SpellingKids — Level 7 Word List

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Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Abstain	//æbˈsteɪn//	Verb	Latin (via Old French)	To restrain oneself from doing or enjoying something.
Accountable	//əˈkaʊntəbəl//	adjective	Old French	Required or expected to justify actions or decisions.
Acquit	//əˈkwɪt//	verb	Old French	To free (someone) from a criminal charge by a verdict of not guilty.
Adduce	//əˈduːs//	Verb	Latin	To cite as evidence.
Admissive	//ədˈmɪsɪv//	Adjective	Latin	Granting admission.
Affidavit	//ˌæfɪˈdeɪvɪt//	Noun	Medieval Latin	A written statement confirmed by oath or affirmation, for use as evidence in court.
Agitate	//ˈædʒɪˌteɪt//	Verb	Latin	To make someone troubled or nervous.
Allegorical	//ˌælɪˈɡɔːrɪkəl//	Adjective	Greek	Symbolic; relating to or containing an allegory.
Altitude	//ˈæltɪˌtud//	Noun	Latin	The height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level.
Ameliorate	//əˈmiljəˌreɪt//	Verb	Latin	To make something bad or unsatisfactory better.
Analogy	//əˈnælɪdʒi//	Noun	Greek	A comparison between two things, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification.
Annotate	//ˈænəˌteɪt//	Verb	Latin	To add notes to (a text or diagram) giving explanation or comment.
Anthography	//ænˈθɑːɡrəfi//	Noun	Greek	A descriptive work on flowers.
Antiseptic	//ˌæntɪˈsɛptɪk//	Noun	Greek	A substance that prevents the growth of disease-causing microorganisms.
Appeasable	//əˈpiːzəbəl//	Adjective	Old French	Capable of being appeased or pacified.
Appreciate	//əˈpriːʃieɪt//	Verb	Latin	To recognize the full worth of; to be grateful for.
Arabesque	//ˌærəˈbɛsk//	Noun, Adjective	French	An ornamental design consisting of intertwined flowing lines, originally found in Islamic art.
Archive	//ˈɑːrkaɪv//	Noun, Verb	Greek	A collection of historical documents or records providing information about a place, institution, or group of people.
Assist	//əˈsɪst//	Verb	Latin (via Old French)	To help or aid someone or something.
Atmospheric	//ˌætməˈsfɛrɪk//	Adjective	Greek	Of or relating to the atmosphere of the earth or an astronomical body.
Author	//ˈɔːθər//	Noun	Latin	A writer of a book, article, or report.
Avuncular	//əˈvʌŋkjələr//	Adjective	Latin	Relating to an uncle; kind and friendly toward a younger person.

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Bailiwick	//ˈbeɪlɪˌwɪk//	Noun	Old French/Old English	The district or jurisdiction of a bailiff, or a person's area of skill or authority.
Balustrade	//ˌbæləˈstreɪd//	Noun	Italian	A railing supported by balusters, especially one forming an ornamental parapet to a balcony, bridge, or terrace.
Barometer	//bəˈrɒmɪtər//	Noun	Greek	An instrument measuring atmospheric pressure, used especially in forecasting the weather and determining altitude.
Basirostral	//ˌbeɪsiˈrɑːstrəl//	Adjective	Latin	Relating to the base of the beak or rostrum.
Beatific	//ˌbiːəˈtɪfɪk//	Adjective	Latin	Displaying great happiness and calmness.
Beetle	//ˈbitl//	Noun	Old English	An insect with two pairs of wings, the front pair hardened into wing cases.
Beneficiate	//bɛˈnɛfɪˌʃieɪt//	Verb	Latin	To treat (ore) to improve its quality or separate its valuable constituents.
Bicameral	//baɪˈkæmərəl//	Adjective	Latin (bi- + camera 'chamber')	(Of a legislative body) having two chambers.
Biorhythm	//ˈbaɪoʊˌrɪðəm//	Noun	Greek	Any of several supposed cycles in physiological or intellectual activity.
Blackboard	//ˈblækbɔːrd//	Noun	English	A large board with a smooth, dark surface, used for writing with chalk.
Bodega	//boʊˈdeɪgə//	noun	Spanish	A small grocery store, especially in a Hispanic neighborhood.
Boutique	// /buːˈtiːk//	Noun	French	A small store that sells fashionable clothes or accessories.
Brainstorm	// /ˈbreɪnstɔːrm//	Verb	English (from brain + storm)	To produce an idea or way of solving a problem by holding a spontaneous group discussion.
