

SpellingKids — Level 6 Word List

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Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Abnormality	<i>//æbnɔːr'mæləti/ /</i>	Noun	Latin (via French)	An abnormal feature, characteristic, or occurrence.
Absence	<i>//æbsəns//</i>	Noun	Latin (via Old French)	The state of being away from a place or person; the non-existence or lack of something.
Acceptable	<i>//ək'scptəbəl//</i>	adjective	Latin	Able to be accepted or tolerated.
Achilleine	<i>//ækɪ'liːɪn//</i>	noun	Greek	A bitter alkaloid found in yarrow.
Acrophobia	<i>//ækɹə'foubiə//</i>	Noun	Greek	Extreme or irrational fear of heights.
Adeciduate	<i>//ə'dɛsɪdʒuət//</i>	Adjective	Latin	Not shedding its leaves.
Adjudge	<i>//ə'dʒʌdʒ//</i>	Verb	Old French	To consider or declare to be true or the case.
Aeolian	<i>//iː'ouliən//</i>	Adjective	Greek	Relating to or arising from the action of the wind.
Aftereffect	<i>//æftərɪ'fɛkt//</i>	Noun	English	A delayed effect of a preceding cause.
Agriculture	<i>//ægrɪ,kʌltʃər//</i>	Noun	Latin	The science or practice of farming.
Allay	<i>//ə'leɪ//</i>	Verb	Old English	To diminish or put at rest (fear, suspicion, or worry).
Alongside	<i>//ə,lɔːŋ'saɪd//</i>	Preposition, Adverb	Old English	Next to; at the side of.
Aluminum	<i>//æljə'mɪnəm//</i>	Noun	Latin	A light, silvery-white metallic element.
Amend	<i>//ə'mɛnd//</i>	Verb	Latin	To make minor changes to a text to improve or correct it.
Anabibazon	<i>//ænəbrɪ'beɪzən/ /</i>	Noun	Greek	A type of poetic repetition where the last word of a clause or sentence is repeated at the beginning of the next.
Angelic	<i>//æn'dʒɛɪk//</i>	Adjective	Greek (via Latin and Old French)	Relating to angels; divinely good or pure.
Annex	<i>//ænɛks//</i>	Noun	Latin	A building added to a larger one or an extra room or part added to a building.
Anthelion	<i>//æn'θiːliən//</i>	Noun	Greek	A luminous spot opposite the sun, sometimes seen in the sky near the horizon.
Anvil	<i>//ænvɪl//</i>	Noun	Old English	A heavy block of iron or steel on which metals are hammered and shaped.
Apology	<i>//ə'pɒlədʒi//</i>	Noun	Greek	A regretful acknowledgment of an offense or failure.
Appraisal	<i>//ə'preɪzəl//</i>	Noun	Old French	An act of assessing something's value or quality.
Arcane	<i>//ɑːr'keɪn//</i>	Adjective	Latin	Understood by few; mysterious or secret.
Aroma	<i>//ə'roumə//</i>	Noun	Greek	A distinctive, typically pleasant smell.
Artillery	<i>//ɑːr'tɪləri//</i>	noun	Old French	Large-caliber guns used in warfare on land.
Astral	<i>//æstrəl//</i>	Adjective	Latin (from Greek)	Relating to or resembling the stars.

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Attendant	//ə'tɛndənt//	Noun/Adjective	Old French (from Latin)	A person who assists someone; accompanying.
Aural	//'ɔ:rəl//	Adjective	Latin	Relating to the ear or to the sense of hearing.
Avail	//ə'veɪl//	Verb	Old French	To help or benefit.
Azure	//'æzər//	Noun	Old French	A bright blue color like a clear sky.
Baize	//beɪz//	Noun	Old French	A coarse, felt-like woolen fabric, typically green, used for covering billiard tables or noticeboards.
Banderilla	//,bændə'rɪlə//	Noun	Spanish	A short, barbed dart decorated with colored paper ribbons, thrust into a bull's neck or shoulders during a bullfight.
Bariolage	//,bæriou'la:ʒ//	Noun	French	A musical technique where a melody is played on one string while another string plays a harmonic or open note.
Batch	//bætʃ//	Noun	Old English	A quantity or consignment of goods produced at one time.
Beaver	//'bi:vər//	Noun	Old English	A large semiaquatic rodent known for building dams and lodges.
Behavioral	//br'heɪvjərəl//	Adjective	English	Relating to the behavior of a person or animal.
Bent	//bɛnt//	Adjective	Old English	Curved or sharply angled; determined or resolved.
Bevel	//'bevəl//	Noun	Old French	A sloping surface or edge.
Bijouterie	//,bi:ʒu:tə'ri://	Noun	French	Jewelry; the art or trade of a jeweler.
Birch	//bɜ:rtʃ//	Noun	Old English	A slender, deciduous tree with thin, peeling bark.
Bivalve	//'baɪvælv//	Noun	Latin	An aquatic mollusk that has a compressed body enclosed in a hinged shell in two parts.
Bleak	//bli:k//	Adjective	Old Norse	Gloomy, depressing, and not hopeful or cheerful.
Blueprint	//'blu:,prɪnt//	Noun	English	A photographic print of architectural or engineering plans, characterized by white lines on a blue background.
Bogey	//'bɒʒi//	noun	Scottish, English	A frightening or troublesome thing; one stroke over par on a hole in golf.
Bore	//bɔr//	verb, noun	Old English	To make a hole with a tool; to make someone feel weary; a tiresome person or thing.
Bouquiniste	// ,,bu:kɪ'ni:st//	Noun	French	A person who sells old books, especially on the quays of Paris.
Bravery	//'breɪvəri//	Noun	Old French	Courageous behavior or character.
Brewery	//'bru:əri//	Noun	English	A place where beer is brewed.
Britain	//'brɪtən//	Proper Noun	Latin	The island comprising England, Scotland, and Wales; Great Britain.
Broom	//bru:m//	noun	Old English	A long-handled brush with a head of bristles or twigs, used for sweeping.
Buckram	//'bʌkrəm//	noun	Old French	A coarse linen or cotton fabric stiffened with glue, used in bookbinding or to stiffen clothing.

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Bullseye	/'bʊl,sai//	noun	English	The center of a target; a perfect hit or shot.
Busy	/'bɪzi//	Adjective	Old English	Occupied with work or activity; having a lot to do.
Bypath	/'baɪ,pæθ//	Noun	English	A secondary or obscure path.
Cache	//kæʃ//	Noun	French	A collection of items of the same type, stored in a hidden or inaccessible place; a hidden store of goods or valuables.
Cake	//keɪk//	Noun	Old Norse	An item of soft, sweet food made from flour, sugar, and other ingredients.
Camarilla	//,kæmə'ri:lə//	Noun	Spanish	A small group of secret advisers, especially an intriguing one.
Canal	//ke'næl//	Noun	Old French	An artificial waterway constructed for navigation, irrigation, or drainage.
Cantaloupe	/'kæntə,lou:p//	Noun	French	A variety of muskmelon with a rough, netted rind and sweet, orange flesh.
Capsule	/'kæpsʊl//	Noun	Latin	A small case or container, especially a small soluble case enclosing a dose of medicine.
Caret	/'kæɪt//	Noun	Latin	A mark (^) used by writers and proofreaders to indicate where something is to be inserted.
