

**FLORIDA EDUCATION FUND**

**3<sup>rd</sup> through 5<sup>th</sup> Grade Word Wizard Vocabulary Word List**

Abbreviate, v.	To shorten (a word or phrase) by omitting letters, substituting shorter forms, etc., so that the shortened form can represent the whole word or phrase.
Abdomen, n.	The part of the body that lies between the thorax and the pelvis and encloses the stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, and pancreas.
Ability, n.	Power or capacity to do or act physically, mentally, legally, morally, financially, etc.
Abrasive, adj.	Wearing, grinding or rubbing away by friction; rough.
Abruptly, adv.	In a manner that produces the effect of a sudden ending.
Absence, n.	State of being away or not being present.
Abstinence, n.	The act or practice of refraining from indulging an appetite.
Academic, adj.	Relating to a school, especially an institution of higher education.
Accelerate, v.	To add to the speed of or quicken the motion of.
Accessible, adj.	Easily approached, entered or obtained.
Accidental, adj.	Happening by chance or accident; not planned; unexpected.
Accomplice, n.	One that participates with another in a crime either as principal or accessory.
Accurate, adj.	Correct, exact, precise.
Acre, n.	A unit of area in the U.S. Customary System, used in land and sea floor measurement and equal to 160 square rods, 4,840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet.
Adequate, adj.	Sufficient to satisfy a requirement or meet a need.
Admire, v.	To regard with wonder, pleasure, or approval.
Adolescence, n.	The period of physical and psychological development from the onset of puberty to maturity.
Advantageous, adj.	Affording advantage; beneficial.
Adversary, n.	An opponent; an enemy.
Advisory, n.	A report giving information (as one issued by a weather bureau on the progress of a hurricane).
Affiliation, n.	The state or relation of being attached as a member or branch.
Aggravate, v.	To make worse, more serious, or more severe.
Alibi, n.	The plea of having been elsewhere at the time an act was committed.
Alliance, n.	Union or connection especially between families, states, parties, or individuals.
Allocation, n.	An allotment or apportionment; as, an allocation of shares in a company.
Aloof, adj.	Distant physically or emotionally; reserved and remote.
Altogether, adv.	Wholly, completely, thoroughly.
Amateur, n.	A person who engages in a study, sport, or other activity for pleasure rather than for financial benefit or professional reasons.
Ambivalent, adj.	Characterized by a mixture of opposite feelings or attitudes.

Amendment, n.	A change, modification, correction or alteration.
Amnesia, n.	Partial or total loss of memory, usually resulting from shock, psychological disturbance, brain injury, or illness.
Amphibian, n.	An animal or plant accustomed or adapted to life both on land and in the water.
Ancestor, n.	A person from whom one is descended, especially if more remote than a grandparent; a forebear.
Anniversary, n.	The annual recurrence of a date marking an event or occurrence of notable importance.
Anomaly, n.	Deviation or departure from the normal or common order, form, or rule.
Anthology, n.	A collection of literary pieces, such as poems, short stories, or plays.
Anxiety, n.	A state of uneasiness and apprehension, as about future uncertainties.
Appetite, n.	An instinctive physical desire, especially one for food or drink.
Apprentice, n.	One who learns a trade, art, or craft by practical experience under skilled workers.
Appropriate, adj.	Suitable for a particular person, condition, occasion, or place; fitting.
Arbiter, n.	One chosen or appointed to judge or decide a disputed issue; an arbitrator.
Arrogance, n.	The state or quality of being arrogant; overbearing pride.
Artificial, adj.	Made by humans; produced rather than natural.
Asylum, n.	A place that provides refuge; protection and immunity from extradition granted by a government to a foreign political refugee.
Audience, n.	Those attending a stage or film production or viewing a televised program.
Augment, v.	To make (something already developed or well under way) greater, as in size, extent, or quantity.
Author, n.	The writer of a book, article, or other text.
Avalanche, n.	A large mass of snow, ice, earth, rock, or other material in swift motion down a mountainside.
Baccalaureate, n.	The degree of bachelor conferred by universities and colleges.
Bachelor, n.	An unmarried man of marriageable age.
Ballerina, n.	A female ballet dancer.
Bamboo, n.	Any of various usually woody, temperate or tropical grasses of the genera <i>arundinaria</i> , <i>bambusa</i> , <i>dendrocalamus</i> , <i>phyllostachys</i> , or <i>sasa</i> .
Bamboozle, v.	To conceal one's true motives from someone, especially by elaborately feigning good intentions so as to gain an end or achieve an advantage; mislead; hoodwink.
Banquet, n.	A lavish meal; feast.
Barbaric, adj.	Characteristic of one who lacks refinement, gentleness, learning, or artistic or literary culture.
Barometer, n.	An instrument for determining the pressure of the atmosphere.
Barracks, n.	An often permanent building or set of buildings used, especially for lodging soldiers.
Beige, adj.	Of a variable color averaging light grayish yellowish brown.
Belligerent, adj.	Inclined or eager to fight; hostile or aggressive.
Benediction, n.	An expression or utterance of blessing or good wishes.
Bereavement, n.	Deprivation; especially loss of a loved one by death.