Broccoli	//ˈbrɑːkəli//	Noun	Italian	A vegetable of the cabbage family, with dense heads of small green florets.
Burdensome	//ˈbɜːrdənsəm//	Adjective	Old English	Difficult to carry or endure; imposing a heavy responsibility or obligation.
Cabaletta	//kæbəˈlɛtə//	Noun	Italian	A fast, brilliant, and short operatic aria, usually with a repetitive rhythm.
Calculiform	//kælˈkjuːlɪfɔːrm//	Adjective	Latin	Shaped like a pebble.
Camoufleur	//ˌkæməˈflɜːr//	Noun	French	A person who applies camouflage.
Canister	//ˈkænɪstər//	Noun	Latin	A metal box or container, typically cylindrical, with a lid.
Capitalist	//ˈkæpɪtəlɪst//	Noun	English	A person who supports or practices capitalism.
Cariogenic	//ˌkɛriəˈdʒɛnɪk//	Adjective	Latin/Greek	Tending to produce tooth decay.
Castle	//ˈkæsəl//	noun	Latin	A large fortified building or set of buildings.
Cavalletti	//ˌkævəˈlɛti//	noun	Italian	Low obstacles, typically wooden poles, used in equestrian training.
Centenary	//ˈsɛntəˌnɛri//	noun	Latin	A hundredth anniversary.

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Chagrin	//ʃəˈɡrɪn//	noun	French	Distress or embarrassment at having failed or been humiliated.
Chanson	//ˈʃænsɒn//	Noun	French	A French song, typically a secular one.
Charitarian	//ˌtʃærɪˈtɛriən//	Noun or Adjective	English	A person dedicated to charitable work; relating to charity.
Cherish	//ˈtʃɛrɪʃ//	Verb	Old French	To protect and care for lovingly; to hold dear.
Chirognomy	//kaɪˈrɑɡnəmi//	This is a noun.	Greek	The study of the hand to discern character.
Chrome	//kroʊm//	Noun	Greek	A lustrous, hard metallic element, often used for plating.
Circuit	//ˈsɜrkɪt//	Noun	Latin	A path or route that forms a closed loop.
Classicist	//ˈklæsɪsɪst//	Noun	Latin	A person who studies classical antiquity.
Clinometer	//klaɪˈnɑːmɪtər//	Noun	Greek	An instrument for measuring angles of slope or inclination.
Coefficient	//ˌkoʊɪˈfɪʃənt//	Noun	Latin	A numerical or constant quantity placed before and multiplying the variable in an algebraic expression.
Coincidence	//koʊˈɪnsɪdəns//	noun	Latin	A remarkable concurrence of events or circumstances without apparent causal connection.
Colloid	//ˈkɑːlɔɪd//	noun	Greek	A homogeneous noncrystalline substance consisting of large molecules or ultramicroscopic particles of one substance dispersed through a second substance.
Combine	//kəmˈbaɪn//	Verb	Latin	To join or merge to form a single unit or substance.
Commune	//kəˈmjuːn//	Verb	Old French	To communicate intimately with or to a collective group of people living together.
Compeer	//kəmˈpɪr//	Noun	Old French	A person of equal rank or status; a peer.
Composure	//kəmˈpoʊʒər//	Noun	Old French	The state or feeling of being calm and in control of oneself.
Concerto	//kənˈtʃɜːrtoʊ//	Noun	Italian	A musical composition for a solo instrument or instruments accompanied by an orchestra.
Condescend	//ˌkɑːndɪˈsɛnd//	Verb	Latin	To show feelings of superiority; be patronizing.
Conflate	//kənˈfleɪt//	Verb	Latin	To combine two or more sets of information, text, ideas, etc., into one.
Conscience	//ˈkɑnʃəns//	Noun	Latin	An inner feeling or voice viewed as acting as a guide to the rightness or wrongness of one's behavior.
Constable	//ˈkɑnstəbəl//	Noun	Old French	A peace officer with limited policing authority.
Contest	//ˈkɑntɛst//	Noun	Latin	An event in which people compete for supremacy.
Contrast	//ˈkɑntræst//	Noun	Latin	The state of being strikingly different from something else.
Convey	//kənˈveɪ//	Verb	Old French	To transport or carry to a place.
Cordage	//ˈkɔːrdɪdʒ//	Noun	Old French	Cords or ropes collectively, especially on a ship.
Corona	//kəˈroʊnə//	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	//ˈkɔːrəˌskeɪt//	Verb	Latin	To flash or sparkle.
Cottage	//ˈkɒtɪdʒ//	Noun	Old French	A small, humble house, typically in the countryside.
