

SpellingKids — level 7 Word List

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Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Abstain	//æb'steɪn//	Verb	Latin (via Old French)	To restrain oneself from doing or enjoying something.
Accountable	//ə'kaʊntəbəl//	adjective	Old French	Required or expected to justify actions or decisions.
Acquit	//ə'kwɪt//	verb	Old French	To free (someone) from a criminal charge by a verdict of not guilty.
Adduce	//ə'du:s//	Verb	Latin	To cite as evidence.
Admissive	//əd'mɪsɪv//	Adjective	Latin	Granting admission.
Affidavit	//æfɪ'deɪvɪt//	Noun	Medieval Latin	A written statement confirmed by oath or affirmation, for use as evidence in court.
Agitate	//'ædʒɪ'teɪt//	Verb	Latin	To make someone troubled or nervous.
Allegorical	//,ælrɪ'gɔ:rɪkəl//	Adjective	Greek	Symbolic; relating to or containing an allegory.
Altitude	//'æltɪ,tʊd//	Noun	Latin	The height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level.
Ameliorate	//ə'mɪljə'reɪt//	Verb	Latin	To make something bad or unsatisfactory better.
Analogy	//ə'nælɪdʒi//	Noun	Greek	A comparison between two things, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification.
Annotate	//'ænə'teɪt//	Verb	Latin	To add notes to (a text or diagram) giving explanation or comment.
Anthography	//æn'θɑ:grəfi//	Noun	Greek	A descriptive work on flowers.
Antiseptic	//,æntɪ'septɪk//	Noun	Greek	A substance that prevents the growth of disease-causing microorganisms.
Appeasable	//ə'pi:zəbəl//	Adjective	Old French	Capable of being appeased or pacified.
Appreciate	//ə'pri:ʃeɪt//	Verb	Latin	To recognize the full worth of; to be grateful for.
Arabesque	//,æərə'bɛsk//	Noun, Adjective	French	An ornamental design consisting of intertwined flowing lines, originally found in Islamic art.
Archive	//'ɑ:rkaɪv//	Noun, Verb	Greek	A collection of historical documents or records providing information about a place, institution, or group of people.
Assist	//ə'sɪst//	Verb	Latin (via Old French)	To help or aid someone or something.
Atmospheric	//,ætme'sfɛrɪk//	Adjective	Greek	Of or relating to the atmosphere of the earth or an astronomical body.
Author	//'ɔ:θər//	Noun	Latin	A writer of a book, article, or report.
Avuncular	//ə'vʌŋkjələr//	Adjective	Latin	Relating to an uncle; kind and friendly toward a younger person.

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Bailiwick	/'beɪlɪ,wɪk/	Noun	Old French/Old English	The district or jurisdiction of a bailiff, or a person's area of skill or authority.
Balustrade	/'bælə'streɪd/	Noun	Italian	A railing supported by balusters, especially one forming an ornamental parapet to a balcony, bridge, or terrace.
Barometer	/'bæ'rɒmɪtər/	Noun	Greek	An instrument measuring atmospheric pressure, used especially in forecasting the weather and determining altitude.
Basirostral	/'beɪsɪ'rɑːstrəl/	Adjective	Latin	Relating to the base of the beak or rostrum.
Beatific	/'biːə'tɪfɪk/	Adjective	Latin	Displaying great happiness and calmness.
Beetle	/'bitl/	Noun	Old English	An insect with two pairs of wings, the front pair hardened into wing cases.
Beneficiate	/'be'nefɪjeɪt/	Verb	Latin	To treat (ore) to improve its quality or separate its valuable constituents.
Bicameral	/'baɪ'kæməərəl/	Adjective	Latin (bi- + camera 'chamber')	(Of a legislative body) having two chambers.
Biorhythm	/'baɪəʊ,rɪðəm/	Noun	Greek	Any of several supposed cycles in physiological or intellectual activity.
Blackboard	/'blækboːrd/	Noun	English	A large board with a smooth, dark surface, used for writing with chalk.
Bodega	/'boʊ'deɪgə/	noun	Spanish	A small grocery store, especially in a Hispanic neighborhood.
Boutique	/'buː'tiːk/	Noun	French	A small store that sells fashionable clothes or accessories.
Brainstorm	/'breɪnstɔːrm/	Verb	English (from brain + storm)	To produce an idea or way of solving a problem by holding a spontaneous group discussion.
Broccoli	/'brɑːkəli/	Noun	Italian	A vegetable of the cabbage family, with dense heads of small green florets.
Burdensome	/'bɜːrdənsəm/	Adjective	Old English	Difficult to carry or endure; imposing a heavy responsibility or obligation.
Cabaletta	/'kæbə'letə/	Noun	Italian	A fast, brilliant, and short operatic aria, usually with a repetitive rhythm.
Calculiform	/'kæl'kjuːlɪfɔːrm/	Adjective	Latin	Shaped like a pebble.
Camoufleur	/'kæmə'flɜːr/	Noun	French	A person who applies camouflage.
Canister	/'kænɪstər/	Noun	Latin	A metal box or container, typically cylindrical, with a lid.
Capitalist	/'kæpɪtəlɪst/	Noun	English	A person who supports or practices capitalism.
Cariogenic	/'kɛrɪə'dʒenɪk/	Adjective	Latin/Greek	Tending to produce tooth decay.
Castle	/'kæsəl/	noun	Latin	A large fortified building or set of buildings.
Cavalletti	/'kævə'letɪ/	noun	Italian	Low obstacles, typically wooden poles, used in equestrian training.
Centenary	/'sɛntə,nɛrɪ/	noun	Latin	A hundredth anniversary.

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Chagrin	//ʃə'grɪn//	noun	French	Distress or embarrassment at having failed or been humiliated.
Chanson	//'ʃænsɒn//	Noun	French	A French song, typically a secular one.
Charitarian	//,tʃærɪ'tɛrɪən//	Noun or Adjective	English	A person dedicated to charitable work; relating to charity.
Cherish	//'tʃerɪʃ//	Verb	Old French	To protect and care for lovingly; to hold dear.
Chirognomy	//kə'rɒgnəmi//	This is a noun.	Greek	The study of the hand to discern character.
Chrome	//kroum//	Noun	Greek	A lustrous, hard metallic element, often used for plating.
Circuit	//'sɜːkɪt//	Noun	Latin	A path or route that forms a closed loop.
Classicist	//'klæsɪsɪst//	Noun	Latin	A person who studies classical antiquity.
Clinometer	//klaɪ'nɔːmɪtər//	Noun	Greek	An instrument for measuring angles of slope or inclination.
