oscar’s Best Actress Award will typically acknowledge all of the writers and directors of the movie, among other contributors to her success.
495. buoyant \ˈbüiant\
\ˈbóiant\
Adjective Probably from Spanish
having the quality or property of buoyancy (ability to float) : light and floating.
They must test the raft to make sure that it is buoyant before taking it on the river excursion.
496. camouflage \ˈkamə,fläzh\
Noun French
the disguising of an installation, vehicle, gun position, or ship with paint, garnished nets, or foliage to reduce its visibility or conceal its actual nature or location from the enemy.
When my dad goes duck hunting, he will camouflage his small boat with big reeds of grass so that he blends in with the marsh.
497. Xanadu \ˈzæn-ə-d(y)ü
Noun From Kubla Khan poem by Samuel T. Coleridge
a place of idyllic beauty
Xanadu was a musical film in 1980 and the popular musical single performed by Olivia Newton-John.
498. disastrous \dezastrəs\
\dezastərəs\
Adjective From Middle French and Old Italian
attended by or productive of suffering or disaster ; very unfortunate : calamitous.
The hurricane will have a disastrous effect upon the cities along the eastern shore line.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

499.	extreme	\ik'strēm\ \ek'strēm\ Adjective	From Latin to French to Middle English existing in the highest or the greatest possible degree : very great : very intense : marked by great severity. <i>Tyler is an extreme skier; he loves jumping off cliffs and skiing down steep mountain faces.</i>
500.	hierarchy	\hīə,rärkē\ \hī,rärkē\ Noun	From Latin, to French to English a rank or order of holy beings; a form of government administered by an authoritarian group; an authoritarian body of religious officials organized by rank and jurisdiction. <i>"The priest, with the hierarchy at his back, was in theory almost everything to his people."</i>
501.	ignorance	\ignərən(t)s\ Noun	From Latin to French to Middle English the quality or state of being ignorant: uninstructed : uninformed : unenlightened. <i>Due to his ignorance on the subject, Brad chose to keep quiet when the conversation turned to politics.</i>
502.	jewelry	\jüəlrē\ \jũəlrē\ Noun	Middle English ornamental pieces (as rings, necklaces, bracelets) made of materials that may or may not be precious (as gold, silver, glass, plastic) often set with genuine or imitation gems and worn for personal adornment. <i>Tina loved to play dress-up and put on all of her mother's jewelry.</i>
503.	leisure	\lēzhə(r)\ \lezhə(r)\ Noun	From Old French a freedom or spare time provided by the cessation of activities : free time as a result of temporary exemption from work or duties. <i>The busy mother of five young children cannot find much leisure time to read a book or take a bubble bath.</i>
504.	mischievous	\mis(h)chevəs\ \mes(h)chēvəs\ \mis(h)chēvēs\ Adjective	Middle English involving or productive of harm or injury; capable of causing or tending to cause annoyance, trouble, or minor injury or damage to others. <i>The window was broken by mischievous children.</i>

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

505. niece \nēs\
Noun From Latin to French to Middle English
a daughter of one's brother or sister.
It seems strange that my niece is getting married; I remember when she was born, and that seems like only yesterday.
506. outrageous \ˈaʊt,rājəs\
Adjective Middle English from Middle French
exceeding the limits of what is normal or tolerable.
Mrs. Brown told the most outrageous story of when she was a young girl growing up in Nazi Germany.
507. primitive \ˈpriməd.iv\
\ˈprimətiv\
Adjective From Latin
of or relating to the earliest age or period of something: archaic.
Primitive man may have lived in caves and hunted with clubs.
508. queue \ˈkyü\
Noun From French
a sequence of messages or jobs held in auxiliary storage awaiting transmission or processing.
My printer will show all of the print jobs waiting in queue and what print job is currently printing.

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

509. supersede \süpərsēd\
Variant Spelling : supercede
Verb From Latin to French
to take the place of and outmode by superiority : supplant and make inferior by better or more efficiently serving a function.
It seems like personal electronics, like cell phones, will come out with new versions that supersede the current versions faster than we, as consumers, can even keep up with.
510. tomatoes \təˈmād.ōz\
\tōˈmād.ōz\
\təˈmāt.ōz\
\tōˈmāt.ōz\
Noun Influenced from Spanish
a plant of the genus *Lycopersicon*; the large rounded or oblate pulpy berry of the tomato plant that is usually red or yellow when ripe.
Les does not like tomatoes, but he loves fresh salsa made with tomatoes.
511. upholstery \ˌəpˈhōlztər,ē\
Noun From English
the materials (as fabric, padding, and springs) used to make a soft covering especially for a seat.
Leather upholstery in the car may be easier to keep clean, but it is an expensive upgrade.