Carpentry	/'kɑ:pəntri//	Noun	Old French	The activity or occupation of a carpenter.
Casket	/'kæskɪt//	Noun	Old French	A small ornamental box or chest for holding jewels, letters, or other valuables.
Casual	/'kæʒuəl//	adjective	Latin	Relaxed and unconcerned; without formality or planning.
Caulocarpic	//,kɔ:lou'kɑ:pɪk//	adjective	Greek	Fruiting repeatedly over many seasons (referring to perennial plants).
Centenarian	//,sɛntɪ'nɛəriən//	noun	Latin	A person who is 100 or more years old.
Chaff	//tʃæf//	noun	Old English	The dry, scaly protective casings of cereal grains.
Champignon	//ʃæmpɪn'jɒn//	noun	French	An edible mushroom, especially the common white mushroom.
Charm	//tʃɑ:rm//	Noun or Verb	Old French (from Latin)	The power or quality of giving delight; to delight greatly.
Check	//tʃɛk//	Verb or Noun	Old French (from Persian)	To examine the accuracy or quality of something; a control or restraint; a written order for money.
Chevron	//ʃɛvrən//	This is a noun.	French	A V-shaped pattern or a stripe or bar worn on the sleeve to indicate rank or service.
Childless	/'tʃaɪldlɪs//	This is an adjective.	Old English	Having no children.
Chiroplasty	//'kaɪrou,plæsti//	This is a noun.	Greek	Plastic surgery of the hand.
Chore	//tʃɔ:r//	This is a noun.	Old English	A routine task, especially a household one.
Chyle	//kai//	Noun	Greek	A milky fluid consisting of lymph and emulsified fats, formed in the small intestine.

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Circinate	/'sɜrsɪ,neɪt//	Adjective	Latin	Coiled or rolled up, typically with the tip innermost.
Claim	/'kleɪm//	Verb	Old French	To state or assert that something is true, typically without providing evidence or proof.
Clementine	/'klɛmənti:n//	Noun	French	A small, seedless citrus fruit, a hybrid of a mandarin and a sweet orange.
Close	/'klaʊs/ (adj, adv), /klaʊz/ (v)//	Adjective, Adverb, Verb	Old French	Adjective/Adverb: Near; Verb: To shut or bring to an end.
Cobblestone	/'kɒbəl,stoʊn//	Noun	English	A naturally rounded stone, formerly used for paving roads.
Collegiate	/'kɒli:dʒiət//	adjective	Latin	Relating to a college or its students.
Comet	/'kɒ:mɪt//	Noun	Greek	A celestial object consisting of a nucleus of ice and dust and, when near the sun, a 'tail' of gas and dust particles pointing away from the sun.
Compositae	/'kɒm'pə:zɪtɪ//	Noun	Latin	An older name for the daisy family of plants (now Asteraceae).
Conclamant	/'kɒn'kleɪmənt//	Adjective	Latin	Shouting together.
Consistory	/'kɒn'sɪstəri//	Noun	Latin	A high ecclesiastical court or council, especially of cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church.
Convertible	/'kɒn'vɜrtəbəl//	Adjective	Latin	Able to be changed in form, function, or character.
Cordwinder	/'kɔ:rd,wɑɪndər//	Noun	English	A device or person that winds cords.
Couch	/'kaʊtʃ//	Noun	Old French	A long upholstered seat with a back and arms, for seating more than one person.
Cover	/'kʌvər//	Verb	Old French	To place something over or in front of (something else) in order to protect, hide, or close it.
Crave	/'kreɪv//	verb	Old English	To feel a powerful desire for (something).
Creep	/'kri:p//	verb	Old English	To move slowly and carefully, especially in order to avoid being heard or noticed.
Crone	/'kroun//	Noun	Old Northern French	An old woman who is thin and ugly.
Crude	/'kru:d//	Adjective/Noun	Latin	In a natural or raw state; unrefined.
Cryptophyte	/'krɪptəfaɪt//	Noun	Greek	A plant that produces its buds at or below the soil surface.
Curio	/'kjʊriəs//	Noun	English (short for curiosity)	A rare, unusual, or intriguing object.
Daedal	/'di:dəl//	Adjective	Greek	Skillful, ingenious, or cunning.
Dashboard	/'dæʃ,bɔ:rd//	Noun	English	The control panel in a vehicle.
Decahedral	/'deke'hɪ:drəl//	Adjective	Greek	Having ten faces.
Decorative	/'dekeərətɪv//	Adjective	Latin	Serving to adorn or embellish.
Definitive	/'dɪ'fɪnɪtɪv//	Adjective	Latin	Done or reached decisively and with authority.

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Delve	//dɛlv//	Verb	Old English	To reach inside a receptacle and search for something; to research deeply and laboriously.
Dense	//dɛns//	adjective	Latin	Closely compacted together; thick.
Derby	//dɜːrbi//	noun	English (place name)	A race, especially for horses, usually restricted to three-year-olds.
Deuterogamy	//,duːtəˈrɑːgəmi//	Used as a noun.	Greek	A second marriage, especially after the death of the first spouse.
Diary	//ˈdaɪəri//	Noun	Latin (diarium)	A book in which one keeps a daily record of events and experiences.
Dimetrodon	//daɪˈmɛtrə,dɑːn//	noun	Greek	An extinct genus of pelycosaur characterized by a large neural spine sail on its back.
Disco	//ˈdɪskɔː//	Noun	French	A style of dance music popular in the 1970s; a nightclub where such music is played.
Dissipative	//ˈdɪsɪpətɪv//	Adjective	English (from dissipate + -ive)	Tending to cause or undergo dissipation.
Divan	//dɪˈvæn//	Noun	Persian (via Turkish and French)	A long upholstered sofa without a back or arms.
Dodge	//dɒdʒ//	Verb	Old French (via Middle English)	To avoid (someone or something) by a sudden quick movement.
Domicile	//ˈdɒmɪ,sɑɪ//	noun	Latin	The place where one lives permanently or has their fixed permanent home.
Dorcastry	//ˈdɔːrkæstri//	noun	Greek (from Dorcas)	A highly obscure or non-standard word; possibly referring to a quality or activity associated with 'Dorcas' (e.g., charity, gazelles).
Downdraft	//daʊn,dræft//	noun	English (from down + draft)	A downward current of air.
Dramatize	//ˈdræmətɪz//	Verb	Greek (dramatizo via French)	To adapt (a novel, event, etc.) for presentation as a play or film; to present in a dramatic way.
Drill	//drɪl//	Verb, Noun	Middle Dutch (drillen)	(Verb) To make a hole with a drill; to train by repetition. (Noun) A tool for making holes.
Duchy	//ˈdʌtʃɪ//	Noun	Old French	The territory ruled by a duke or duchess.
Dynamometry	//,daɪnəˈmɒmɪtri/ /	Noun	Greek	The measurement of force, especially muscular force.
Ecliptic	//ɪˈklɪptɪk//	noun	Greek	The sun's apparent path among the stars.
Eerie	//ɪri//	adjective	Scottish English	Strange and frightening.
Electorate	//ɪˈlɛktərɪ//	Noun	Latin	All the people in a country or area who are entitled to vote in an election.
Ember	//ˈɛmbər//	Noun	Old English	A small piece of burning or glowing coal or wood.