Countryside	//ˈkʌntrisaɪd//	Noun	Old French	The land and scenery of a rural area.
Crackleware	//ˈkrækəlˌwɛər//	noun	English	Ceramic ware with a glaze that has a fine network of cracks.
Creedmore	//ˈkriːdmɔːr//	proper noun	English	A rifle or a rifle cartridge.
Croissant	//kwɑːˈsɑ̃//	Noun	French	A rich, flaky bread roll made in the shape of a crescent.
Cultivate	//ˈkʌltəˌveɪt//	Verb	Medieval Latin	To prepare and use (land) for crops or gardening; to foster or refine (a skill, interest, etc.).
Custard	//ˈkʌstərd//	Noun	Old French	A dessert or sauce made with milk, eggs, and sugar, and sometimes flour or cornstarch.
Cytoplasm	//ˈsaɪtəˌplæzəm//	Noun	Greek	The material within a living cell, excluding the nucleus.
Deactivate	//diːˈæktɪveɪt//	Verb	English (from de- + activate)	Make (something) inactive or no longer effective.
Decipher	//dɪˈsaɪfər//	Verb	French (from dé- + chiffre 'cipher')	Succeed in interpreting or understanding something written badly or in a difficult language.
Deepen	//ˈdipən//	Verb	English	To make or become deep or deeper.
Deficit	//ˈdɛfɪsɪt//	Noun	Latin	The amount by which something is too small.
Delitescent	//ˌdɛlɪˈtɛsənt//	Adjective	Latin	Lying hidden; latent.
Dental	//ˈdɛntəl//	adjective	Latin	Relating to the teeth or dentistry.
Descendible	//dɪˈsɛndəbəl//	adjective	Latin	Capable of being descended or passed down by inheritance.
Dessert	//dɪˈzɜːrt//	Used as a noun.	Old French (desservir)	The sweet course eaten at the end of a meal.
Devoir	//dɪˈvwɑːr//	Used as a noun.	Old French	A person's duty or responsibility.
Dichondra	//daɪˈkɑndrə//	Noun	Greek (di- + chondros)	A genus of creeping herbaceous plants with kidney-shaped leaves, often used as ground cover.
Digression	//daɪˈgrɛʃən//	Noun	Latin (digressio)	A temporary departure from the main subject in speech or writing.
Diplomat	//ˈdɪpləˌmæt//	noun	Greek	An official representing a country abroad.
Disbelieve	//ˌdɪsbɪˈliːv//	verb	English	To be unable to believe (something).
Discophile	//ˈdɪskəfaɪl//	Noun	Greek (via English formation)	A person who loves or collects phonograph records.
Disfavor	//dɪsˈfeɪvər//	Noun	Old French	Disapproval or dislike.
Disperse	//dɪˈspɜːrs//	Verb	Latin	To distribute or spread over a wide area.
Dissension	//dɪˈsɛnʃən//	Noun	Latin	Disagreement that leads to discord.
Distribute	//dɪˈstrɪbjut//	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	//ˈdɑsəl//	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.
Efficacity	//ˌɛfɪˈkæsɪti//	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	//ˌɑːmbuːˈʃʊər//	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	//ɪˈskɑːləp//	Noun	Old French	A scallop, especially a shell-shaped ornamental pattern.
Estimable	//ˈɛstɪməbəl//	Adjective	Latin	Worthy of great respect.
Etiolate	//ˈiːtiəˌleɪt//	Verb	French	To make pale and drawn out due to a lack of light.
Exaggerate	//ɪgˈzædʒəreɪt//	This is a verb.	From Latin.	Represent (something) as being larger, better, or worse than it really is.
Exemplify	//ɪgˈzɛmplɪfaɪ//	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	//fækˈtoʊtəm//	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 (fallāḥ)	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	//ˈflɛkʃən//	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	//ˈfoʊlɪɪdʒ//	noun	Old French	The leaves of a plant or tree collectively.
Forefather	//ˈfɔrˌfɑðər//	Noun	Old English	An ancestor.
Forfeiture	//ˈfɔrfɪtʃər//	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	//ˈdʒɜrmɪˌneɪt//	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	//glɪtʃ//	noun	Yiddish	A sudden, usually temporary, malfunction or irregularity.
Gnatcatcher	//ˈnætˌkætʃər//	noun	Old English	A small insectivorous bird.
Gorgonzola	//ˌɡɔːrɡənˈzoʊlə//	Noun	Italian	A type of veined Italian blue cheese.
Grandomania	//ˌɡrændoʊˈmeɪniə//	Noun	English	An obsession or delusion of grandeur.