Beret, n.	A soft flat visorless cap of woolen material originally worn by Basque peasants.
Bibliography, n.	A list of the works of a specific author or publisher.
Billionaire, n.	A person whose wealth amounts to at least a billion dollars, pounds, or the equivalent in other currency.
Binoculars, n.	A handheld optical instrument composed of two telescopes and a focusing device and usually having prisms to increase magnifying ability.
Blemish, n.	Defect, flaw.
Blizzard, n.	A severe and prolonged snowstorm.
Boisterous, adj.	Rough and stormy; violent.
Boomerang, n.	A flat, curved, usually wooden missile configured so that when hurled it returns to the thrower.
Boulevard, n.	A broad thoroughfare often having grass plots with trees along the center or between curbing and sidewalks.
Boundary, n.	Something that indicates bounds or limits; a limiting or bounding line.
Boycott, v.	To combine against (a person, employer, a group of persons, or a nation) in a policy of suspension of dealings or relations for economic or political reasons.
Briefcase, n.	A portable, often flat case with a handle, used for carrying papers or books.
Brilliant, adj.	Marked by unusual and impressive intellectual acuteness.
Buccaneer, n.	One of the pirates preying upon Spanish ships and settlements, esp. in the West Indies in the 17 <sup>th</sup> Century.
Buffalo, n.	A large wild ox with a shaggy mane and short horns that was once abundant on the central and western plains of the United States.
Buoyant, adj.	Able to regain high spirits after depression; lighthearted.
Bureaucracy, n.	A system of administration marked by lack of initiative and flexibility, by indifference to human needs or public opinion, and by a tendency to defer decisions to superiors or to impede action with red tape.
Bureaucrat, n.	A member of the whole body of non-elected government officials.
Bursar, n.	An administrative officer (as of a monastery or college) in charge of funds; treasurer.
Butterscotch, n.	A hard candy made by boiling together brown sugar, corn syrup, and water.
Buttress, n.	A structure, usually brick or stone, built against a wall for support or reinforcement.
Cafeteria, n.	A self-service restaurant or lunchroom.
Cajole, v.	To urge with gentle and repeated appeals, teasing, or flattery; wheedle.
Calculator, n.	A device used for computing amounts.
Calculus, n.	The branch of mathematics that deals with limits and the differentiation and integration of functions of one or more variables.
Camera, n.	An apparatus for taking photographs.
Camouflage, n.	A disguise; behavior adopted or designed to deceive or hide.
Candidacy, n.	The quality or state of being one that is likely or worthy to gain a post, position, or distinction.
Candlewick, n.	The twisted threads of soft cotton yarn contained in a candle.
Canopy, n.	A covering, usually of fabric, supported on poles or suspended above a bed, throne, exalted personage, or sacred object.