Empiricist	//ɛmˈpɪrɪsɪst//	Noun	Greek (empeiria)	A person who supports the theory of empiricism.

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Energumen	//ɛnəɹ'gju:mən//	Noun	Greek (energoúmenos)	A person possessed by an evil spirit or religious frenzy.
Entry	//'ɛntri//	Noun	Old French	An act of going or coming in.
Episcopate	//ɪ'pɪskə,pet//	Noun	Greek	The office or term of office of a bishop; or, the body of bishops.
Equivalence	//ɪ'kwɪvələns//	Noun	Latin	The state of being equal in value, amount, function, meaning, etc.
Erraticism	//ɪ'rætɪsɪzəm//	Noun	Greek	The quality or state of being erratic.
Essay	//'eseɪ//	Noun	Old French	A short piece of writing on a particular subject.
Evade	//ɪ'veɪd//	This is a verb.	From Latin.	Escape or avoid (someone or something), especially by cleverness or trickery.
Exceptional	//ɪk'sɛpʃənəl//	This is an adjective.	From Latin via English 'exception'.	Unusual; not typical.
Expensive	//ɪk'spɛnsɪv//	Adjective	Latin	Costing a lot of money.
Facetiousness	//fə'si:ʃɪ'ɑ:sətɪ//	Noun	Latin	Jocularity; witty speech or writing.
Fanatical	//fə'nætɪkəl//	Adjective	Latin (via fanatic)	Filled with excessive and single-minded zeal; obsessively enthusiastic.
Farcicality	//fɑ:rsɪ'kælətɪ//	Noun	English (from farcical)	The quality of being farcical or ridiculous.
Fauntleroy	//'fɒntləɹɔɪ//	Noun, Adjective	English (from Little Lord Fauntleroy)	A style of boy's dress or a boy with a delicate, often pampered, appearance.
Feint	//feɪnt//	Noun, Verb	Old French (feinte)	A deceptive or pretended blow, thrust, or other movement; to make a deceptive movement.
Fertility	//fə'rɪlɪtɪ//	Noun	Latin	The ability to produce offspring or crops; fruitfulness.
Fibrocystic	//fɪbrəv'sɪstɪk//	Adjective	Latin/Greek	Characterized by the presence of both fibrous tissue and cysts.
Final	//'faɪnəl//	adjective, noun	Latin	Last or ultimate; a decisive game or examination.
Flaccidity	//flæk'sɪdɪtɪ//	Noun	Latin	The state or quality of being soft, limp, or lacking firmness.
Flashback	//'flæʃ,bæk//	Noun	English	A scene in a movie or novel set in a time earlier than the main story.
Flintlock	//'flɪnt,lɒk//	noun	English (flint + lock)	An old type of gun mechanism in which a flint strikes steel to produce a spark that ignites the gunpowder.
Florentine	//'flɔ:ɹən,tɪ:n//	adjective, noun	Latin (from Florence)	Relating to Florence, Italy, or a person from Florence.
Flute	//flu:t//	noun, verb	Old French	A wind instrument consisting of a tube with finger holes; to play a flute.
Footlight	//'fʊt,lɑ:ɪt//	Noun	English	A stage light at the front of a stage, on floor level.

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Foreman	/'fɔrmən//	Noun	English	A worker who supervises and directs other workers.
Formulate	/'fɔ:rmjələt//	Verb	Latin	To create or devise a plan, method, or solution.
Fourscore	/'fɔ:r,skɔ:r//	Number	Old English	Eighty (archaic).
Francolin	/'fræŋkəlɪn//	Noun	Old French	A genus of game birds in the pheasant family.
Frigidarium	/'frɪdʒɪ'dæəriəm//	Noun	Latin	A cold room in a Roman bath.
Frost	/'frɒst//	Noun, Verb	Old English	A deposit of small white ice crystals formed on surfaces when the temperature falls below freezing point; to cover with frost or frosting.
Funambulist	/'fju:næmbjʊlɪst/ /	Noun	Latin (funis + ambulare)	A tightrope walker.
Futurity.	/'fju:ʔʃʊrɪti//	Noun	Latin (futurum)	The future; a future event or state. (Includes a period as per the input)
Gamut	/'gæmət//	Noun	Medieval Latin	The complete range or scope of something.
Gavel	/'gævəl//	noun	Middle English	A small hammer used by a presiding officer or judge to call for order or attention.
Geoglyphic	/'dʒi:ɒs'glɪfɪk//	adjective	Greek	Relating to a geoglyph, a large design or motif produced on the ground.
Germicidal	/'dʒɜrmi'saɪdəl//	Adjective	Latin	Capable of killing germs.
Girth	/'gɜrθ//	Noun	Old Norse	The measurement around the middle of something, especially a person's body.
Glaze	/'gleɪz//	verb	Middle English	To furnish or fit with glass.
Glory	/'glɔ:ri//	noun	Latin	High renown or honor won by notable achievements.
Goniometer	/'gɒni'ɑ:mɪtər//	Noun	Greek	An instrument for measuring angles, especially the angles between the faces of crystals.
Grammarians	/'græ'mɜriən//	Noun	Latin	A person who studies and writes about grammar.
Grape	/'greɪp//	Noun	Old French	A berry, typically green, purple, red, or black, growing in clusters on a vine, eaten as fruit, or used to make wine.
Gravy	/'greɪvɪ//	Noun	Old French	A sauce made from the juices that run from meat during cooking, often thickened with flour or cornstarch.
Gressorial	/'grɛ'sɔriəl//	Adjective	Latin	Adapted for walking, especially of birds.
Grobianism	/'grɒbiənɪzəm//	Noun	German	The behavior or characteristics of a grobian.
Grown	/'grəʊn//	Adjective	Old English	Having reached full development or size.
Guidebook	/'gaɪdbʊk//	Noun	English	A book of information for tourists or visitors.
Gynecocracy	/'dʒɪnɪ'kɒkrəsi/ /	Noun	Greek	A system of government in which women rule or are dominant.
Handmaiden	/'hænd,meɪdən//	Noun	Old English	A female servant or attendant.
Harry	/'hæri//	Verb	Old English	To persistently harass.

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Haven	/'heɪvən//	Noun	Old English	A place of safety or refuge.
Heavyweight	/'heɪvɪweɪt//	Noun, Adjective	English	A weight class in boxing and other combat sports, or a person or thing of great importance or influence.
Heliophile	/'hɪliəˌfaɪ//	Noun	Greek	A person who loves the sun.
Hemeralopia	//,hɛmərəl'oupiə/ /	Noun	Greek	Day blindness; a condition where vision is better in dim light.
Hermitage	/'hɜːrmɪtɪdʒ//	Noun	Old French	The dwelling of a hermit; a secluded residence.
Heterophemy	//,hɛtə'rɑːfəmi//	Noun	Greek	The accidental use of one word or phrase in place of another.
Hinny	/'hɪni//	Noun	Latin	The offspring of a male horse and a female donkey (a mare and a jenny).
Hitch	//hɪtʃ//	Verb	English	Fasten or tie (something) with a rope or strap.
Holland	/'hɒlənd//	proper noun	Old English Holand (wooded land)	A historical region and former province of the Netherlands.
Horehound	/'hɔːrˌhaʊnd//	Noun	Old English	A bitter herb, Marrubium vulgare, traditionally used in herbal medicine and candies.