512. vacuum \ˈvaky(əw)əm\
 \ˈvak,yüm\
 Noun emptiness of space; a space absolutely devoid of matter;
 a device creating or utilizing a partial vacuum.
 *One of the chores that Sue had to do before she got to
 go out and play was to vacuum the living room carpet.*

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

513. weather \ˈwethər\
 Noun English
 state of the atmosphere at a definite time and place with
 respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm,
 clearness or cloudiness : meteorological condition.
 *Dad likes to watch the news so that he can see what the
 weather conditions will be like for the next few days.*
514. arctic \ˈärktik\
 \ˈär.dtik\
 \ˈärtik\
 Adjective Influenced by Latin
 characteristic of, or used in the region around the north pole;
 bitter cold : frigid
 *The Arctic Circle is the parallel of latitude that is approximately
 66 1/2° north of the equator.*
515. burglar \ˈbærglər\
 Noun From Latin to French
 one who commits burglary.
 The convicted burglar was given 10 years in jail.
516. Caribbean \karə|bēən\
 \kerə|bēən\
 \kər'i|bēən\
 Adjective New Latin
 of, relating to, or characteristic of the Caribs or the
 Caribbean sea.
 For our spring vacation we are going on a Caribbean cruise.
517. fluorescent \ˈflū(ə)|res^ənt\
 \ˈflōr|es^ənt\
 Adjective From Latin
 having, characterized by, or showing fluorescence; (the
 emission by a substance of electromagnetic radiation in
 the form of visible light.)
 *It became quite depressing sitting in the same room with
 only fluorescent lighting and never getting to see the sun.*

518. hors d'oeuvres \ôr'dærvz\
 \ô(ə)'dærvz\
 Noun (plural) any of various savory foods usually served as appetizers at the beginning of a meal.
The guests of the reception will be given hors d'oeuvres and drinks prior to their dinner with the key note speaker.
519. inoculate \e'näkyə,lät\
 Verb From Latin to English
 to communicate a disease to an organism by inserting its causative agent into the body : to introduce microorganisms or viruses onto or into an organism or substrate.
It is important to inoculate against diseases such as small pox, tuberculosis, whooping cough and others.

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

520. medieval \mēdē|ēvəl\
 \medē|ēvəl\
 \midē|ēvəl\
Variant Spelling : mediaeval
 Adjective of, relating to, or typical or suggestive of the middle ages or their art, literature, or institutions.
When at the medieval festival, people will dress up in costume and enjoy the games played in the historical times of 500 AD.

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

521. prophesy \'präfəsē\
Variant Spelling: prophesy
 Noun the function or vocation of a prophet : utterance under the inspiring influence of religious experience : the declaration of divine will and purpose.
The Bible tells of the prophesy of Jesus Christ.
522. potato \pə'tād.ō\
 \pə'tat.ō\
 Noun From Spanish
 the edible starchy tuber that is an enlargement of an underground stem of an erect herb, of the genus Solanum tuberosum.
Idaho is well known for growing a great potato.

523. questionnaire \kwes(h)chənaər\ From French
Noun a set of questions for obtaining statistically useful or personal information from an individual.
Many retail stores will give you a coupon for a discount if you will go online and answer a questionnaire about your shopping experience.
524. readable \ˈrēdəbəl\
Adjective that can be read with ease : pleasing, interesting or offering no great difficulty to the reader.
The new novel is very readable for the whole family.
525. tomorrow \təˈmä,rō\
\təmə,rō\
Adverb English
on or for the day after today : of or for the morrow.
The sun will come up tomorrow.
526. vehicle \ˈvē,ikəl\
\ˈvē,hikəl\
\ˈvēekəl\
Noun French from Latin
a means of carrying or transporting something : conveyance.
If you take good care of your vehicle, your vehicle will take good care of you.

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

527. whether \(\h)wethər\
Conjunction From Old English, akin to German
an indirect question involving alternatives : alternative conditions or possibilities.
Helen tried to decide whether or not to go to the volley ball team tryouts.
528. atheist \āthē,ist\
Noun Middle French
one who subscribes to, advocates, or practices atheism : agnostic (a disbelief in the existence of God or any other deity).
Albert Einstein was an atheist.
529. acreage \ˈāk(ə)rij\
Noun Middle English from Old English, akin to German
an area in acres : acres : a field
The farmer got up very early in the morning to plow his acreage.
530. congratulate \kənˈgrachəlāt\
\kónˈgratyəlāt\
Verb Latin
to express sympathetic pleasure to on account of success or good fortune ; wish joy to.
We should go congratulate the couple on the birth of their new baby.

531. hygiene \ˈhī,jēn\
Noun French
conditions or practices conducive to health : establishment and maintenance of health in the individual and the group.
Infant mortality in some areas of the world is very high because of bad hygiene and the lack of nourishing foods.