Coefficient	//,kou'fɪʃənt//	Noun	Latin	A numerical or constant quantity placed before and multiplying the variable in an algebraic expression.
Coincidence	//kou'ɪnsɪdəns//	noun	Latin	A remarkable concurrence of events or circumstances without apparent causal connection.
Colloid	//'kɔːləɪd//	noun	Greek	A homogeneous noncrystalline substance consisting of large molecules or ultramicroscopic particles of one substance dispersed through a second substance.
Combine	//kəm'baɪn//	Verb	Latin	To join or merge to form a single unit or substance.
Commune	//kə'mjuːn//	Verb	Old French	To communicate intimately with or to a collective group of people living together.
Compeer	//kəm'pɪr//	Noun	Old French	A person of equal rank or status; a peer.
Composure	//kəm'pouzər//	Noun	Old French	The state or feeling of being calm and in control of oneself.
Concerto	//kən'tʃɜːrtʃuː//	Noun	Italian	A musical composition for a solo instrument or instruments accompanied by an orchestra.
Condescend	//kə'ndrɪ'send//	Verb	Latin	To show feelings of superiority; be patronizing.
Conflate	//kən'fleɪt//	Verb	Latin	To combine two or more sets of information, text, ideas, etc., into one.
Conscience	//'kɒnfəns//	Noun	Latin	An inner feeling or voice viewed as acting as a guide to the rightness or wrongness of one's behavior.
Constable	//'kənstəbəl//	Noun	Old French	A peace officer with limited policing authority.
Contest	//'kɒntɛst//	Noun	Latin	An event in which people compete for supremacy.
Contrast	//'kɒntræst//	Noun	Latin	The state of being strikingly different from something else.
Convey	//kən'veɪ//	Verb	Old French	To transport or carry to a place.
Cordage	//'kɔːrdɪdʒ//	Noun	Old French	Cords or ropes collectively, especially on a ship.
Corona	//kə'rounə//	Noun	Latin	The outermost layer of the sun's atmosphere, visible during a total solar eclipse; a crown-like structure.

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Coruscate	/'kɔːrəʃkeɪt//	Verb	Latin	To flash or sparkle.
Cottage	/'kɒtɪdʒ//	Noun	Old French	A small, humble house, typically in the countryside.
Countryside	/'kʌntrisaɪd//	Noun	Old French	The land and scenery of a rural area.
Crackleware	/'krækəl,wɛər//	noun	English	Ceramic ware with a glaze that has a fine network of cracks.
Creedmore	/'kriːdmɔːr//	proper noun	English	A rifle or a rifle cartridge.
Croissant	/'kwaː'sɑː//	Noun	French	A rich, flaky bread roll made in the shape of a crescent.
Cultivate	/'kʌltə'veɪt//	Verb	Medieval Latin	To prepare and use (land) for crops or gardening; to foster or refine (a skill, interest, etc.).
Custard	/'kʌstərd//	Noun	Old French	A dessert or sauce made with milk, eggs, and sugar, and sometimes flour or cornstarch.
Cytoplasm	/'saɪtəˌplæzəm//	Noun	Greek	The material within a living cell, excluding the nucleus.
Deactivate	/'diːæktɪveɪt//	Verb	English (from de- + activate)	Make (something) inactive or no longer effective.
Decipher	/'diːsaɪfər//	Verb	French (from dé- + chiffre 'cipher')	Succeed in interpreting or understanding something written badly or in a difficult language.
Deepen	/'diːpən//	Verb	English	To make or become deep or deeper.
Deficit	/'defɪsɪt//	Noun	Latin	The amount by which something is too small.
Delitescent	/'dɛlɪ'tesənt//	Adjective	Latin	Lying hidden; latent.
Dental	/'dɛntəl//	adjective	Latin	Relating to the teeth or dentistry.
Descendible	/'dɪ'sɛndəbəl//	adjective	Latin	Capable of being descended or passed down by inheritance.
Dessert	/'dɪːzɜːrt//	Used as a noun.	Old French (desservir)	The sweet course eaten at the end of a meal.
Devoir	/'dɪːvwaːr//	Used as a noun.	Old French	A person's duty or responsibility.
Dichondra	/'daɪ'kandrə//	Noun	Greek (di- + chondros)	A genus of creeping herbaceous plants with kidney-shaped leaves, often used as ground cover.
Digression	/'daɪ'grɛʃən//	Noun	Latin (digressio)	A temporary departure from the main subject in speech or writing.
Diplomat	/'dɪplə'mæt//	noun	Greek	An official representing a country abroad.
Disbelieve	/'dɪsbɪ'liːv//	verb	English	To be unable to believe (something).
Discophile	/'dɪskəfaɪl//	Noun	Greek (via English formation)	A person who loves or collects phonograph records.
Disfavor	/'dɪs'feɪvər//	Noun	Old French	Disapproval or dislike.
Disperse	/'dɪ'spɜːrs//	Verb	Latin	To distribute or spread over a wide area.
Dissension	/'dɪ'sɛnʃən//	Noun	Latin	Disagreement that leads to discord.
Distribute	/'dɪ'strɪbjʊt//	Verb	Latin	To give out shares of something; to spread or scatter.

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Diverse	//dɪˈvɜrs//	Adjective	Latin	Showing a great deal of variety; very different.
Docile	//ˈdəsəl//	Adjective	Latin	Ready to accept instruction or direction; obedient.
Doodle	//ˈdudəl//	verb	English (of unknown origin)	To draw aimlessly while one's mind is occupied with something else.
Driftwood	//ˈdrɪftˌwʊd//	Noun	English (drift + wood)	Wood that has been washed ashore or is floating in the water.
Echelon	//ˈɛʃəlɑːn//	noun	French	A level or rank in an organization, profession, or society.
Efficacy	//ˌɛfɪˈkæsiːti//	noun	Latin	The power to produce an effect; efficacy.
Electrode	//ɪˈlɛkˌtroʊd//	Noun	Greek	A conductor through which electricity enters or leaves an object or region.
Eloquence	//ˈɛləkwəns//	Noun	Latin	Fluent or persuasive speaking or writing.
Embouchure	//ɑːmbuːˈʃʊər//	Noun	French	The way a player applies the mouth to the mouthpiece of a brass or wind instrument.
Empire	//ˈɛmpaɪər//	Noun	Latin (imperium)	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch or sovereign state.
Enclave	//ˈɛnˌkleɪv//	Noun	French (enclaver)	A territory or region entirely surrounded by another territory or region.
Endless	//ˈɛndlɪs//	Adjective	Old English (ende)	Having no end or apparently no end.