House	//haʊs//	Noun	Old English	A building for human habitation, especially one that is lived in by a family or small group of people.
Humidistat	//hjuː'mɪdɪˌstæt//	noun	English	A device that automatically regulates humidity levels.
Hydrography	//haɪ'drɑːgrəfi//	noun	Greek	The science of surveying and charting bodies of water.
Hygroscopic	//,haɪgrə'skɑːpɪk/ /	adjective	Greek	Tending to absorb moisture from the air.
Hypotactic	//,haɪpəʊ'tæktɪk//	Adjective	Greek	Relating to or characterized by hypotaxis (subordinate clauses).
Iconic	//aɪ'kɒnɪk//	Adjective	Greek	Relating to or characteristic of an icon; widely recognized and well-established.
Ignescent	//ɪg'nɛsənt//	Adjective	Latin	Emitting sparks when struck with steel, or capable of igniting.
Immittance	//ɪ'mɪtəns//	Noun	Latin	The act of letting in.
Impetuosity	//,ɪmpɛtʃu'əsɪti//	Noun	Latin (impetuosus)	The quality of being impetuous; rashness.
Inaccuracy	//ɪn'ækjərəsi//	Noun	Latin (in- 'not' + accuratus 'exact')	The state of being inaccurate; an error or mistake.
Incarnadine	//ɪn'kɑːrnedɪn//	Adjective	Latin (incarnatus 'made flesh')	A bright crimson or flesh color.
Inconscient	//ɪn'kɑːnʃənt//	Adjective	Latin (in- 'not' + conscire 'to be aware')	Unconscious or unaware.
Indelicacy	//ɪn'dɛləkəsi//	Noun	Latin	The quality of being indelicate; a lack of refinement or propriety.
Inescapable	//ɪn'ɪskeɪpəbəl//	Adjective	Latin	Unable to be avoided or denied.

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Influential	//ɪnfluˈɛnʃəl//	Adjective	Latin	Having great influence on someone or something.
Inlaid	//ɪnˈleɪd//	Adjective	English	Decorated with a pattern or design set into the surface.
Insectivore	//ɪnˈsɛktɪvɔːr//	Noun	Latin	An animal that feeds on insects.
Intentional	//ɪnˈtɛnʃənəl//	adjective	Latin	Done on purpose; deliberate.
Interpreter	//ɪnˈtɜːrprɪtər//	Noun	Latin	A person who interprets languages, especially orally.
Invasive	//ɪnˈveɪsɪv//	Adjective	Latin	Tending to spread harmfully.
Isentropic	//aɪsənˈtrɒpɪk//	Adjective	Greek	Relating to or denoting a process or system in which the entropy remains constant.
Jackdaw	//ˈdʒæk,dɔ//	Noun	English	A small black bird of the crow family, known for its thieving habits.
Jadegreen	//ˈdʒeɪd,grɪn//	Adjective	English	A deep, rich shade of green, like the gemstone jade.
Jazzy	//ˈdʒæzi//	Adjective	English (from jazz + -y)	Lively, colorful, or stylish, reminiscent of jazz.
Jiffy	//ˈdʒɪfi//	Noun	Unknown	A very short period of time; an instant.
Jorum	//ˈdʒɔrəm//	Noun	Unknown	A large drinking bowl or serving bowl.
Judge	//ˈdʒʌdʒ//	Noun	Old French	A public official appointed to decide cases in a law court.
Juryless	//ˈdʒʊrɪləs//	Adjective	English	Not having a jury.
Kapok	//ˈkeɪpɒk//	Noun	Malay	A fluffy fiber from the kapok tree, used for stuffing cushions and mattresses.
Kelp	//kɛlp//	Noun	Middle English	A large brown seaweed, typically with a long, tough stalk, common in cool coastal waters.
Keyless	//ˈkiːləs//	Adjective	Old English	Not requiring a key, or lacking a key.
Kinema	//kɪˈniːmə//	Noun	Greek	An archaic term for a motion picture or cinema.
Klettur	//ˈklɛtər//	Noun	Icelandic	A rock or crag. (Often a geological term or place name).
Knowability	//ˌnoʊəˈbɪləti//	Noun	English	The quality of being knowable.
Kyack	//kaɪ,æk//	Noun	Inuit	A small, light boat, typically one used by an Eskimo, made of a frame covered with skins.
Laird	//lɛrd//	noun	Scots	A Scottish landowner, typically of a large estate.
Lapidarian	//ˌlæpɪˈdeɪəriən//	Adjective	Latin	Of or relating to stones; engraved on stone; having a monumental or formal style.
Lasso	//ˈlæsəʊ//	Noun	Spanish	A rope with a noose, used for catching animals.
Lawgiver	//ˈlɔːgɪvər//	Noun	Old English	A person who makes or enacts laws.
Leatherette	//ˌlɛðəˈret//	Noun	English	A material made to resemble leather.
Legionary	//ˈlɪdʒəˌnɛri//	Adjective	Latin (legionarius)	Of or belonging to a legion.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Leukemogen	//lu'kimə,dʒɛn//	Noun	Greek (leukos 'white' + genesis 'origin')	A substance or agent that induces leukemia.
Liege	//li:dʒ//	noun	Old French	A feudal lord to whom allegiance and service were due.
Linebacker	//'laɪn,bækər//	Noun	English	A defensive player in American football who plays behind the defensive line.
Lithe	//laɪð//	Adjective	Old English	Thin, supple, and graceful.
Lobby	//'lɒbi//	Noun	Medieval Latin	A room providing a space for reception or waiting.
Logician	//lə'dʒɪʃən//	Noun	English	A person who studies or is an expert in logic.
Lumen	//'lumən//	Noun	Latin	The SI unit of luminous flux, a measure of the total amount of visible light emitted by a source.
Macadam	//mə'kædəm//	Noun	Scottish	A type of road surfacing using crushed stone and tar or asphalt.
Magnificent	//mæg'nɪfɪsənt//	Adjective	Latin	Extremely impressive or elaborate; splendid.
Managerial	//,mæni:'dʒɪriəl//	Adjective	Old French	Relating to management or managers.
Manumitter	//,mænɪə'mɪtər//	Noun	Latin	A person who releases someone from slavery.
Marinade	//,mære'neɪd//	Noun	French (from Italian)	A sauce, typically made of oil, vinegar, spices, and herbs, in which food is soaked before cooking to flavor or tenderize it.
Match	//mætʃ//	Noun	Old English	A small stick of wood or cardboard tipped with a chemical substance that ignites when rubbed, or a contest in which people or teams compete.
Mayor	//'meɪər//	Noun	Old French	The elected head of a city or town.
Melismatic	//,melɪz'mæɪtɪk//	adjective	Greek	(Of singing) characterized by melisma, where a single syllable is sung over multiple notes.
Merotomize	//mə'rɒt.ə.məɪz//	verb	Greek (meros + temnein)	To divide into parts.
Mete	//mit//	verb	Old English (metan)	To dispense or allot justice, a punishment, or harsh treatment.
Microburst	//maɪ.krou.bɜ:st/ /	noun	Greek (mikros) + English (burst)	A localized column of sinking air within a thunderstorm, usually less than 2.5 miles in diameter.
Migrant	//'maɪgrənt//	Noun	Latin	A person or animal that moves from one place to another, especially to find work or better living conditions.