Gravimetric	//ˌɡrævɪˈmɛtrɪk//	Adjective	English	Relating to or involving the measurement of weight or density.
Ground	// /graʊnd//	Noun	Old English	The solid surface of the earth.

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Guffaw	//gəˈfɔː//	Noun, Verb	Scots	(Noun) A loud and hearty laugh; (Verb) To laugh loudly and heartily.
Gustatory	//ˈɡʌstətɔːri//	Adjective	Latin	Relating to the sense of taste.
Hacienda	//ˌhɑːsiˈɛndə//	Noun	Spanish	A large estate or plantation with a dwelling house, especially in Spanish-speaking regions.
Handicraft	//ˈhændɪˌkræft//	Noun	English	A particular skill of making decorative objects by hand.
Harpsichord	//ˈhɑːrpsɪˌkɔːrd//	Noun	Old French	A musical instrument like a piano but with strings plucked by quills.
Hebdomadal	//ˌhɛbdəˈmædəl//	Adjective	Greek	Occurring every seven days; weekly.
Hemisphere	//ˈhɛmɪˌsfɪr//	Noun	Greek	A half of a sphere.
Heptagonal	//hɛpˈtægənl//	Adjective	Greek	Having seven sides and seven angles.
Hexamethyl	//ˌhɛksəˈmɛθɪl//	Adjective	Greek	Containing six methyl groups.
Hippodrome	//ˈhɪpəˌdroʊm//	Noun	Greek	A stadium for horse racing or chariots in ancient Greece or Rome.
Hollerith	//ˈhɑlərɪθ//	proper noun	Named after Herman Hollerith, American inventor	Pertaining to a system of data processing using punched cards, invented by Herman Hollerith.
Horsehead	//ˈhɔrsˌhɛd//	Noun	English	A head of a horse, or something shaped like a horse's head.
Humaniora	//ˌhjuːˌmæniˈɔrə//	Noun	Latin	Humanities, especially in a broad or formal sense.
Hurrah	//hʊˈrɑː//	interjection	German	Used as a shout of joy or approval.
Hygroscope	//ˈhaɪɡrəˌskoʊp//	noun	Greek	An instrument that indicates changes in humidity.
Icelandic	//aɪsˈlændɪk//	Adjective or Noun	English	Relating to Iceland, its language, or its people.
Illegible	//ɪˈlɛdʒəbl//	Adjective	Latin	Not clear enough to be read.
Immersion	//ɪˈmɜrʒn//	Noun	Latin	The action of immersing someone or something in a liquid.
Impatience	//ɪmˈpeɪʃəns//	Noun	Latin via Old French	The state of being unable to wait calmly or tolerate delay.
Impluvium	//ɪmˈpluːviəm//	Noun	Latin	A shallow basin in the atrium of an ancient Roman house, to catch rainwater.
Inaudible	//ɪnˈɔːdəbəl//	Adjective	Latin (in- 'not' + audire 'to hear')	Unable to be heard.
Inclusive	//ɪnˈkluːsɪv//	Adjective	Latin (includere 'to shut in')	Including all the services or items normally expected or required.
Increasable	//ɪnˈkriːsəbəl//	Adjective	Old French (encreistre 'to increase')	Capable of being increased.
Indigo	//ˈɪndɪˌɡoʊ//	Noun	Greek/Spanish	A deep blue color, or a plant yielding a blue dye.
Inenarrable	//ˌɪnɪˈnærəbəl//	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	//ˈɪngrɛs//	Noun	Latin	The action of coming in or going in.
Innumerable	//ɪˈnuːmərəbəl//	Adjective	Latin	Too many to be counted.
Insensitive	//ɪnˈsɛnsɪtɪv//	Adjective	Latin	Showing or feeling no concern for others' feelings.
Inspiration	//ˌɪnspəˈreɪʃən//	Noun	Latin	The process of being mentally stimulated to do or feel something, especially to do something creative.
Integrity	//ɪnˈtɛgrəti//	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	//ˌɪrɪˈdusəbəl//	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	//ˈdʒɑki//	Noun	Scottish	A person who rides in horse races, especially as a profession.
Jonquil	//ˈdʒɑŋkwɪl//	Noun	French	A fragrant Narcissus with small, deep yellow flowers.
Juggle	//ˈdʒʌgl//	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	//ˈkiˌnoʊt//	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	//ˈnɑkəˌbaʊt//	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	//ˈliːdərˌʃɪp//	Noun	English	The action of leading a group of people or an organization.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Legislature	//ˈlɛdʒəˌsleɪtʃər//	Noun	Latin (legislatura)	A body of people with the power to make and change laws.