Enfilade	//ˌɛnfɪˈleɪd//	Noun	French	A volley of gunfire directed along a line of troops or fortifications.
Entablature	//ɛnˈtæblətʃər//	Noun	Italian	In classical architecture, the part of a building above the columns and below the roof.
Enumerate	//ɪˈnumərət//	Verb	Latin	To mention (a number of things) one by one.
Epitomize	//ɪˈpɪtəˌmaɪz//	Verb	Greek	To be a perfect example of.
Equipoise	//ˈɛkwəˌpɔɪz//	Noun	Latin	Balance of forces or interests; equilibrium.
Escallop	//ɪˈskaːləp//	Noun	Old French	A scallop, especially a shell-shaped ornamental pattern.
Estimable	//ˈɛstɪməbəl//	Adjective	Latin	Worthy of great respect.
Etiolate	//ɪˈtiəˌleɪt//	Verb	French	To make pale and drawn out due to a lack of light.
Exaggerate	//ɪɡˈzædʒəreɪt//	This is a verb.	From Latin.	Represent (something) as being larger, better, or worse than it really is.
Exemplify	//ɪɡˈzɛmplɪfaɪ//	This is a verb.	From Latin.	Be a typical example of.
Expense	//ɪkˈspɛns//	Noun	Latin	The cost required for something.
Extract	//ɪkˈstrækt//	Verb	Latin	To remove or take out, especially by effort or force.
Factotum	//fækˈtɒtəm//	Noun	Latin	An employee who does all kinds of work.
Fashion	//ˈfæʃən//	Noun, Verb	Old French (façon)	A popular or latest style of clothing, hair, decoration, or behavior.
Fellah	//ˈfɛlə//	Noun	Arabic (fallāh)	A peasant or agricultural laborer in Arab countries.

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Fidget	//ˈfɪdʒɪt//	Verb	English	To make small movements, especially of the hands and feet, through nervousness or impatience.
Fillet	//fɪˈleɪ//	noun, verb	French	A boneless cut or slice of meat or fish; to remove bones from meat or fish.
Flabellum	//fləˈbɛləm//	Noun	Latin	A fan-shaped organ or structure in certain animals or plants.
Flexion	//ˈflekʃən//	Noun	Latin	The action of bending or the condition of being bent, especially a limb or joint.
Florisugent	//ˌflɔːrɪˈsuːdʒənt//	adjective	Latin (flos 'flower' + sugere 'to suck')	Feeding on flowers, especially on their nectar.
Foliage	//ˈfəʊlɪdʒ//	noun	Old French	The leaves of a plant or tree collectively.
Forefather	//ˈfɔːfəðər//	Noun	Old English	An ancestor.
Forfeiture	//ˈfɔːrtɪʃər//	Noun	Old French	The loss or surrender of something as a penalty for wrongdoing.
Fortnight	//ˈfɔːrtnaɪt//	Noun	Old English	A period of two weeks.
Fragility	//frəˈdʒɪləti//	Noun	Latin	The quality of being easily broken or damaged.
Fricassee	//ˈfrɪkəˌsi//	Noun, Verb	French	A dish of stewed or fried pieces of meat served in a thick white sauce; to prepare meat in this way.
Fulfill	//fʊlˈfɪl//	Verb	Old English	To bring to completion or reality; to satisfy a requirement or condition.
Futile	//ˈfjuːtl//	Adjective	Latin (futilis)	Incapable of producing any useful result; pointless.
Galantine	//ˈgæləntaɪn//	Noun	French	A dish of deboned meat, poultry, or fish, stuffed and rolled, cooked, and served cold.
Gander	//ˈgændər//	Noun	Old English	A male goose.
Garnish	//ˈgɑːrnɪʃ//	Verb	Old French	To decorate or embellish (food) with a small amount of additional food.
Geistlich	//ˈgaɪstlɪç//	adjective	German	Spiritual; religious.
Gentry	//ˈdʒɛntri//	noun	Old French	People of good social position, usually without noble rank.
Germinate	//ˈdʒɜːrmɪˌneɪt//	Verb	Latin	To begin to grow and put out shoots after a period of dormancy.
Ginger	//ˈdʒɪndʒər//	Noun	Sanskrit (via Greek and Latin)	A pungent, spicy rhizome used as a spice and in traditional medicine.
Glitch	//ɡlɪtʃ//	noun	Yiddish	A sudden, usually temporary, malfunction or irregularity.
Gnatcatcher	//ˈnætˌkætʃər//	noun	Old English	A small insectivorous bird.
Gorgonzola	//ˌɡɔːrgənˈzəʊlə//	Noun	Italian	A type of veined Italian blue cheese.
Grandomania	//ˌgrændəʊˈmeɪniə//	Noun	English	An obsession or delusion of grandeur.
Gravimetric	//ˌgrævɪˈmɛtrɪk//	Adjective	English	Relating to or involving the measurement of weight or density.
Ground	// ˈgraʊnd//	Noun	Old English	The solid surface of the earth.

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Guffaw	//gə'fəʊ://	Noun, Verb	Scots	(Noun) A loud and hearty laugh; (Verb) To laugh loudly and heartily.
Gustatory	//'gʌstətɔːri://	Adjective	Latin	Relating to the sense of taste.
Hacienda	//,hɑːsi'endə//	Noun	Spanish	A large estate or plantation with a dwelling house, especially in Spanish-speaking regions.
Handicraft	//'hændɪ,kɹæft//	Noun	English	A particular skill of making decorative objects by hand.
Harpsichord	//'hɑːrpsɪ,kɔːrd//	Noun	Old French	A musical instrument like a piano but with strings plucked by quills.
Hebdomadal	//,hebdə'mædəl//	Adjective	Greek	Occurring every seven days; weekly.
Hemisphere	//'hemɪ,sfɪr//	Noun	Greek	A half of a sphere.
Heptagonal	//hep'tægən//	Adjective	Greek	Having seven sides and seven angles.
Hexamethyl	//,hekse'mɛθɪl//	Adjective	Greek	Containing six methyl groups.
Hippodrome	//'hɪpə,droum//	Noun	Greek	A stadium for horse racing or chariots in ancient Greece or Rome.
Hollerith	//'hələɪrɪθ//	proper noun	Named after Herman Hollerith, American inventor	Pertaining to a system of data processing using punched cards, invented by Herman Hollerith.
Horsehead	//'hɔːrs,hɛd//	Noun	English	A head of a horse, or something shaped like a horse's head.
Humaniora	//,hjuː,mæni'ɔːrə//	Noun	Latin	Humanities, especially in a broad or formal sense.