Canteen, n.	A small container used especially by soldiers and hikers for carrying water or other liquids.
Canter, v.	To move at a smooth gait, especially of a horse, that is slower than a gallop but faster than a trot.
Capillary, adj.	Resembling a hair: fine, minute, slender.
Capital, adj.	Highly meritorious: most enjoyable.
Capsule, n.	A small soluble container, usually made of gelatin, that encloses a dose of an oral medicine or a vitamin.
Cartilage, n.	A translucent elastic tissue that composes most of the skeleton of the embryos and very young of vertebrates and is for the most part converted into bone in the higher forms.
Casserole, n.	A dish usually having a cover and a handle and in which food may be baked and served.
Catastrophe, n.	A sudden, terrible calamity; disaster.
Caterpillar, n.	The elongated wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth.
Cauliflower, n.	A garden plant that is closely related to cabbage and is grown for food.
Celery, n.	A vegetable with leafstalks that are eaten raw or cooked.
Cement, v.	To join, unite, or cause to adhere by or as if by means of a binding element.
Census, n.	An official enumeration of the population of a country, city, or other administrative district.
Ceramic, adj.	Of or relating to the art of fashioning clay into useful or ornamental objects.
Champagne, adj.	A pale orange yellow to light grayish yellowish brown color.
Chancellor, n.	A university officer of high rank.
Character, n.	Personality as represented or realized in fiction or drama.
Characteristic, adj.	Belonging to or especially typical of the essential nature of.
Charcoal, n.	A dark-colored or black porous form of carbon used for fuel and various other mechanical, artistic, and chemical processes.
Chauffeur, n.	One that is employed to operate a motor vehicle for the transportation of persons.
Chemistry, n.	The science of the composition, structure, properties, and reactions of matter, especially of atomic and molecular systems.
Chimney, n.	A passage through which smoke and gases escape from a fire or furnace.
Chocolate, adj.	Of a warm light brown color approximating the color of fresh milk chocolate.
Chronological, adj.	Arranged in order of time of occurrence.
Citizen, n.	A person owing loyalty to and entitled by birth or naturalization to the protection of a state or nation.
Coalition, n.	The temporary alliance of distinct parties, persons, or states to achieve a common purpose.
Cocoon, n.	A silky or fibrous protective encasement created by a larval insect for shelter during the pupal stage.
Colossal, adj.	Of a size, extent, or degree that elicits awe or taxes belief; immense.
Column, n.	A supporting pillar consisting of a base, a cylindrical shaft, and a capital.
Communicate, v.	To convey information about; make known.
Compatible, adj.	Capable of existing together in harmony.
Concept, n.	A general idea derived or inferred from specific instances or occurrences.
Condemn, v.	To express strong disapproval of.

Condolence, n.	Sympathy with a person who has experienced pain, grief, or misfortune.
Conductor, n.	One who is in charge of a railroad train, bus, or streetcar.
Congruent, adj.	Corresponding to or consistent with each other or with something else.
Consecutive, adj.	Following one after the other in order.
Considerable, adj.	Large in amount, extent, or degree.
Constellation, n.	An arbitrary formation of stars perceived as a figure or design.
Constitution, n.	The way in which a thing is composed or made up; makeup; composition.
Contagious, adj.	Transmissible by direct or indirect contact; communicable.
Convoy, n.	The act of accompanying or escorting, especially for protective purposes.
Coriander, n.	An Old World herb whose ripened dried fruit is used for flavoring.
Cornucopia, n.	A curved goat's horn from the mouth of which fruit and ears of corn overflow, emblematic of abundance.
Corroborate, v.	To strengthen or support with other evidence; make more certain.
Courier, n.	One who carries messages, news, or information either with urgent haste or in accordance with a regular schedule.
Curator, n.	One in charge of the exhibits, research activities, and personnel of a museum, zoo, or other place of exhibit.
Current, adj.	Belonging to the present time.
Curriculum, n.	The whole body of courses offered by an educational institution or one of its branches.
Debut, n.	A first public appearance on a stage, on television, etc.
Decedent, n.	A dead person; especially a person who has recently died.
Deceitful, adj.	Dishonest.
Decimal, n.	A linear array of digits that represents a real number, every decimal place indicating a multiple of a negative power of 10.
Decline, v.	To express polite refusal.
Delegate, v.	To authorize and send as one's representative or agent.
Delicatessen, n.	A store where ready-to-eat food products are sold.
Delinquent, n.	A transgressor against duty or law.
Delude, v.	To deceive the mind or judgment of.
Demeanor, n.	Behavior toward others; outward manner.
Denominator, n.	A shared trait.
Despair, n.	Utter loss of hope.
Desperate, adj.	Having lost all hope; despairing.
Deterrent, n.	Something that discourages or prevents from acting by fear or consideration of unpleasant attendant consequences.
Detour, n.	A roundabout way or course, especially a road used temporarily instead of a main route.
Diagnose, v.	To identify a condition by evaluating its signs and symptoms.