Mimic	//'mɪmɪk//	Verb	Greek	To imitate, especially in order to entertain or ridicule.
Mirrorlike	//'mɪrər,lʌɪk//	Adjective	English	Resembling a mirror; highly reflective.
Modal	//'mɔ:dəl//	Used as an adjective.	Latin	Relating to or expressing modality (e.g., possibility, necessity); relating to a mode in music or grammar.
Monarchy	//'mɒnərki//	Used as a noun.	Greek	A form of government with a monarch at the head.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Monopsony	//mə'napsəni//	Used as a noun	Greek	A market situation in which there is only one buyer.
Morse	//mɔrs//	Used as a proper noun	English	A surname; a system of communication using dots and dashes.
Mount	//maʊnt//	Verb	Old French	To climb up or ascend.
Mugwump	//'mʌg,wʌmp//	Noun	Algonquian	A person who remains aloof or independent, especially from party politics.
Mural	//'mjʊrəl//	Noun	Latin	A painting or other work of art executed directly on a wall.
Myrmecology	//,mɜ:rmɪ'kɒlədʒi//	Used as a noun.	Greek.	The scientific study of ants.
Nahcolite	//'nɑ:kələɪt//	Used as a noun.	English (from chemical formula NaHCO ₃ and Greek lithos).	A naturally occurring mineral form of sodium bicarbonate (baking soda).
Natty	//'næti//	adjective	English	Smart and fashionable in dress or appearance.
Needless	//'niðləs//	adjective	English	Unnecessary because it is avoidable.
Newborn	//'nu,bɔrn//	adjective	English	Recently born.
Nightshade	//'naɪtʃeɪd//	Noun	Old English	A plant with dark berries, some species of which are poisonous, belonging to the genus Solanum.
Nomographer	//'nɒs'magrəfər//	Noun	Greek	A person who creates nomograms, which are graphical calculating devices.
Nonmetallic	//,nɒnmɪ'tælɪk//	Adjective	English	Not having the properties of a metal; not metallic.
Norseller	//'nɔ:seɪlər//	Noun	English	Someone who sells goods originating from the North (less common word).
Novillero	//,nɒvɪ'ljɛrɒs//	Noun	Spanish	A novice bullfighter.
Nyala	//nɪ'ɑ:lə//	Noun	Zulu	A spiral-horned antelope native to southeastern Africa.
Obstinacy	//'ɒbstɪnəsi//	noun	Latin	The quality or state of being obstinate; stubbornness.
Ochre	//'ɒkər//	noun, adjective	Greek (via Latin and Old French)	A natural yellow, orange, or brown pigment consisting of hydrated iron oxide.
Offer	//'ɔfər, 'ɒfər//	verb, noun	Latin (via Old French)	To present or propose (something) for acceptance or rejection; a proposal.
Oligopsony	//,ɑ:lɪ'gɑ:psəni//	noun	Greek	A market form in which the number of buyers is small, while the number of sellers can be large.
Operable	//'ɒprəbəl//	adjective	Latin	Able to be used; able to be treated by surgery.
Opt	//ɒpt//	verb	Latin	To make a choice from a range of possibilities.
Orbit	//'ɔ:rbɪt//	noun	Latin	The curved path, usually elliptical, described by a celestial body or spacecraft around a star, planet, or moon.
Originator	//ə'ɪrdʒə,neɪtər//	noun	Latin	A person who creates or initiates something.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Oscitancy	//ˈɑːsəˌtænsi//	noun	Latin	The act of yawning; drowsiness or idleness.
Otology	//ˌoʊtiˈɒlədʒi//	noun	Greek	The study of diseases of the ear.
Outgrow	//ˌaʊtˈɡroʊ//	verb	English	To grow too big for.
Outsmart	//ˌaʊtˈsmɑːrt//	verb	English	To defeat or get the better of (someone) by being more clever.
Overgrow	//ˌoʊvərˈɡroʊ//	verb	Old English	To grow over, so as to cover completely.
Overshoe	//ˈoʊvərʃuː//	noun	English	A protective shoe worn over a normal shoe.
Overvoltage	// ˌoʊvərˈvoʊltɪdʒ//	noun	English	A voltage that is higher than the specified or safe limit.
Oxymoronic	//ˌɑːksɪˌmɔːrɪˈnɪk//	adjective	Greek	Of the nature of an oxymoron; contradictory.
Paduan	//ˈpædʒuən//	Adjective	Latin (Patavium, ancient name of Padua)	Of or relating to the city of Padua in Italy.
Palpitant	//ˈpælpɪtənt//	Adjective	Latin	Trembling, throbbing, or palpitating.
Panoramic	//ˌpænəˈræmɪk//	Adjective	Greek (from panorama)	Relating to or offering a wide and unobstructed view of an extensive area.
Papoose	//pæˈpuːs//	Noun	Algonquin	A North American Indian baby or young child.
Parentage	//ˈpɛrəntɪdʒ//	Noun	Old French (from parent)	The origin or descent of a person from their parents.
Parse	//pɑːrs//	verb	Latin	To analyze (a sentence or string) into its constituent parts and their grammatical roles; to analyze data according to a set of rules.
Passe	//pæˈseɪ//	adjective	French	No longer fashionable; out of date.
Patio	//ˈpætiəʊ//	noun	Spanish	A paved outdoor area adjoining a house.
Peace	//piːs//	noun	Old French	Freedom from disturbance; tranquility.
Pelmatogram	// ˌpɛlˈmætəgræm//	Noun	Greek	A footprint or footprint impression, especially for forensic analysis.
Pennyroyal	//ˌpɛniˈrɔɪəl//	Noun	Old French	A fragrant mint plant, traditionally used as an insect repellent and in herbal medicine.
Perchance	//ˌpɜːtʃæns//	Adverb	Old French	By chance; perhaps.
Pericarp	//ˈpɛrɪˌkɑːrp//	Noun	Greek	The part of a fruit formed from the wall of the ripened ovary.
Permillage	//pɜːrˈmɪlɪdʒ//	Noun	Latin	A proportion per thousand.
Perstringe	//pɜːrˈstrɪndʒ//	Verb	Latin	To bind tightly or constrict.
Pfeffernuss	//ˈfɛfərˌnʊs//	Noun	German	A small, hard, spicy cookie, typically made during the Christmas season.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Phone	//foun//	often used as a noun and verb	Greek	A device for transmitting sounds over a distance, or to make a call using one.
Phyllotaxy	//'fɪləʊ,tæksi//	noun	Greek	The arrangement of leaves on a plant stem.
Piece	//pis//	often used as a noun and verb	Old French	A portion of an object or material, or to join parts together.
Pinacotheca	//,pɪnəkə'θi:kə//	Noun	Greek	An art gallery, especially one for paintings.
Piton	//'pi:tɑ:n//	Noun	French	A metal spike driven into a crack in rock or ice to support a rope.
Plainspoken	//'pleɪn,spoukən/ /	(adjective)	English (plain + spoken)	Speaking or expressed in a clear, direct, and often blunt way.
Plash	//plæʃ//	(verb/noun)	Middle English (plashen, from Old French plasser)	To splash or dabble in water; a splash or a pool of water.
Pleiotropic	//,plaiə'trɑ:pɪk//	(adjective)	Greek (pleion 'more' + tropos 'turn, direction')	(Of a single gene) having multiple effects on an organism's phenotype.