Leporiform	//ləˈpɔrɪˌfɔrm//	Adjective	Latin (lepus 'hare' + forma 'form')	Having the form or shape of a hare.
Leyden	//ˈlaɪdən//	Proper Noun	Dutch	A city in the Netherlands; often used in Leyden jar.
Lieutenancy	//luːˈtɛnənsi//	noun	French	The rank or office of a lieutenant.
Linden	//ˈlɪndən//	Noun	Old English	A deciduous tree with heart-shaped leaves and fragrant flowers.
Litharge	//ˈlɪθɑːrdʒ//	Noun	Greek	A yellow or reddish-yellow form of lead monoxide.
Loggerhead	//ˈlɔgərˌhɛd//	Noun	English	A large sea turtle; an obstinate person.
Lubricator	// /ˈluːbrɪˌkeɪtər//	Noun	Latin	A device that supplies lubricant.
Lutheran	//ˈluθərən//	Adjective	German	Of or relating to Martin Luther or the Protestant churches that bear his name.
Macron	//ˈmækrɑːn//	Noun	Greek	A diacritical mark (¯) placed over a vowel to indicate a long sound.
Maneuver	//məˈnuːvər//	Noun	Old French	A movement or series of moves requiring skill and care.
Mantle	//ˈmæntəl//	Noun	Old French	A loose sleeveless cloak or shawl.
Marine	//məˈriːn//	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	//ˈmeɪtrɪks//	Noun	Latin	An environment or material in which something develops, or a rectangular array of numbers.
Mechanical	//məˈkænɪkəl//	Adjective	Greek	Relating to or operated by a machine or machinery.
Megatherium	//ˌmɛgəˈθɪəriəm//	noun	Greek	A genus of extinct giant ground sloths, native to South America.
Menial	//ˈmiːniəl//	adjective, noun	Old French	(Adjective) (Of work) not requiring much skill and lacking prestige; (noun) a person doing such work.
Mesmerize	//ˈmɛz.məˌraɪz//	verb	German (Mesmer)	To hold the attention of (someone) to the exclusion of all else; enthrall.
Meteoroidal	//ˌmi.ti.əˈrɔɪ.dəl//	adjective	Greek (meteoron)	Relating to a meteoroid.
Micron	//ˈmaɪ.krɑn//	noun	Greek (mikros)	A unit of length equal to one millionth of a meter; a micrometer.
Militate	//ˈmɪlɪˌteɪt//	Verb	Latin	(Of a fact or circumstance) be a powerful factor in preventing or favoring something.
Miniature	//ˈmɪnɪəˌtʃʊər//	Adjective	Italian	Of a much smaller size than normal; tiny.
Mistral	//ˈmɪstrəl//	Noun	Occitan	A strong, cold, dry wind blowing across southern France to the Mediterranean Sea.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Module	//ˈmɑdʒuːl//	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	//ˈmɑnɪˌtɛri//	Used as an adjective.	Latin	Relating to money or currency.
Monostich	//ˈmɑnəˌstɪk//	Used as a noun	Greek	A poem or passage consisting of a single line.
Mortise	//ˈmɔrtɪs//	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	//muˈɛzɪn//	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	//ˈmɪriəd//	Used as a noun.	Greek.	A countless or extremely great number of people or things.
Nature	//ˈneɪtʃər//	noun	Latin	The phenomena of the physical world collectively, including plants, animals, the landscape, and other features and products of the earth.
Negligent	//ˈnɛglɪdʒənt//	adjective	Latin	Failing to take proper care in doing something.
Nibble	//ˈnɪbəl//	Verb	Middle English	To take small bites out of something.
Nociceptor	//ˌnoʊsɪˈsɛptər//	Noun	Latin	A sensory receptor that responds to pain.
Nonsense	//ˈnɑnsɛns//	Noun	English	Meaningless language, foolish behavior, or absurd ideas.
Notary	//ˈnoʊtəri//	Noun	Latin	A person authorized to perform certain legal formalities, especially to witness signatures.
Nowhere	//ˈnoʊˌwɛr//	Adverb	Old English	Not in or to any place; at no place.
Nullify	//ˈnʌləˌfaɪ//	Verb	Latin	To make legally null and void; to cancel out.
Obligatory	//əˈblɪgətɔːri//	Adjective	Latin	Required by a legal, moral, or other rule; compulsory.
Obsidian	//əbˈsɪdiən//	noun	Latin	A dark, glass-like volcanic rock formed from rapidly cooled lava.