Diagonal, adj.	Running across from corner to corner.
Diagram, n.	A plan, sketch, drawing, or outline designed to demonstrate or explain how something works or to clarify the relationship between the parts of a whole.
Diary, n.	A daily record, usually private, especially of the writer's own experiences, observations, feelings, attitudes.
Difficult, adj.	Hard to understand; puzzling.
Dilemma, n.	A situation requiring a choice between equally undesirable alternatives.
Dilute, v.	To make less concentrated; diminish the strength, activity, or flavor of.
Dimension, n.	A measurable aspect such as length or width.
Diploma, n.	A document issued by an educational institution, such as a university, testifying that the recipient has earned a degree or has successfully completed a particular course of study.
Discern, v.	To perceive with the eyes or intellect; detect.
Discredit, v.	To injure the credit or reputation of; defame.
Discrepancy, n.	Difference, variation, inconsistency.
Discretion, n.	Power of decision: individual judgement.
Disentangle, v.	To straighten out, unravel.
Disguise, v.	To change the customary dress or appearance of.
Dismal, adj.	Marked by gloom, dejection, somberness, or depression of spirits.
Documentary, n.	A presentation (as a film or novel) that has the objective quality, authority, or force of documentation in the representation of a scene, place, condition of life or of a social or political problem or cause.
Dolphin, n.	Any of various small toothed whales with the snout more or less elongated into a beak and the neck vertebrae partially fused.
Domestic, adj.	Relating to the household or the family.
Dreadful, adj.	Arousing feelings of disapproval or dissatisfaction.
Duet, n.	Performance of a musical composition or movement by two singers or two instrumentalists.
Durable, adj.	Able to exist for a long time; lasting.
Dwarf, n.	An abnormally small person.
Dwindling, adj.	Becoming smaller and smaller; shrinking; wasting away.
Dynamite, n.	Any of a class of powerful explosives composed of nitroglycerin or ammonium nitrate used in blasting and mining.
Dynasty, n.	A succession of rulers from the same family or line.
Eavesdrop, v.	To listen secretly to a private conversation.
Eccentric, adj.	Departing from a recognized, conventional, or established norm or pattern.
Eclectic, adj.	Selecting or employing individual elements from a variety of sources, systems, or styles.
Eclipse, n.	The obscuration of one celestial body by another.
Ecologist, n.	A specialist in the branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environment.
Ecstasy, n.	Intense joy or delight.