Hurrah	//hʊ'raː://	interjection	German	Used as a shout of joy or approval.
Hygroscope	//'haɪgrə,skəʊp//	noun	Greek	An instrument that indicates changes in humidity.
Icelandic	//aɪs'lændɪk//	Adjective or Noun	English	Relating to Iceland, its language, or its people.
Illegible	//ɪ'ledʒəbl//	Adjective	Latin	Not clear enough to be read.
Immersion	//ɪ'mɜːʒn//	Noun	Latin	The action of immersing someone or something in a liquid.
Impatience	//ɪm'peɪjəns//	Noun	Latin via Old French	The state of being unable to wait calmly or tolerate delay.
Impluvium	//ɪm'pluːvɪəm//	Noun	Latin	A shallow basin in the atrium of an ancient Roman house, to catch rainwater.
Inaudible	//ɪn'ɔːdəbəl//	Adjective	Latin (in- 'not' + audire 'to hear')	Unable to be heard.
Inclusive	//ɪn'kluːsɪv//	Adjective	Latin (cludere 'to shut in')	Including all the services or items normally expected or required.
Increasable	//ɪn'kriːsəbəl//	Adjective	Old French (encreistre 'to increase')	Capable of being increased.
Indigo	//ɪndɪ'ɡəʊ//	Noun	Greek/Spanish	A deep blue color, or a plant yielding a blue dye.
Inenarrable	//,ɪnɪ'nærəbəl//	Adjective	Latin	Unable to be narrated or described; ineffable.

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Inflate	//ɪnˈfleɪt//	Verb	Latin	To cause to expand by filling with air or gas.
Ingress	//ˈɪŋɡres//	Noun	Latin	The action of coming in or going in.
Innumerable	//ɪˈnuːməɾəbəl//	Adjective	Latin	Too many to be counted.
Insensitive	//ɪnˈsensɪtɪv//	Adjective	Latin	Showing or feeling no concern for others' feelings.
Inspiration	//ˌɪnspeˈreɪʃən//	Noun	Latin	The process of being mentally stimulated to do or feel something, especially to do something creative.
Integrity	//ɪnˈteɡrəti//	noun	Latin	The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.
Interlope	//ˌɪntərˈloʊp//	verb	Dutch	To intrude in a situation or place.
Interveinal	//ˌɪntərˈviːnəl//	Adjective	English (from inter- + vein)	Situated between veins, especially leaf veins.
Intuitive	//ɪnˈtuːɪtɪv//	Adjective	Latin	Using or based on what one feels to be true without conscious reasoning; instinctive.
Invincible	//ɪnˈvɪnsəbəl//	Adjective	Latin	Too powerful to be defeated or overcome.
Irreducible	//ˌɪrɪˈdʊsəbəl//	Adjective	Latin	Not able to be reduced or simplified further.
Isolability	//ˌaɪsəleɪˈbɪləti//	Noun	Latin	The quality or state of being isolable.
Jacinth	//ˈdʒæsɪnθ//	Noun	Greek (via Old French)	A reddish-orange variety of zircon, used as a gemstone.
Jejunity	//dʒɪˈdʒuːnɪti//	Noun	Latin (from jejune)	The quality or state of being jejune; barrenness or lack of intellectual content.
Jockey	//ˈdʒəki//	Noun	Scottish	A person who rides in horse races, especially as a profession.
Jonquil	//ˈdʒəŋkwɪl//	Noun	French	A fragrant Narcissus with small, deep yellow flowers.
Juggle	//ˈdʒʌɡl//	Verb	Old French	To continuously toss and catch several objects.
Kaboodle	//kəˈbuːdəl//	Noun	Dutch	The whole lot, collection, or group of something.
Kennel	//ˈkɛnəl//	Noun	Old Northern French	A small shelter for a dog.
Keynote	//ˈkiˌnəʊt//	Noun	Old English	The main idea or theme of a speech, book, or event.
Kinesiology	//kɪˌsiːˈɑːlədʒi//	Noun	Greek	The study of the mechanics of body movement.
Knockabout	//ˈnɒkəˌbaʊt//	Adjective	English	Rough and ready; suitable for hard use.
Kvetch	//kvɛtʃ//	Verb	Yiddish	To complain persistently or whine.
Lamella	//ləˈmɛlə//	noun	Latin	A thin plate, scale, or layer.
Lanolin	//ˈlænəlɪn//	Noun	English	A fatty substance obtained from wool, used in ointments and cosmetics.
Lateralize	//ˈlætərəˌlaɪz//	Verb	English	To establish a preference for one side over the other; to restrict a function to one side of the brain.
Leadership	//ˈliːdəʃɪp//	Noun	English	The action of leading a group of people or an organization.

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Legislature	/'lɛdʒəˌslɛɪtʃər//	Noun	Latin (legislatura)	A body of people with the power to make and change laws.
Leporiform	/'lɛpərɪˌfɔrm//	Adjective	Latin (lepus 'hare' + forma 'form')	Having the form or shape of a hare.
Leyden	/'laɪdən//	Proper Noun	Dutch	A city in the Netherlands; often used in Leyden jar.
Lieutenancy	/'luːˌtɛnənsi//	noun	French	The rank or office of a lieutenant.
Linden	/'lɪndən//	Noun	Old English	A deciduous tree with heart-shaped leaves and fragrant flowers.
Litharge	/'lɪθɑːrɔːdʒ//	Noun	Greek	A yellow or reddish-yellow form of lead monoxide.
Loggerhead	/'lɒɡərˌhɛd//	Noun	English	A large sea turtle; an obstinate person.
Lubricator	// 'luːbrɪˌkeɪtər//	Noun	Latin	A device that supplies lubricant.
Lutheran	/'luθərən//	Adjective	German	Of or relating to Martin Luther or the Protestant churches that bear his name.
Macron	/'mækraːn//	Noun	Greek	A diacritical mark (¯) placed over a vowel to indicate a long sound.
Maneuver	/'mæːnuːvər//	Noun	Old French	A movement or series of moves requiring skill and care.
Mantle	/'mæntəl//	Noun	Old French	A loose sleeveless cloak or shawl.
Marine	/'mæːriːn//	Adjective/Noun	Latin (from marinus of the sea)	Of or relating to the sea; found in or produced by the sea; or, a member of a body of troops trained to serve on land or at sea.
Marsupial	/'mɑːrˈsuːpiəl//	Noun/Adjective	Latin (from marsupium pouch)	A mammal of an order that includes kangaroos, wallabies, and opossums, typically having a pouch for carrying its young.