Occidental	//ˌɑksɪˈdɛntəl//	adjective	Latin	Relating to the countries of the West.
Olefine	//ˈoʊləˌfiːn//	noun	French	An older term for alkene, a class of unsaturated hydrocarbons.
Onionskin	//ˈʌnjənˌskɪn//	noun	English	A very thin, translucent paper.
Opportune	//ˌpɒpərˈtuːn//	adjective	Latin	Well-chosen or happening at a particularly favorable time.
Orator	//ˈɔːrətər//	noun	Latin	A public speaker, especially one who is eloquent or skilled.
Oriole	//ˈɔːriˌoʊl//	noun	Latin	A type of colorful bird, typically with yellow and black plumage in males.
Outgrowth	//ˈaʊtˌgroʊθ//	noun	English	Something that grows out of something else, either literally or figuratively.
Overlook	// /ˌoʊvərˈlʊk//	verb, noun	English	To fail to notice or consider; to have a view from above.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Pacemaker	// /ˈpeɪsˌmeɪkər//	noun	English	An artificial device for stimulating the heart muscle; a person or animal that sets the pace in a race.
Palfrey	//ˈpɔlfri//	Noun	Old French (from Latin)	A saddle horse, especially one for a woman.
Pamphleteer	//ˌpæmflɪˈtɪr//	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	//ˈpærəˌpɛt//	Noun	Italian (parapetto)	A low protective wall along the edge of a roof, bridge, or balcony.
Parochial	//pəˈroʊkiəl//	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	//ˌpidoʊˈdɑntɪst//	noun	Greek	A dentist specializing in the care of children's teeth.
Pendeloque	// /pɛndəˈlɒk//	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	// /pɜːrknəˈsoʊm//	Noun	Greek	A cell structure or organelle.
Periscope	//ˈpɛrɪˌskoʊp//	Noun	Greek	An optical instrument for viewing objects that are above the level of direct sight.
Perplexity	//pərˈplɛksɪti//	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	//ˈfoʊtəˌgræf//	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	//ˈpɪlgrɪm//	Noun	Latin	A person who journeys to a sacred place for religious reasons.
Piscifauna	//ˌpɪsɪˈfɔːnə//	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	//ˌplætɪˈoʊpɪk//	(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	//ˈpoʊlɪʃ//	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	//pɔrˈtɛnd//	Verb	Latin	Be a sign or warning that (something momentous or calamitous) is likely to happen.
Possible	//ˈpɑsəbəl//	Adjective	Latin	Able to be done; within the power or capacity of someone or something.
Potato	//pəˈteɪtoʊ//	Noun	Spanish	A starchy plant tuber that is eaten as a vegetable.
Prairie	//ˈprɛəri//	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	//prɪˈdɑːmɪnənt//	Adjective	Medieval Latin	Present as the strongest or main element; having superiority in power, influence, or number.
Preoccupy	// /priːˈɑːkjəˌpaɪ//	(verb) To engross someone's attention completely.	Latin	To engross the attention of (someone) to the exclusion of other things.
Preserve	// /prɪˈzɜːrv//	(verb) To maintain (something) in its original or existing state.	Latin	To maintain (something) in its original or existing state.
Prevail	// /prɪˈveɪl//	(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	//prəˈfɪʃənt//	adjective	Latin	Competent or skilled in doing or using something.
Prolusory	// /ˈproʊljʊsəri//	adjective	Latin	introductory; preliminary.
Proponent	// /prəˈpoʊnənt//	noun	Latin	a person who advocates a theory, proposal, or program.
Prototype	//ˈproʊtəˌtaɪp//	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	//ˈpruːdənt//	Adjective	Latin	Acting with or showing care and thought for the future.
Pullet	//ˈpʊlɪt//	noun	Old French	A young hen, especially one less than a year old.
Puritan	//ˈpjʊrɪtən//	noun, adjective	English	A member of a group of English Protestants who sought to purify the Church of England.
Qawwali	//kəˈwɑːli//	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	//ˈkwɔːrtən//	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	//kwɑˈtɔːrz//	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	//ˈkwɪkɪst//	That was the quickest solution. (adjective)	Old English (superlative of quick)	Most quick; moving or happening at the greatest speed.
Quilton	//ˈkwɪltən//	Noun	English	A type of fabric that resembles a quilt.
Quipper	//ˈkwɪpər//	Noun	English	A person who makes witty remarks.
Quoniam	//ˈkwɒniəm//	Conjunction	Latin	Seeing that; since.