Edible, adj.	Fit to be eaten as food; eatable.
Editorial, n.	An article in a publication expressing the opinion of its editors or publishers.
Efficiency, n.	The quality or property of being efficient.
Elasticity, n.	The condition or property of being elastic; flexibility.
Elementary, adj.	Fundamental, essential, simple.
Eligible, adj.	Qualified; desirable.
Eloquence, n.	Discourse marked by apt and fluent diction and imaginative fervor.
Embellish, v.	To make beautiful, as by ornamentation; decorate.
Embezzlement, n.	Fraudulent appropriation of money by a person to whom it has been entrusted.
Emblem, n.	An object or a representation that functions as a symbol.
Emeritus, adj.	Retired from an office after gaining recognition.
Emissary, n.	An agent sent on a mission to represent or advance the interests of another.
Empathy, n.	Identification with and understanding of another's situation, feelings, and motives.
Empirical, adj.	Originating in or relying or based on factual information, observation, or direct sense of experience usually as opposed to theoretical knowledge.
Enclave, n.	A district or region (as in a city) inhabited by a particular race or set apart for a special purpose.
Endorsement, n.	A validation.
Energetic, adj.	Marked by energy.
Engineer, n.	A person trained to plan and supervise projects in a technical field.
Enigmatic, adj.	Of or resembling an enigma; puzzling.
Enlightenment, n.	The act or means of furnishing with useful information.
Ensemble, n.	A unit or group of complementary parts that contribute to a single effect; a group of performers who perform together.
Entertain, v.	To hold the attention of with something amusing or diverting.
Entitle, v.	To give (a person or thing) a title, right, or claim to something; furnish with grounds for laying claim.
Entrance, n.	The act or an instance of entering; something allowing entry.
Entrepreneur, n.	The organizer of an economic venture, especially one who organizes, own, manages, and assumes the risks of a business.
Epidemic, n.	A temporary prevalence of a disease.
Epidermis, n.	The outer layer of the skin of a vertebrate.
Epilepsy, n.	A chronic nervous disorder of humans and other animals that involves changes in the state of consciousness and of motion.
Equator, n.	The imaginary great circle around the Earth's surface, equidistant from the poles and perpendicular to the Earth's axis of rotation.
Equilateral, adj.	Having all sides equal.
Equilibrium, n.	Emotional or mental balance.

Equipment, n.	The act of equipping or the state of being equipped; something with which one is equipped.
Equivalent, adj.	Corresponding or virtually identical, especially in effect or function.
Errand, n.	A short and quick trip to accomplish a specific purpose, as to buy something, deliver a package, or convey a message, often for someone else.
Espresso, n.	A strong coffee brewed by forcing steam under pressure through darkly roasted, powdered coffee beans.
Evaluate, v.	To ascertain or fix the value or worth of.
Exaggerate, v.	To misrepresent on the side of largeness (as of size, extent, or value); overstate the truth.
Exhibit, v.	To offer or expose to view; present for inspection.
Extinct, adj.	No longer living; deceased, dead.
Extract, v.	To get, pull, or draw out, usually with special effort, skill, or force.
Facade, n.	The face of a building, especially the principal face; an artificial or deceptive outward appearance.
Facilitator, n.	One who makes something easier or less difficult.
Fahrenheit, adj.	Relating or conforming to a thermometric scale on which under standard atmospheric pressure the boiling point of water is at 212 degrees and the freezing point at 32 degrees
Fallacious, adj.	Misleading; deceptive.
Falsify, v.	To represent falsely.
Fantasize, v.	To create or develop imaginative and often fantastic views, ideas, or explanations.
Fashion, n.	A prevailing custom or style of dress, etiquette, socializing, etc.
Fathom, n.	A unit of length equal to 6 feet (1.83 meters), used principally in the measurement and specification of marine depths.
Fatigue, n.	Weariness from work or exertion.
Faucet, n.	A device for regulating the flow of a liquid from a reservoir such as a pipe or drum.
Feasible, adj.	Capable of being accomplished or brought about; possible.
Feature, n.	A prominent or conspicuous part or characteristic.
Federal, adj.	Of, relating to, or being a form of government in which a union of states recognizes the sovereignty of a central authority while retaining certain residual powers of government.
Fedora, n.	A soft felt hat with a low crown creased lengthwise and with or without a high roll on the side brim.
Feign, v.	To give a false appearance of.
Ferocious, adj.	Extremely savage; fierce.
Fiasco, n.	An utter and often ridiculous failure, especially of an ambitious or pretentious undertaking.
Fierce, adj.	Having a savage and violent nature; ferocious.
Filibuster, n.	The use of extreme delaying tactics in an event to prevent action by the majority in a deliberative assembly.
Finance, v.	To supply funds to.
Fiscal, adj.	Or of relating to financial matters.
Flamingo, n.	Any of several aquatic birds that have remarkably long legs and neck, webbed feet and usually rosy-white plumage.
Flammable, adj.	Capable of being easily ignited and of burning with extreme rapidity.