532. liaison \ˈlēə,zän\
\ˈlēˈā,zän\
\ˈlāə,zän\
Noun more available
any intercommunication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding.
The mediator acted as a liaison for the two parties that were trying to sue each other.

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

533. maneuver \məˈn(y)üvə(r)\ From Latin to French
Variant Spelling : manoeuvre, manoeuver
Noun a military movement, or change of position : one planned or based on the position of an enemy, the relationship of the opposing forces, and factors of terrain or weather.
The National Guard will conduct a practice maneuver every three months to keep the reservists in condition.

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

534. personnel \pers˚n|el\
Noun French, influence by German
a body of persons employed in some service : persons of a particular group.
There were 34,000 military personnel deployed into Iraq.

535. tattoo \ˈtɑ|tū\
Variant Spelling : tattoo
Noun From Dutch
an indelible mark or figure fixed upon the surface of the body by the insertion of pigment under the skin or by the production of scars.
Popeye The Sailor has a tattoo of an anchor on his forearm.

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

536. tyranny \ˈtɪrənē\
Noun From Latin, to French, to English
rigorous, cruel, oppressive, and unjustly severe government
whether by a single absolute ruler or other controlling power.
*The citizens were lucky to escape the tyranny of their ruler
because he was overthrown by the rebels.*
537. umbilical \|əm|bɪləkəl\
Adjective From Latin
of, relating to, or used at the navel or central region of the
abdomen.
*The father is often asked if he would like to cut his
newborn baby's umbilical cord.*
538. algorithm \ˈalgə,rɪθəm\
Noun a procedure for solving a mathematical problem in a finite
number of steps that frequently involves repetition of an
operation : a step-by-step procedure for solving a problem.
*Finding the greatest common divisor requires the use on an
algorithm.*
539. willful \ˈwɪlfəl\
Adjective Middle English from Old English
governed by will without yielding to reason or without regard
to reason : obstinately or perversely self-willed.
*The willful child chose to cry in the middle of the store until
he got the candy he wanted.*
540. acceptable \ˈak-sept-əbəl\
 \ˈɪk-sept-əbəl\
 \ˈek-sept-əbəl\
Adjective From Latin to French, to English with a combining form
capable or worthy of being accepted : welcome, pleasing.
To belch during dinner is not an acceptable table behavior.
541. drunkenness \drʌŋkən(n)es\
Noun From English
the condition of being drunk with or as if with alcohol :
intoxication.
*The number of alcoholic drinks one has will correlate to one's
level of drunkenness.*

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

542. gauge \ˈgāj\
 Variant Spelling : gage
 Noun measurement especially according to some standard or system ; the dimensions or extent of something : an instrument for or means of testing.
The track coach used a tape measure to gauge the distance the long jump competitors.
543. pastime \ˈpa,stīm\
 Noun something that amuses and served to make time pass agreeably ; diversion, recreation; a specific form of amusement.
Doing word searches was Colleen's favorite pastime.
544. college \ˈkälj\
 Noun a building or number of buildings used in connection with some specific educational or religious purpose; a self-governing constituent body of a university offering living quarters and instruction.
Dr. Pantziris is a professor of astronomy up at the college.
545. trespassing \ˈtrespas\
 Noun From French to English
 an unlawful invasion of the person, property, or rights of another that is committed with actual violence or violence implied by law.
The large gate at the opening of the driveway had a big sign that stated: NO TRESPASSING.
546. misspelled \mis,(s)spel,d\
 Verb From English
 to spell incorrectly
The word misspelled is one of the most commonly misspelled words in the English language.
547. innocent \ˈinəsənt\
 \ˈinōsənt\
 Noun From Latin to French to English
 a person free from or unacquainted with sin : a person guiltless of a crime charged : a naïve, or unsophisticated person.
The criminal pleaded innocent in front of the judge, but then bragged about his crime spree to his jail cell mates.
548. vegetarian \ˈvej-ə-terēən\
 Noun Middle English from Latin plus a combining form
 one who believes in or practices vegetarianism;
 a phytophagous animal : herbivore
My sister became a vegetarian at a young age, but never complains at Thanksgiving.

Davis County Spelling Bee School List and Study Guide 2013-2014

549. lightning \ˈlīt-n-ij\
 \ˈlīt-n-ēj\
Noun Middle English

the flashing of light produced by a discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth
I don't think it is true that lightning never strikes the same place twice.
550. citizen \sɪd-ə-zən\
 \sɪt-ə-zən\
Noun Middle English

an inhabitant of a city or town; a member of a state; a native or naturalized person who owes allegiance to a government
My great-grandmother moved here from Italy when she was 30 years old, and became a citizen when she was 42.