Raillery	//ˈreɪləri//	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	//rɪˈkænt//	Verb	Latin	Say that one no longer holds an opinion or belief, especially one considered heretical.
Recision	// /rɪˈsɪʒən//	Noun	Latin	The act of rescinding or annulling.
Rectangle	// /ˈrɛkˌtæŋgəl//	Noun	Latin via Old French	A plane figure with four straight sides and four right angles, especially one with unequal adjacent sides.
Redoubtable	// /rɪˈdaʊtəbəl//	Adjective	Old French	Formidable, especially as an opponent.
Refluence	//ˈrɛfluːəns//	Noun	Latin	A flowing back.
Regatta	//rɪˈgɑːtə//	Noun	Italian	A series of boat races.
Relate	//rɪˈleɪt//	Verb	Latin	To make or show a connection between.
Reliquary	//ˈrɛlɪkwɛri//	Noun	Latin	A container for holy relics.
Remote	//rɪˈmoʊt//	Adjective	Latin	Far away in space or time; distant.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Repeat	//rɪˈpiːt//	Verb	Latin	To say or do something again.
Reprise	//rɪˈpriːz//	Noun	French	A repeat performance or rendition of a piece.
Research	//rɪˈsɜrtʃ/, /ˈriːsɜrtʃ//	noun, verb	Old French	The systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources to establish facts and reach new conclusions.
Respect	//rɪˈspɛkt//	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	//ˈrɛtɪsənt//	adjective	Latin	Not revealing one's thoughts or feelings readily.
Reverential	//ˌrɛvəˈrɛnʃəl//	adjective	English	Of the nature of or characterized by reverence.
Rhenish	//ˈrɛnɪʃ//	Adjective	German	Relating to or characteristic of the River Rhine or the Rhineland.
Riband	//ˈrɪbənd//	Noun	Old French	A ribbon.
Ritardando	//ˌrɪtɑrˈdændoʊ//	Adverb or Adjective	Italian	Gradually becoming slower (a musical direction).
Romanesque	//ˌroʊməˈnɛsk//	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	//ˈrʌfˌʃɑd//	Adjective	English	Having horses shod with calks to prevent slipping; unfeelingly oppressive.
Rudimentary	//ˌruːdɪˈmɛntəri//	Adjective	Latin	Involving or limited to basic principles; undeveloped or primitive.
Safari	//səˈfɑːri//	Noun	Swahili (from Arabic)	An expedition to observe or hunt animals in their natural habitat, especially in East Africa.
Salvageable	//ˈsælvɪdʒəbəl//	Adjective	Old French (from Latin)	Able to be salvaged or rescued.
Sanitary	//ˈsænɪˌtɛri//	Adjective	Latin	Relating to health, especially by means of cleanliness.
Satiate	//ˈseɪʃiˌeɪt//	Verb	Latin	To satisfy (a desire or an appetite) to the full.
Scalpriform	//ˈskælprɪˌfɔrm//	Adjective	Latin	Shaped like a chisel blade.
Schedule	//ˈskɛdʒuːl//	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	//sɪˈkluːʒən//	Used as a noun.	Latin	The state of being private and away from other people.
Segmentate	//ˈsɛgmənˌteɪt//	Used as an adjective.	Latin	Having segments; segmented.
Semblance	//ˈsɛmbləns//	noun	Old French	The outward appearance or apparent form of something, especially when the reality is different.
Sensible	//ˈsɛnsɪbəl//	adjective	Latin	Possessing or exhibiting good judgment; practical.
Serial	//ˈsɪəriəl//	adjective	Latin (via English)	Consisting of, forming, or presented in a series.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Sevillana	//ˌsɛvɪˈjɑːnə//	noun	Spanish	A lively Spanish folk dance and music style from Seville.
Sheldrake	//ˈʃɛldrəɪk//	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	//ˈsmoʊldər//	Verb, Noun	Dutch (related to smoren 'to suffocate')	To burn slowly with smoke but no flame.
Sociologist	//soʊsiˈɑːlədʒɪst//	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	//ˌsaʊθˈiːst//	Noun, Adjective, Adverb	Old English	The direction midway between south and east; situated in or facing the southeast; towards the southeast.
Spatula	//ˈspætʃələ//	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	//ˈspɑnsər//	Noun	Latin (from sponsor guarantor)	A person or organization that provides funds for a project or activity, typically in exchange for advertising.
Squall	//ˈskwɔːl//	Noun	Germanic	A sudden violent gust of wind or a loud, harsh cry.