Matrix	/'meɪtrɪks//	Noun	Latin	An environment or material in which something develops, or a rectangular array of numbers.
Mechanical	/'mæˌkænɪkəl//	Adjective	Greek	Relating to or operated by a machine or machinery.
Megatherium	/'mɛɡəˈθɪəriəm//	noun	Greek	A genus of extinct giant ground sloths, native to South America.
Menial	/'miːniəl//	adjective, noun	Old French	(Adjective) (Of work) not requiring much skill and lacking prestige; (noun) a person doing such work.
Mesmerize	/'mɛz.məˌraɪz//	verb	German (Mesmer)	To hold the attention of (someone) to the exclusion of all else; enthrall.
Meteoroidal	/'miːti.əˈrɔɪ.dəl//	adjective	Greek (meteoron)	Relating to a meteoroid.
Micron	/'maɪ.krən//	noun	Greek (mikros)	A unit of length equal to one millionth of a meter; a micrometer.
Militate	/'mɪlɪˌteɪt//	Verb	Latin	(Of a fact or circumstance) be a powerful factor in preventing or favoring something.
Miniature	/'mɪniəˌtʃʊər//	Adjective	Italian	Of a much smaller size than normal; tiny.
Mistral	/'mɪstrəl//	Noun	Occitan	A strong, cold, dry wind blowing across southern France to the Mediterranean Sea.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Module	/'mɒdʒuːl/	Used as a noun.	Latin	Each of a set of standardized parts or independent units that can be used to construct a more complex structure.
Monetary	/'mɒnɪˌtɛəri/	Used as an adjective.	Latin	Relating to money or currency.
Monostich	/'mɒnəˌstɪk/	Used as a noun	Greek	A poem or passage consisting of a single line.
Mortise	/'mɔːtɪs/	Used as a noun	Old French	A hole or recess cut into a piece of wood or stone to receive a tenon and form a joint.
Muezzin	/'muːˈeɪzn/	Noun	Arabic	A man who calls Muslims to prayer from the minaret of a mosque.
Mundane	/'mʌnˈdeɪn/	Adjective	Latin	Lacking interest or excitement; dull.
Myriad	/'mɪrɪəd/	Used as a noun.	Greek.	A countless or extremely great number of people or things.
Nature	/'neɪtʃər/	noun	Latin	The phenomena of the physical world collectively, including plants, animals, the landscape, and other features and products of the earth.
Negligent	/'neglɪdʒənt/	adjective	Latin	Failing to take proper care in doing something.
Nibble	/'nɪbəl/	Verb	Middle English	To take small bites out of something.
Nociceptor	/'nɒʊsɪˈseptər/	Noun	Latin	A sensory receptor that responds to pain.
Nonsense	/'nɒnsəns/	Noun	English	Meaningless language, foolish behavior, or absurd ideas.
Notary	/'nəʊtəri/	Noun	Latin	A person authorized to perform certain legal formalities, especially to witness signatures.
Nowhere	/'nəʊˌweɪ/	Adverb	Old English	Not in or to any place; at no place.
Nullify	/'nʌləˌfaɪ/	Verb	Latin	To make legally null and void; to cancel out.
Obligatory	/'əblɪˈɡetɔːri/	Adjective	Latin	Required by a legal, moral, or other rule; compulsory.
Obsidian	/'ɒbˈsɪdiən/	noun	Latin	A dark, glass-like volcanic rock formed from rapidly cooled lava.
Occidental	/'ɒksɪˈdɛntəl/	adjective	Latin	Relating to the countries of the West.
Olefine	/'əʊləˌfiːn/	noun	French	An older term for alkene, a class of unsaturated hydrocarbons.
Onionskin	/'ʌnjənˌskɪn/	noun	English	A very thin, translucent paper.
Opportune	/'ɒpərˈtuːn/	adjective	Latin	Well-chosen or happening at a particularly favorable time.
Orator	/'ɔːrətər/	noun	Latin	A public speaker, especially one who is eloquent or skilled.
Oriole	/'ɔːrɪˌoʊl/	noun	Latin	A type of colorful bird, typically with yellow and black plumage in males.
Outgrowth	/'aʊtˌɡroʊθ/	noun	English	Something that grows out of something else, either literally or figuratively.
Overlook	/'oʊvərˈlʊk/	verb, noun	English	To fail to notice or consider; to have a view from above.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Pacemaker	// /ˈpeɪs,meɪkər//	noun	English	An artificial device for stimulating the heart muscle; a person or animal that sets the pace in a race.
Palfrey	//ˈpɒlfrɪ//	Noun	Old French (from Latin)	A saddle horse, especially one for a woman.
Pamphleteer	//,pæmfliˈtɪr//	Noun	English (from pamphlet)	A writer of pamphlets, especially those of a controversial or political nature.
Papaya	//pəˈpaɪə//	Noun	Spanish	A tropical fruit with sweet, yellow flesh and black seeds.
Parapet	//ˈpærə,pet//	Noun	Italian (parapetto)	A low protective wall along the edge of a roof, bridge, or balcony.
Parochial	//pəˈroukiəl//	adjective	Late Latin	Having a limited or narrow outlook or scope; relating to a church parish.
Partnership	//ˈpɑːrtnərˌʃɪp//	noun	English	The state of being partners; a business or firm owned and run by two or more partners.
Pasture	//ˈpæstʃər//	noun, verb	Old French	Land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals; to put animals out to graze.
Pattern	//ˈpætərn//	noun	Old French	A repeated decorative design.
Pedodontist	//,pɪdɒʊˈdɑntɪst//	noun	Greek	A dentist specializing in the care of children's teeth.
Pendeloque	// /pɛndəˈlək//	Noun	French	A pear-shaped gemstone or decorative drop.
Pentalogy	// /pɛnˈtɒlədʒi//	Noun	Greek	A group of five literary or musical works that are related to each other.
Percnosome	// /pɜːrknoʊˈsoʊm//	Noun	Greek	A cell structure or organelle.
Periscope	//ˈpɛrɪ,skəʊp//	Noun	Greek	An optical instrument for viewing objects that are above the level of direct sight.
Perplexity	//pərˈpleksɪti//	Noun	Latin	The state of being perplexed; bewilderment.
Persuade	//pərˈsweɪd//	Verb	Latin	To induce someone to do something through reasoning or argument.
Phaeton	//ˈfeɪətn//	Noun	Greek	A light, open four-wheeled carriage, usually drawn by horses.
Photograph	//ˈfəʊtə,græf//	often used as a noun and verb	Greek	A picture made using a camera, or to take such a picture.
Picket	//ˈpɪkɪt//	often used as a noun and verb	French	A pointed stake or a person or group standing outside a workplace to protest.