Pneumonic	//nu:'mɑ:nɪk//	adjective	Greek	Relating to or affected with pneumonia.
Polarimeter	//,pəʊlə'rɪmɪtər//	noun	Greek	An optical instrument for measuring the rotation of plane-polarized light.
Pomological	//,poumə'lɑ:dʒɪkl //	Adjective	English	Relating to the science of fruit growing.
Posit	//'pɑzɪt//	Verb	Latin	Assume as a fact; put forward as a basis of argument.
Potamology	//,pətə'mælədʒi//	Noun	Greek	The scientific study of rivers.
Prawn	//prɔ:n//	Noun	Unknown	A marine crustacean, similar to a large shrimp, often eaten as food.
Preemptory	//pri:'emptərɪ//	Adjective	From preempt	Serving to preempt; preemptive; sometimes used as a rare variant of preemptory.
Prevalence	//'prɛvələns//	(noun) The fact of being widespread or common.	Latin	The fact or condition of being common or widespread.
Prior	//'praɪər//	adjective/noun	Latin	Existing or coming before in time, order, or importance; also, a monastic superior.
Profession	//prə'feʃən//	noun	Latin	A paid occupation, especially one that involves prolonged training and a formal qualification.
Prosateur	//,prɔzə'tɜ:r//	noun	French	a writer of prose.
Provenience	//prə'vi:niəns//	Noun	Latin	Origin or source.
Psychalgia	//saɪ'kældʒiə//	Noun	Greek	Pain of mental or emotional origin.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Purse	//pɜ:rs//	noun, verb	Old English (via Latin)	A small bag used for carrying money or personal items.
Pyrite	//'paɪraɪt//	noun	Greek	A common iron sulfide mineral, often called fool's gold.
Quadric	//'kwɑ:drɪk//	noun	Latin	A surface or curve defined by a second-degree equation.
Quaffable	//'kwɑ:fəbəl//	adjective	English	Easy and pleasant to drink.
Quantizer	//'kwɑ:ntaɪzər//	Used as a noun	From quantize + -er	A device or algorithm that performs quantization.
Quayage	//'ki:ɪdʒ/, /'kwɛɪɪdʒ//	The port charges a high quayage fee. (noun)	Old French (quaiage)	A fee or toll for using a quay; the total length of quays in a port.
Quest	//kwɛst//	The knights embarked on a dangerous quest. (noun) They will quest for hidden treasure. (verb)	Old French (queste 'search, inquiry')	A long or arduous search for something; to search for or seek.
Quin	//kwɪn//	Noun	Greek	A common informal shortening for quinine.
Quint	//kwɪnt//	Noun	Latin	A group of five.
Quite	//kwɑɪt//	Adverb	Old French	To the utmost or most absolute extent; entirely.
Quotative	//'kwɒtətɪv//	Adjective	English	Relating to or introducing a quotation.
Raconteuse	//,rækən'tɜ:z//	Noun	French	A female raconteur.
Rafter	//'ræftər//	Noun	Old English	One of several main beams supporting a roof.
Ramp	//ræmp//	Noun	Old French	A sloping surface joining two different levels.
Raptorial	//ræptə'ɔ:riəl//	Adjective	Latin	Archaic term for raptorial, adapted for seizing prey.
Raven	//'reɪvən//	Noun	Old English	A large, heavily built crow with glossy black plumage and a deep croaking call.
Reagent	//ri'eɪdʒənt//	Noun	English (from re- + agent)	A substance or mixture for use in chemical reactions.
Rebut	//rɪ'bʌt//	Verb	Old French	Claim or prove that (evidence or an accusation) is false.
Rectangular	//'rɛk'tæŋgjələr//	Adjective	English	Having the form of a rectangle.
Refill	//,ri:'fɪl//	Verb	English (re- + fill)	To fill again.
Refutable	//rɪ'fju:təbəl//	Adjective	Latin	Capable of being refuted or disproved.
Reign	//reɪn//	Noun	Old French	The period during which a sovereign rules.
Remittance	//rɪ'mɪtəns//	Noun	Latin	A sum of money sent, especially as a payment for goods or services.
Reorganize	//ri:'ɔ:gə,naɪz//	Verb	English	To organize again or in a different way.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Reptilian	//rɛp'tɪliən//	Adjective	English	Resembling or characteristic of a reptile.
Resilience	//rɪ'zɪliəns//	noun	Latin	The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness.
Restorative	//rɪ'stɔrətɪv//	adjective, noun	Latin (via Old French)	Having the ability to restore health, strength, or a feeling of well-being; a restorative substance or measure.
Retrace	//,ri:'treɪs//	verb	French	To go back over (a path, course, or steps) again.
Reversal	//rɪ'vɜ:rsəl//	noun	English	A change to an opposite direction, course, or position.
Rhagadiform	//,rægə'dɪfɔrm//	Adjective	Greek	Fissured or chapped.
Rhinocopy	//raɪ'nɒskəpi//	Noun	Greek	Examination of the nasal passages.
Rifamycin	//,rɪfə'maɪsɪn//	Noun	Italian/Chemical compound name	Any of a group of antibiotics that inhibit bacterial RNA synthesis.
Ripsnorter	//'rɪp,snɔrtər//	Noun	American English	Something outstandingly good, strong, or energetic.
Roast	//roust//	Verb or Noun	Old French	To cook food with dry heat, typically in an oven or over a fire; a piece of meat cooked by roasting.
Roquefort	//'rouk,fɔ:rt//	Noun	French	A strong, tangy blue cheese from France.
Rouge	//ruʒ//	Noun or Verb	French	A red cosmetic applied to the cheeks, or to apply such a cosmetic.
Route	//rut//	Noun or Verb	Old French	A way or course taken to get from one place to another; to send by a specific course.
Rudderless	//'rʌdər,lɛs//	Adjective	English	Without a rudder; lacking direction or control.
Rupestrian	//ru:'pestriən//	Adjective	Latin	Growing or living among rocks.
Sacciform	//'sæsɪ,fɔ:rm//	Adjective	Latin	Shaped like a sac or pouch.
Salaid	//sæ'leɪd//	Noun	Arabic	A type of Arabian gazelle.
Salvia	//'sælvɪə//	Noun	Latin	A genus of plants in the mint family, including sage.
Sanitarian	//,sæni'tɛəriən//	Noun	Latin	A person specializing in public hygiene and preventive medicine.
Sateen	//sæ'ti:n//	Noun	French	A cotton fabric with a glossy surface, resembling satin.
Savvy	//'sævi//	Noun	Spanish	Practical knowledge or shrewdness; well-informed and perceptive.
Scarifier	//'skærə,faiər//	Noun	English	A tool or machine used to scarify.
Schalstein	//'ʃɑ:lftaɪn//	Noun	German	A type of volcanic rock.
Scion	//'saɪən//	Noun	Old French	A descendant of a notable family; a shoot or twig of a plant.
Scrap	//skræp//	Noun	Old Norse	A small piece or amount of something.
Scrutineer	//,skru:tə'nɪr//	Noun	Latin	A person who scrutinizes votes.
Seamstress	//si:mstɪs//	Used as a noun.	Old English	A woman who sews, especially for a living.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Seguidilla	//,seɪgə'di:jə//	noun	Spanish	A Spanish dance, or the music for it, characterized by a rapid triple meter.