Stagger	//ˈstægər//	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	//səˈsɛptəbəl//	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	//tækˈsɑnəmi//	Noun	Greek	The science of classification, especially of organisms.
Telegraphy	//təˈlɛgrəfi//	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	//ˈtɜːrmɪnəl//	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	//ˈθɔːrni//	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	//təˈmeɪtoʊ//	Noun	Spanish	A soft, red or yellow, pulpy fruit eaten as a vegetable.
Torrential	//tɔˈrɛnʃəl//	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	// /trænzˈpoʊz//	(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	//ˈtraɪˌriːm//	Noun	Latin/Greek	An ancient Greek or Roman war galley with three banks of oars.
Tropic	//ˈtrɑːpɪk//	Noun	Greek	Either of the two imaginary lines on the earth (Cancer and Capricorn) parallel to the equator.
Tumbrel	//ˈtʌmbrəl//	Noun	Old French	A two-wheeled cart that tilts backward to empty its load.
Turnverein	//ˈtʊrnˌfɛraɪn//	Noun	German	A German-American gymnastic society.
Typewriter	// /ˈtaɪpraɪtər/ //	Noun	English (from type + writer)	A machine with keys that, when pressed, cause characters to be printed on a document.
Ullage	// /ˈʌlɪdʒ/ //	Noun	Old French	The amount by which a container, such as a barrel or bottle, falls short of being full; the unfilled space.
Unbelief	//ˌʌnbɪˈlif//	Noun	English	Skepticism or lack of belief, especially in religious matters.
Unclasp	//ˌʌnˈklæsp//	Verb	English	To unfasten a clasp.
Underwrite	//ˌʌndərˈraɪt//	Verb	English (from under- + write)	To sign and accept liability under an insurance policy; to guarantee financial support for.
Unfortunate	//ʌnˈfɔːrtʃənət//	Adjective	English	Having bad luck; unlucky.
Unimportant	//ˌʌnɪmˈpɔːrtənt//	Adjective	Old English (un-) + Latin (importare)	Lacking importance or significance.
Unquiet	//ˌʌnˈkwaɪət//	Adjective	English	Not peaceful or calm; restless or disturbed.
Unsound	//ʌnˈsaʊnd//	adjective	English	Not healthy or strong; not logical or correct.
Untwine	//ʌnˈtwaɪn//	Verb	English (from un- + twine)	To undo or separate something that has been twisted together.
Uplift	//ʌpˈlɪft//	Verb	English (from up + lift)	To lift something up; to elevate morally or spiritually.
Urgent	//ˈɜːrdʒənt//	adjective	Latin (urgens)	Requiring immediate action or attention.
Valley	//ˈvæli//	noun	Latin (via Old French)	A low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.
Variational	//ˌvɛriˈeɪʃənəl//	adjective	Latin	Relating to or characterized by variation.
Vehicle	//ˈviɪkəl//	noun	Latin	A thing used for transporting people or goods.
Venireman	//vəˈnaɪrimæn//	Noun	Latin and English	A person summoned to serve on a jury.
Vernier	//ˈvɜːrniər//	Noun	French (named after Pierre Vernier)	A small movable scale that slides along a main scale to indicate fractional subdivisions of the main scale.
Vespacide	//ˈvɛspəˌsaɪd//	Noun	Latin	A substance used to kill wasps.
Vignette	//vɪnˈjɛt//	Noun	French	A brief evocative description, account, or episode; a small illustration or portrait.
Visible	//ˈvɪzəbəl//	Used as an adjective.	Latin	Able to be seen.

Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech	Origin	Meaning
Voiceprint	//ˈvɔɪsˌprɪnt//	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	//ˈweɪstˌbæskɪt//	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	//ˈwɪndˌʃiːld//	Noun	English	A screen of glass at the front of a vehicle.
Wordsmith	//wərdˌsmɪθ//	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	//zɪˈnɒgəmi//	Noun	Greek	Cross-pollination, especially between flowers of different plants of the same species.
Xerography	//zɪˈrɒgrəfi//	Noun	Greek	A dry photocopying process in which a powdered ink is transferred to paper by electrostatic attraction.
Xylotomist	//zaɪˈlɑːtəmɪst//	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	//ˈzɪgəræt//	Noun	Akkadian (via French)	A rectangular stepped tower, sometimes surmounted by a temple, built in ancient Mesopotamia.
Zoetic	//zoʊˈɛtɪk//	Adjective	Greek	Pertaining to life or vital.
Zucchetto	//zuˈkɛtoʊ//	noun	Italian	A small, round skullcap worn by Roman Catholic clerics.