Pilgrim	//ˈpɪlɡrɪm//	Noun	Latin	A person who journeys to a sacred place for religious reasons.
Piscifauna	//,pɪsɪˈfəːnə//	Noun	Latin / English	The fish species inhabiting a particular region or period.
Plaintful	//ˈpleɪntfəl//	(adjective)	English (plaint + -ful)	Expressing sorrow or complaint; mournful.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Platyopic	//ˌplætiˈoʊpɪk//	(adjective)	Greek (platys 'flat' + ops 'eye')	Having broad, flat faces with wide-set eyes.
Pliant	//ˈplaɪənt//	adjective	Old French	Easily bent; flexible.
Pocket	//ˈpɑːkɪt//	noun	Old French	A small bag sewn into clothing for carrying small articles.
Polish	//ˈpouliʃ//	Noun, Adjective	Polish	The language of Poland; or relating to Poland, its language, or its people.
Polymorphic	//ˌpɑːliˈmɔːrfɪk//	Adjective	Greek	Occurring in several different forms, in particular with reference to species or genetic variation.
Pontiff	//ˈpɑːntɪf//	Noun	Latin	The Pope; or any high priest or religious leader.
Portend	//pɔːtɛnd//	Verb	Latin	Be a sign or warning that (something momentous or calamitous) is likely to happen.
Possible	//ˈpasəbəl//	Adjective	Latin	Able to be done; within the power or capacity of someone or something.
Potato	//pəˈteɪtʊs//	Noun	Spanish	A starchy plant tuber that is eaten as a vegetable.
Prairie	//ˈpreəri//	Noun	French	A large open area of grassland, especially in North America.
Precinct	//ˈpriːsɪŋkt//	Noun	Medieval Latin	A district of a city or town as defined for administrative purposes; an enclosed area.
Predominant	//ˈpriːdəˈmɪnənt//	Adjective	Medieval Latin	Present as the strongest or main element; having superiority in power, influence, or number.
Preoccupy	// ˈpriːˈɑːkjəˌpaɪ//	(verb) To engross someone's attention completely.	Latin	To engross the attention of (someone) to the exclusion of other things.
Preserve	// ˈpriːˈzɜːrv//	(verb) To maintain (something) in its original or existing state.	Latin	To maintain (something) in its original or existing state.
Prevail	// ˈpriːˈveɪl//	(verb) To be widespread or current in a particular area or at a particular time.	Latin	To be widespread or current in a particular area or at a particular time.
Probabilism	//ˌprɒbəˈbɪlɪzəm//	noun	Latin	The doctrine that knowledge is based on probability and that certainty is impossible.
Proficient	//prəˈfɪjənt//	adjective	Latin	Competent or skilled in doing or using something.
Prolusory	// ˈprɒljʊsəri//	adjective	Latin	introductory; preliminary.
Proponent	// ˈprəˈpounənt//	noun	Latin	a person who advocates a theory, proposal, or program.
Prototype	//ˈprəʊtəˌtaɪp//	Noun	Greek	The first or preliminary version of a device or vehicle from which other forms are developed.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Prudent	/'pru:dənt//	Adjective	Latin	Acting with or showing care and thought for the future.
Pullet	/'pʊlɪt//	noun	Old French	A young hen, especially one less than a year old.
Puritan	/'pjʊrɪtən//	noun, adjective	English	A member of a group of English Protestants who sought to purify the Church of England.
Qawwali	/'kə'wɑ:li//	noun	Arabic	A form of Sufi devotional music.
Quaich	/'kweɪk//	Used as a noun	Scottish Gaelic cuach	A shallow, two-handled drinking cup, especially one of wood or silver.
Quartan	/'kwɔ:rtən//	Used as an adjective or noun	Middle English, from Latin quartanus	Occurring every fourth day (adjective); a fever or disease that recurs every fourth day (noun).
Quatorze	/'kwɔ:'tɔ:rz//	The game requires a quatorze to win. (noun)	French (quatorze 'fourteen')	The number fourteen.
Quench	/'kwɛntʃ//	He drank water to quench his thirst. (verb)	Old English (cwencan 'to extinguish')	To satisfy (thirst) or extinguish (a fire); to cool rapidly (hot metal).
Quickest	/'kwɪkɪst//	That was the quickest solution. (adjective)	Old English (superlative of quick)	Most quick; moving or happening at the greatest speed.
Quilt	/'kwɪltən//	Noun	English	A type of fabric that resembles a quilt.
Quipper	/'kwɪpər//	Noun	English	A person who makes witty remarks.
Quoniam	/'kwɒniəm//	Conjunction	Latin	Seeing that; since.
Raillery	/'reɪləri//	Noun	French	Good-humored teasing.
Ratchet	/'rætʃɪt//	Noun	French	A device consisting of a bar or wheel with a set of teeth, in which a pawl engages to allow motion in one direction only.
Recant	/'rɪ'kænt//	Verb	Latin	Say that one no longer holds an opinion or belief, especially one considered heretical.
Recision	/'rɪ'sɪʒən//	Noun	Latin	The act of rescinding or annulling.
Rectangle	/'rɛk.tæŋɡəl//	Noun	Latin via Old French	A plane figure with four straight sides and four right angles, especially one with unequal adjacent sides.
Redoubtable	/'rɪ'daʊtəbəl//	Adjective	Old French	Formidable, especially as an opponent.
Refluence	/'reflu:əns//	Noun	Latin	A flowing back.
Regatta	/'rɪ'gɑ:tə//	Noun	Italian	A series of boat races.
Relate	/'rɪ'leɪt//	Verb	Latin	To make or show a connection between.
Reliquary	/'reɪlɪkwəri//	Noun	Latin	A container for holy relics.
Remote	/'rɪ'məʊt//	Adjective	Latin	Far away in space or time; distant.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Repeat	//rɪ'pi:t//	Verb	Latin	To say or do something again.
Reprise	//rɪ'pri:z//	Noun	French	A repeat performance or rendition of a piece.
Research	//rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/, /'ri:sɜ:tʃ//	noun, verb	Old French	The systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources to establish facts and reach new conclusions.
Respect	//rɪ'spekt//	noun, verb	Latin (via Old French)	A feeling of deep admiration for someone or something elicited by their abilities, qualities, or achievements; to admire.
Reticent	//rɛtɪsənt//	adjective	Latin	Not revealing one's thoughts or feelings readily.
Reverential	//rɛvə'renʃəl//	adjective	English	Of the nature of or characterized by reverence.
Rhenish	//rɛnɪʃ//	Adjective	German	Relating to or characteristic of the River Rhine or the Rhineland.