Semite	//'semait//	noun	Hebrew	A member of any of the peoples who speak or spoke a Semitic language, including in antiquity the Assyrians, Arameans, Phoenicians, and Hebrews.
Sensory	//'sensəri//	adjective	Latin	Relating to sensation or the physical senses.
Serigraphy	//sɪ'ɪgrəfi//	noun	Latin/Greek (via English)	The art or process of making silk-screen prints.
Seven	//'sevən//	numeral	Old English	One more than six; the number 7.
Shaganappi	//'ʃægə'næpi//	noun	Cree (via Canadian English)	A kind of coarse leather thong, typically made from rawhide, used by indigenous peoples of North America.
Sharp	//ʃɑ:rp//	Adjective	Old English	Having a thin cutting edge or a fine point.
Sheet	//ʃi:t//	Noun	Old English	A broad, flat, thin piece of material.
Shiny	//'ʃaɪni//	Adjective	Old English	Reflecting light; gleaming.
Shout	//ʃaʊt//	Verb/Noun	Old Norse	To utter a loud cry or call.
Sidle	//'saɪd//	Verb	English	To walk in a furtive or unobtrusive way, especially sideways or with one's body inclined.
Similarity	//,sɪmə'lærəti//	Noun	Latin	The state or quality of being similar.
Singularize	//'sɪŋgjələ,raɪz//	Verb	English	To make single or distinct.
Sizable	//'saɪzəbəl//	adjective	English	fairly large.
Skiametry	//skɑ:'æmɪtri//	noun	Greek	the measurement of shadows, especially in ophthalmology to determine refractive errors.
Slacken	//'slækən//	verb	English	to make or become less active, intense, or quick.
Sleeveless	//'sli:vls//	Adjective	English (from 'sleeve' + '-less')	Without sleeves.
Slovenian	//slə'vi:niən//	Adjective	English (from 'Slovenia')	Relating to Slovenia, its people, or its language.
Smile	//smaɪl//	Verb	Middle English (smilen, probably from Old Norse 'smíra' 'to smirk')	Form one's features into a pleased, kind, or amused expression.
Snappish	//'snæpɪʃ//	Adjective	English	Irritable and inclined to bite or speak sharply.
Snorkel	//'snɔ:rkəl//	Noun, Verb	German	A tube for breathing while swimming underwater.
Socialism	//'səʊʃəlɪzəm//	Noun	French	A political and economic theory of social organization.
Solid	//'sɔ:lɪd//	Adjective, Noun	Latin	Firm and stable in shape; not liquid or gaseous; a substance that is not liquid or gaseous.
Somnolence	//'sɔ:mnələns//	Noun	Latin	The state of being drowsy or sleepy.
Sou	//su://	Noun	French	A former French coin of low value.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Space	//speɪs//	Noun, Verb	Old French	A continuous area or expanse which is free, available, or unoccupied; to place at intervals.
Spatiality	//speɪʃi'æləti//	Noun	Latin	The quality or condition of being spatial.
Specific	//spɪ'sɪfɪk//	Adjective	Latin	Clearly defined or identified.
Spherical	//'sfɜːrɪkəl//	Adjective	Greek	Having the form of a sphere; round.
Spinnaker	//'spɪnəkər//	Noun	English	A large, triangular sail used for sailing with the wind.
Split	//splɪt//	Verb	Dutch/Germanic	To break or cause to break forcibly into separate parts.
Sportswear	//'sɒrts,wɛər//	Noun	English (from sport + wear)	Clothes designed for wearing while playing sports.
Spue	//spyu//	Verb	Latin (from spuere to spit)	To vomit (archaic or literary).
Stadimeter	//stə'dɪmɪtər//	Noun	Greek	An instrument for measuring distance using the apparent size of an object of known height.
Stalk	//'stɔːk//	Noun	Old English	The main stem of a plant.
Starlet	//'stɑːrlɪt//	Noun	English	A young, aspiring actress.
Stave	//steɪv//	noun, verb	Middle English	One of the wooden laths forming the side of a barrel; to ward off or break.
Stepbrother	//'step,bɾʌðər//	noun	Old English	The son of one's stepmother or stepfather.
Stilt	//stɪlt//	noun, verb	Middle English	Either of a pair of poles with footrests for walking raised above the ground; to raise on stilts.
Stook	//stʊk//	Noun	Old English	A group of sheaves of grain placed upright in a field to dry.
Story	//'stɔːri//	Noun	Old French	An account of imaginary or real people and events told for entertainment.
Stray	//streɪ//	Verb	Old French	Wander from the right path or desired course.
Strop	//stɹɒp//	Noun or Verb	Dutch	A strip of leather or other material, used for sharpening razors; to sharpen on a strop.
Subfebrile	//sʌb'feɪbrəl//	adjective	Latin	Having a slightly elevated body temperature, not quite feverish.
Subsocial	//sʌb'soʊʃəl//	adjective	English	Having some, but not all, of the characteristics of a truly social species.
Successive	//sək'sɛsɪv//	adjective	Latin	Following one another or one after another.
Suitor	//'suːtər//	noun	Old French	A man who pursues a relationship with a woman, with a view to marriage.
Superpose	//,suːpər'pəʊz//	verb	English (from super- + pose, ultimately Latin)	To place something over something else so that it forms an overlay.
Suspension	// /sə'spɛnʃən//	Noun	Latin	The act of suspending or the state of being suspended.
Swathe	// /sweɪð//	Verb	Old English	Wrap in several layers of fabric.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Swink	// /swɪŋk//	Verb	Old English	To toil or labor.
Swung	// /swʌŋ//	Verb	Old English	Moved back and forth or side to side while suspended or on an axis.
Synergize	// /ˈsɪnərdʒaɪz//	Verb	Greek	To combine or work together to produce a greater effect.
Tablature	// /ˈtæbləˌtʃʊər//	Noun	Latin	A form of musical notation indicating instrumental fingering.
Tagliarini	// /ˌtæljəˈriːni//	Noun	Italian	A type of pasta similar to tagliatelle, but usually thinner.
Tannic	// ˈtænɪk//	Adjective	French	Relating to or derived from tannin; having an astringent taste.
Tarry	// ˈtæri//	Verb	Middle English	To stay longer than intended; to delay departing.
Taxidermist	// ˈtæksɪdʒrɪmɪst//	Noun	Greek	A person who practices taxidermy.
Telegraphic	// ˌteləˈɡræfɪk//	Adjective	Greek	Relating to or transmitted by telegraph; concise.
Tellurian	// ˈtelʊəriən//	adjective	Latin	Of or relating to the earth; earthly.
Tentiform	// ˈtɛntɪˌfɔːrm//	adjective	Latin	Having the shape of a tent.
Terpsichore	// ˈtɜːrpsɪkəri//	noun	Greek	The Muse of dance and choral song in Greek mythology.
Tetralogy	// ˈtɛːtrəˌlədʒi//	Noun	Greek	A group of four related literary or operatic works.
Their	// ðeɪ//	Possessive Determiner	Old Norse	Belonging to or associated with the people or things previously mentioned.
Therophyte	// ˈθɪərəˌfaɪt//	noun	Greek	An annual plant that completes its life cycle and dies within a single growing season.
Thixotropy	// ˈθɪksəʊˌtrɒpi//	noun	Greek	The property of certain gels or fluids that are viscous under normal conditions but flow when agitated.