Flannel, adj.	A napped cotton fabric of soft yarns.
Florid, adj.	Heavily embellished; ornate.
Fluorescent, adj.	Emitting electromagnetic radiation, especially in the form of visible light.
Forfeit, v.	To lose or lose the right to by some error, fault, offense, or crime.
Foundation, n.	The basis on which a thing stands, is founded or is supported.
Fragrant, adj.	Having a pleasant odor.
Franchise, n.	The constitutional or statutory right to vote.
Frugal, adj.	Economical in the use or expenditure of money or other resources.
Fugitive, adj.	Running away or fleeing, as from the law.
Furniture, n.	The movable articles in a room or an establishment that make it fit for living or working.
Gallery, n.	A platform projecting from one or more interior walls (as of a theater) for additional accommodation (as of a part of an audience).
Galloping, adj.	A bounding and fast natural three-beat gait of a horse.
Gambol, v.	To playfully skip or frolic about.
Garage, n.	A shelter or repair shop for automotive vehicles.
Garish, adj.	Marked by strident color or excessive ornamentation; gaudy; glaring; dazzling.
Generosity, n.	Liberality in giving or willingness to give.
Genesis, n.	Origin.
Geometric, adj.	Utilizing simple geometric forms in design and decoration.
Germane, adj.	Being both pertinent and fitting.
Gerrymander, v.	To divide (a geographic area) into voting districts so as to give unfair advantage to one party in elections.
Gesture, n.	A movement usually of the body or limbs that symbolizes or emphasizes an idea, sentiment, or attitude.
Gigantic, adj.	Greater in size than the usual or expected.
Giraffe, n.	A large mammal that is the tallest of living quadrupeds and has a very long neck and a short coat with dark blotches separated by pale lines.
Gladiator, n.	A person engaged in a fight to the death as public entertainment for ancient Romans.
Glimpse, n.	A brief fleeting look; a momentary or incomplete view.
Glossary, n.	A list of often difficult or specialized words with their definitions, often placed at the back of a book.
Goalie, n.	A player who defends the goal in various games.
Gorilla, n.	An anthropoid ape of the forest region of equatorial West Africa.
Gossip, n.	Rumor, report, tattle, or behind-the-scenes information, especially of an intimate or personal nature.
Graffiti, n.	A drawing or inscription made on a wall or other surface, usually so as to be seen by the public.
Grammar, n.	A branch of linguistic study that deals with the classes of words, their means of indicating relation to each other, and their function in the sentence as employed according to established usage.
Gravel, n.	An unconsolidated mixture of rock fragments or pebbles.
Gravitate, v.	To move in response to the force of gravity.

Groceries, n.	Foodstuffs and various household supplies sold by a grocer.
Guardian, n.	One to whom a person or thing is committed for protection, security, or preservation.
Gubernatorial, adj.	Of or relating to a governor or government.
Guitar, n.	A flat-bodied, stringed instrument with a long fretted neck and usually six strings plucked with a pick or with the fingers.
Gullible, adj.	Easily deceived or duped.
Gumption, n.	Boldness of initiative or aggressiveness.
Habitat, n.	The place where a plant or animal species naturally lives and grows.
Haiku, n.	an unrhymed verse form of Japanese origin having three lines containing usually five, seven, and five syllables respectively.
Harass, v.	To irritate or torment persistently.
Harmonica, n.	A small rectangular instrument consisting of a row of free reeds set back in air holes, played by exhaling or inhaling.
Headache, n.	A pain in the head.
Heinous, adj.	Grossly wicked or reprehensible; abominable.
Heirloom, n.	Something of special value handed on from one generation to another.
Helicopter, n.	An aircraft that derives its lift from blades that rotate about an approximately vertical central axis.
Hemisphere, n.	A half of the celestial sphere.
Hepatitis, n.	Inflammation of the liver.
Heritage, n.	Something that is passed down from preceding generations; a tradition.
Hibernate, v.	To pass the winter in a dormant state.
Hierarchy, n.	A group of persons organized or classified according to authority or rank.
Hippopotamus, n.	Any of various large herbivorous four-toed chiefly aquatic mammals with an extremely large head and mouth, bare and very thick skin, and short legs.
Hitchhike, v.	To travel by soliciting free rides along a road.
Hoist, v.	To raise or haul up with or as if with the help of a mechanical apparatus.
Holocaust, n.	A complete or thorough sacrifice or destruction, especially by fire.
Horizontal, adj.	Placed or operating in a plane parallel to the horizon.
Hospitality, n.	Cordial and generous reception of or disposition toward guests.
Humiliation, n.	The state of being humiliated or disgraced; shame.
Hundredth, adj.	Being number 100 in a countable series.
Hurricane, n.	A tropical cyclone with winds of 73 miles per hour or greater.
Hybrid, n.	An offspring of two animals or plants of different races, breeds, varieties, or species.
Hydrant, n.	A discharge pipe with a valve and spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of waterworks.
Hydrogen, n.	A nonmetallic element that is the simplest and lightest of the elements and which is normally a colorless, odorless, and highly flammable diatomic gas.
Hygienist, n.	One who practices the science that deals with the promotion and preservation of health.