Riband	//rɪbænd//	Noun	Old French	A ribbon.
Ritardando	//rɪtɑr'dændʊs//	Adverb or Adjective	Italian	Gradually becoming slower (a musical direction).
Romanesque	//roumənɛsk//	Adjective or Noun	French	A style of architecture prevalent in western Europe from the 9th to 12th centuries, characterized by massive walls and round arches.
Roughshod	//rʌfʃəd//	Adjective	English	Having horses shod with calks to prevent slipping; unfeelingly oppressive.
Rudimentary	//ru:dɪ'mentəri//	Adjective	Latin	Involving or limited to basic principles; undeveloped or primitive.
Safari	//sə'fɑ:ri//	Noun	Swahili (from Arabic)	An expedition to observe or hunt animals in their natural habitat, especially in East Africa.
Salvageable	//sælvdʒəbəl//	Adjective	Old French (from Latin)	Able to be salvaged or rescued.
Sanitary	//sænɪ'tɛri//	Adjective	Latin	Relating to health, especially by means of cleanliness.
Satiate	//seɪʃɪ'eɪt//	Verb	Latin	To satisfy (a desire or an appetite) to the full.
Scalpriform	//skælpɪ'fɔrm//	Adjective	Latin	Shaped like a chisel blade.
Schedule	//skɛdʒu:l//	Noun	Latin	A plan for carrying out a process or procedure, giving lists of intended events and times.
Scrape	//skreɪp//	Verb	Old Norse	To drag or draw (a hard or sharp implement) across a surface.
Seclusion	//sɪ'klu:ʒən//	Used as a noun.	Latin	The state of being private and away from other people.
Segmentate	//sɛgmən'teɪt//	Used as an adjective.	Latin	Having segments; segmented.
Semblance	//sɛmbləns//	noun	Old French	The outward appearance or apparent form of something, especially when the reality is different.
Sensible	//sɛnsɪbəl//	adjective	Latin	Possessing or exhibiting good judgment; practical.
Serial	//sɪəriəl//	adjective	Latin (via English)	Consisting of, forming, or presented in a series.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Sevillana	//,sɛvɪˈjɑːnə//	noun	Spanish	A lively Spanish folk dance and music style from Seville.
Sheldrake	//ˈʃɛldrɛk//	Noun	Old English	A large, brightly colored duck with a distinctive red bill.
Shiver	//ˈʃɪvər//	Verb/Noun	Old English/Low German	To tremble or vibrate, especially from cold or fear.
Shuffle	//ˈʃʌfəl//	Verb/Noun	Germanic/Low German	To walk by dragging one's feet, or to mix cards.
Signet	//ˈsɪgnɪt//	Noun	Old French	A small seal, especially one set in a ring, used to stamp documents.
Simper	//ˈsɪmpər//	Verb	English	To smile in a silly, self-conscious, or coy way.
Sleigh	//sleɪ//	Noun	Dutch (slee, via French 'sléd')	A vehicle, usually on runners, pulled by horses or other animals over snow or ice.
Smolder	//ˈsmouldər//	Verb, Noun	Dutch (related to smoren 'to suffocate')	To burn slowly with smoke but no flame.
Sociologist	//ˌsoʊsiˈɑːlədʒɪst/	Noun	English (from Latin and Greek)	A person who studies or is an expert in sociology.
Solemnity	//səˈlɛmnɪti//	Noun	Old French (from Latin)	The state or quality of being serious and dignified.
Sonnet	//ˈsɑːnɪt//	Noun	Italian (from Old French)	A poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes, typically ten syllables per line.
Southeast	//,saʊθiːst//	Noun, Adjective, Adverb	Old English	The direction midway between south and east; situated in or facing the southeast; towards the southeast.
Spatula	//ˈspætjələ//	Noun	Latin	A tool with a broad, flat, flexible blade.
Sphere	//sfɪr//	Noun	Greek	A round solid figure, or an area of activity or interest.
Sponsor	//ˈspənsər//	Noun	Latin (from sponsor guarantor)	A person or organization that provides funds for a project or activity, typically in exchange for advertising.
Squall	//ˈskwoːl//	Noun	Germanic	A sudden violent gust of wind or a loud, harsh cry.
Stagger	//ˈstæɡər//	Verb	Old Norse	To walk or move unsteadily, as if about to fall.
Static	//ˈstætɪk//	adjective, noun	Greek	Lacking movement, action, or change; electrical interference.
Stevedore	//ˈstiːvəˌdɔːr//	noun, verb	Spanish	A person employed in loading and unloading ships.
Strain	//streɪn//	Verb	Old French	To make a strenuous or unusually great effort.
Stretch	//strɛtʃ//	Verb or Noun	Old English	To extend one's body or a part of one's body to its full length; an act of stretching.
Sturdy	//ˈstɜːrdi//	Adjective	Old French	Strongly and solidly built or made.
Subliminal	//ˌsʌbˈlɪmɪnəl//	adjective	Latin	Below the threshold of conscious perception.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Substantive	//ˈsʌbstəntɪv//	adjective	Latin	Having a firm basis in reality and therefore important, meaningful, or considerable.
Suffice	//səˈfaɪs//	verb	Latin	To be enough or adequate.
Superheat	//ˈsuːpərˌhiːt//	verb, noun	English	To heat a liquid or vapor above its normal boiling point without boiling.
Suppletory	//ˈsʌplɪˌtɔːri//	adjective	Latin	Serving to supply deficiencies.
Susceptible	//səˈseptəbəl//	adjective	Latin	Likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing.
Syenite	//ˈsaɪənaɪt//	Noun	Greek	A coarse-grained igneous rock, consisting essentially of feldspar and hornblende.
Syncopate	//ˈsɪŋkəˌpeɪt//	Verb	Greek	To displace the beats or accents in music so that strong beats become weak and vice versa.
Tabulate	//ˈtæbjəˌleɪt//	Verb	Latin	To arrange data in a systematic form, typically in columns and rows.
Tamarind	//ˈtæməˌrɪnd//	Noun	Arabic	A sticky brown acidic pulp from the pod of a tree, used as a flavoring in Asian cooking.
Tantalize	//ˈtæntəlaɪz//	Verb	Greek (via Latin)	To torment or tease (someone) with the sight or promise of something unobtainable.
Taxonomy	//tækˈsɒnəmi//	Noun	Greek	The science of classification, especially of organisms.
Telegraphy	//təˈlɛɡrəfi//	Noun	Greek	The science or practice of using telegraphs.