Throe	// θruː//	Noun	Old English	A strong, convulsive spasm of pain.
Tiger	// ˈtɪɡər//	Noun	Greek	A very large solitary cat with a yellow-brown coat striped with black.
Tirralirra	// ˌtɪrəlɪˈrɪə//	Interjection	English	An onomatopoeic word used to represent the sound of a bird or a musical note.
Today	// ˈtəːdeɪ//	Adverb	Old English	On or during this present day.
Tonometry	// ˈtəʊˌnɑːmɪtri//	Noun	Greek	The measurement of tension or pressure, especially intraocular pressure.
Tormentil	// ˈtɔːməntɪl//	Noun	Latin (via Old French)	A plant of the rose family, with small yellow flowers and a root formerly used in medicine.
Touchstone	// ˈtʌtʃˌstəʊn//	Noun	English	A black siliceous stone used to test the purity of gold or silver.
Tract	// ˈtrækt//	noun	Latin	An area of land or water.
Transceiver	// ˈtrænsɪˌvɜːr//	noun	English	A device that can both transmit and receive communications.
Trattoria	// /ˌtrɑːtəˈriːə//	(Noun)	Italian	An Italian restaurant, typically less formal than a ristorante.
Tress	// ˈtres//	(Noun)	Old French	A long lock of a woman's hair.
Trick	// ˈtrɪk//	Noun	Old French	A cunning or skillful act designed to deceive or amuse.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Tristful	/'trɪstfəl//	Adjective	Old English/French	Sad; mournful.
Trout	//traʊt//	Noun	Old English	A common freshwater fish related to salmon.
Tuber	//'tu:bər//	Noun	Latin	A thickened underground part of a stem or rhizome, e.g., a potato.
Tundra	//'tʌndrə//	Noun	Russian	A vast, flat, treeless Arctic region of Europe, Asia, and North America.
Turriculate	//tʌ'ɪkjʊleɪt//	Adjective	Latin	Having the form of a small tower.
Twirl	// /twɜ:rl/ //	Verb/Noun	English (origin uncertain)	To spin quickly and lightly around.
Ultralight	// /'ʌltrəlaɪt/ //	Adjective/Noun	English (from ultra + light)	Extremely light in weight.
Unavailable	//,ʌnə'veɪləbəl//	Adjective	English	Not able to be used or obtained.
Undefinable	//,ʌndɪ'faɪnəbəl//	Adjective	English (from un- + definable)	Not able to be defined or described.
Underlie	//,ʌndər'laɪ//	Verb	Old English (underlicgan)	To be the basis or foundation of (a theory, action, etc.); to lie beneath.
Undertaken	//,ʌndər'teɪkən//	Verb	Old English (underniman)	Having taken on or begun (a task or responsibility).
Unfix	//ʌn'fɪks//	Verb	English	To undo or detach something fixed.
Univalent	//ju:'nɪvələnt//	Adjective	Latin (unus + valere)	Having a valence of one.
Unrealistic	//,ʌnrɪə'lɪstɪk//	Adjective	English	Not depicting things as they truly are; impractical or fanciful.
Upholsterer	//ʌp'houlstərər//	Noun	English (from upholster + -er)	A person whose trade is providing furniture with upholstery.
Usability	//ju:zə'bɪləti//	noun	English (from usable)	The ease with which a product or system can be used by specific users to achieve specific goals.
Vacillatory	//'væəsə,leɪtəri//	adjective	English (from vacillate)	Characterized by vacillation.
Vanaspati	//və'næspəti//	noun	Sanskrit	A type of hydrogenated vegetable oil, especially used in South Asia.
Vascularity	//,væskjə'lærəti//	noun	Latin	The state or degree of being vascular.
Vendible	//'vɛndɪbəl//	Adjective	Latin (via Old French)	Capable of being sold; marketable.
Verge	//vɜ:rdʒ//	Noun	Old French (from Latin)	An edge or border; also, to approach or be on the brink of.
Verticalize	//'vɜ:rtɪkə,ləɪz//	Verb	English (from vertical)	To make vertical; to align vertically.
Vicarage	//'vɪkərɪdʒ//	Noun	Old French	The house of a vicar.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Villein	/'vɪlɪn//	Noun	Old French	(historical) A feudal tenant entirely subject to a lord but otherwise free.
Virology	//vɪr'ɒ:lədʒi//	Used as a noun.	Latin	The scientific study of viruses and the diseases they cause.
Visuality	//vɪʒu'æltɪ//	Used as a noun.	Latin	The quality or state of being visual.
Vocalize	//'vəʊkə,ləɪz//	Verb	English	To make vocal sounds or utter with the voice.
Vorticity	//vɔr'tɪsəti//	Noun	English	The rotational component of the velocity of a fluid.
Waive	//weɪv//	Verb	Old Northern French	To refrain from insisting on or using a right or claim.
Water	//'wɔtə//	Noun	Old English	A colorless, transparent, odorless liquid that forms the seas, lakes, rivers, and rain.
Wedge	//wɛdʒ//	Noun	Old English	A piece of wood, metal, or some other material having one thick end and one pointed end.
Wheat	//wi:t//	Noun	Old English	A cereal grain that is the most important staple food crop in many parts of the world.
Whiff	//wɪf//	Noun	Onomatopoeic	A slight smell of something.
Whorl	//wɔrl//	Noun	English (perhaps from dialectal 'whirl')	A circular arrangement of leaves, petals, or branches.
Winch	//wɪntʃ//	Noun, Verb	Old English	A hauling or lifting device consisting of a rope, cable, or chain winding around a horizontal rotating drum.
Witty	//wɪti//	Adjective	English	Showing or characterized by quick and inventive verbal humor.
Woodwind	//wʊd,wɪnd//	Noun	English	A family of musical instruments including flutes and clarinets.
Worsen	//wɜrsən//	Verb	English	To make or become worse.
Wrung	//rʌŋ//	Verb	Old English	Twisted and compressed (something) to extract liquid.
Xenogeny	//zɪ'nɒdʒəni//	Noun	Greek	The production of offspring differing from the parent, or origin from a foreign substance.
Xerophytic	//zɪərə'fɪtɪk//	Adjective	Greek (xēros + phyton)	Relating to or characteristic of xerophytes.
Xylophonist	//zɪlə'fəʊnɪst//	Noun	Greek (xylon + phōnē)	A person who plays the xylophone.
Yardman	//jɑ:rdmæn//	Noun	English (from yard + man)	A person who works in a yard, such as a railway yard or a lumber yard.
Yearn	//jɜ:rn//	Verb	Old English	To have an intense feeling of longing for something.
Yogurt	//'jəʊgərt//	Noun	Turkish	A semi-liquid food made from fermented milk.
Yucca	//'ju:kə//	Noun	Taíno	A plant of the agave family with stiff, sword-like leaves and a tall stalk of white flowers.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Zebec	//zi:bɛk//	Noun	French	A small, three-masted Mediterranean sailing vessel.
Zesty	//zɛsti//	Adjective	English	Full of zest; lively and pungent or flavorful.
Zitherist	//zɪðərɪst//	Noun	German + Greek + English	A person who plays the zither.
Zootaxonomy	//zʊʊtæk'sɑ:n əmi//	noun	Greek	The scientific classification of animals.