Tenacity	//təˈnæsɪti//	noun	Latin	The quality or fact of being able to grip something firmly; grip.
Terminal	//ˈtɜːrɪnəl//	adjective	Latin	Of, forming, or situated at the end or extremity of something.
Tetralemma	//ˌtɛtrəˈlɛmə//	Noun	Greek	A problem offering four alternatives, often equally unsatisfactory.
Therefore	//ˈðɛrfɔːr//	adverb	Old English	For that reason; consequently.
Thorny	//θɔːrni//	adjective	Old English	Having thorns; full of difficulties.
Thrill	//θrɪl//	noun	Old English	A sudden feeling of excitement and pleasure.
Tiller	//ˈtɪlər//	Noun	Old French	A horizontal bar fitted to the head of a boat's rudder post and used for steering.
Tomato	//təˈmeɪtəʊ//	Noun	Spanish	A soft, red or yellow, pulpy fruit eaten as a vegetable.
Torrential	//təˈrɛnjəl//	Adjective	Latin	Pertaining to or resembling a torrent.
Trainable	//ˈtreɪnəbl//	adjective	English	Capable of being trained.
Transfix	//trænsˈfɪks//	verb	Latin	To pierce with a sharp implement or weapon.
Transpose	//ˈtrænzˈpəʊz//	(Verb)	Latin	To cause two or more things to change places with each other.
Treble	//ˈtrɛbəl//	(Adjective)	Old French	Consisting of three parts; triple, or a high voice.
Tricycle	//ˈtraɪsɪkəl//	Noun	Greek/Latin	A three-wheeled vehicle, especially for children.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Trireme	/'traɪrɪ:m//	Noun	Latin/Greek	An ancient Greek or Roman war galley with three banks of oars.
Tropic	/'trɑ:pɪk//	Noun	Greek	Either of the two imaginary lines on the earth (Cancer and Capricorn) parallel to the equator.
Tumbrel	/'ʌmbɹəl//	Noun	Old French	A two-wheeled cart that tilts backward to empty its load.
Turnverein	/'tɜrn,fəraɪn//	Noun	German	A German-American gymnastic society.
Typewriter	// 'taɪpraɪtər/ //	Noun	English (from type + writer)	A machine with keys that, when pressed, cause characters to be printed on a document.
Ullage	// 'ʌlɪdʒ/ //	Noun	Old French	The amount by which a container, such as a barrel or bottle, falls short of being full; the unfilled space.
Unbelief	//,ʌnbɪ'li:f//	Noun	English	Skepticism or lack of belief, especially in religious matters.
Unclasp	//,ʌn'klæsp//	Verb	English	To unfasten a clasp.
Underwrite	//,ʌndər'raɪt//	Verb	English (from under- + write)	To sign and accept liability under an insurance policy; to guarantee financial support for.
Unfortunate	//ʌn'fɔ:rtʃənət//	Adjective	English	Having bad luck; unlucky.
Unimportant	//,ʌɪm'pɔ:rtənt//	Adjective	Old English (un-) + Latin (importare)	Lacking importance or significance.
Unquiet	//,ʌn'kwæɪt//	Adjective	English	Not peaceful or calm; restless or disturbed.
Unsound	//ʌn'saʊnd//	adjective	English	Not healthy or strong; not logical or correct.
Untwine	//ʌn'twaɪn//	Verb	English (from un- + twine)	To undo or separate something that has been twisted together.
Uplift	//ʌp'li:f//	Verb	English (from up + lift)	To lift something up; to elevate morally or spiritually.
Urgent	/'ɜ:rdʒənt//	adjective	Latin (urgens)	Requiring immediate action or attention.
Valley	/'væli//	noun	Latin (via Old French)	A low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.
Variational	//,vəri'eɪʃənəl//	adjective	Latin	Relating to or characterized by variation.
Vehicle	/'vi:kəl//	noun	Latin	A thing used for transporting people or goods.
Venireman	//və'næɪrɪmæn//	Noun	Latin and English	A person summoned to serve on a jury.
Vernier	/'vɜ:rnɪər//	Noun	French (named after Pierre Vernier)	A small movable scale that slides along a main scale to indicate fractional subdivisions of the main scale.
Vespicide	/'vɛspə'saɪd//	Noun	Latin	A substance used to kill wasps.
Vignette	//vɪn'jet//	Noun	French	A brief evocative description, account, or episode; a small illustration or portrait.
Visible	/'vɪzəbəl//	Used as an adjective.	Latin	Able to be seen.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Voiceprint	//ˈvɔɪs.prɪnt//	Noun	English	A spectrographic record of a person's voice, used for identification.
Vortex	//ˈvɔrtɛks//	Noun	Latin	A mass of whirling fluid or air.
Wagtail	//ˈwægteɪl//	Noun	Old English	A small insectivorous bird with a long tail that it constantly bobs up and down.
Wastebasket	//ˈweɪst.bæskɪt//	Noun	English	An open receptacle for waste paper and other small items.
Weight	//weɪt//	Noun	Old English	A body's relative mass or the quantity of matter contained by it, giving rise to a downward force.
Whither	//ˈwɪðər//	Adverb	Old English	To what place or state.
Windshield	//ˈwɪndʃiːld//	Noun	English	A screen of glass at the front of a vehicle.
Wordsmith	//wɜrdˌsmɪθ//	Noun	English	A skilled user of words.
Wunderkind	//ˈwʊndərˌkɪnd//	Noun	German	A child prodigy; a person who achieves great success at a young age.
Xenogamy	//zɪˈnɒɡəmi//	Noun	Greek	Cross-pollination, especially between flowers of different plants of the same species.
Xerography	//zɪˈrɒɡrəfi//	Noun	Greek	A dry photocopying process in which a powdered ink is transferred to paper by electrostatic attraction.
Xylotomist	//zaiˈlə:təmɪst//	Noun	Greek	A person who practices xylotomy.
Yeoman	//ˈjoʊmən//	Noun	Middle English	A man holding and cultivating a small landed estate; a naval petty officer.
Yodelist	//ˈjoʊdəlɪst//	Noun	English	A person skilled in yodeling.
Zebrawood	//ˈziːbrəˌwʊd//	Noun	English	Another name for zebrano, a hard wood with dark stripes.
Ziggurat	//ˈzɪɡəræt//	Noun	Akkadian (via French)	A rectangular stepped tower, sometimes surmounted by a temple, built in ancient Mesopotamia.
Zoetic	//zouˈɛtɪk//	Adjective	Greek	Pertaining to life or vital.
Zucchetto	//zuˈkɛtʊs//	noun	Italian	A small, round skullcap worn by Roman Catholic clerics.