Hymn, n.	A song of praise.
Hypertension, n.	Abnormally high arterial blood pressure.
Identical, adj.	Being the same.
Ignorance, n.	The condition of being uneducated, unaware, or uninformed.
Illumination, n.	A source of light; the state of being lighted up.
Illusion, n.	An erroneous perception of reality.
Illustrate, v.	To make clear by giving or by serving as an example or instance.
Imaginary, adj.	Having no real existence; existing only in imagination or fancy; fictitious; hypothetical.
Immature, adj.	Lacking complete growth or development.
Immense, adj.	Characterized by greatness in size or degree.
Immortal, adj.	Connected with or possessing everlasting life.
Impair, v.	To cause to diminish, as in strength, value, or quality.
Imperative, adj.	Expressing a command or plea.
Impossible, adj.	Incapable of being or occurring.
Inaccurate, adj.	Not accurate; incorrect or untrue.
Inauguration, n.	Formal induction into office.
Incarcerate, v.	To put in prison.
Incognito, adv.	With one's identity disguised or concealed.
Incompetent, adj.	Not competent; lacking qualification or ability; incapable.
Increment, n.	A small increase in number, size, quantity, or extent.
Incumbent, adj.	Currently holding a given office.
Independence, n.	The state or quality of being independent.
Indulgent, adj.	Showing, characterized by, or given to indulgence; lenient; acceding to the desires and whims of.
Inferior, adj.	Of poor quality; second-rate.
Inflammatory, adj.	Tending to excite anger, animosity, disorder, or tumult.
Initials, n.	The first letter or letters of a word.
Initiative, n.	The power or ability to begin or to follow through energetically with a plan or task; enterprise and determination.
Innermost, adj.	Farthest inward.
Inseparable, adj.	Impossible to separate or part.
Insinuate, v.	To impart or communicate with artful indirect wording; hint; imply
Insomnia, n.	Prolonged inability to obtain adequate sleep: sleeplessness.
Intangible, adj.	Incapable of being apprehended or perceived by the senses.
Intercept, v.	To stop or interrupt the progress or course of.
Interior, adj.	Of, relating to, or located on the inside; inner.

International, adj.	Of, relating to, or affecting two or more nations.
Interrupt, v.	To prevent (one) from proceeding by intrusive comment or action.
Intricate, adj.	Having many complexly interrelating parts or elements; complicated.
Invincible, adj.	Incapable of being conquered, defeated, or subdued.
Inviolable, adj.	Secure from violation, assault or trespass.
Irritate, v.	To rouse to impatience or anger.
Ivory, adj.	Of a creamy white color.
Jackknife, n.	A large clasp knife.
Jaguar, n.	A large cat chiefly of central and South America that is larger and stockier than the leopard and is brownish yellow or buff with black spots.
Jambalaya, n.	Rice cooked with ham, sausage, chicken, shrimp or oysters and usually tomato and seasoned with herbs.
Janitor, n.	One who keeps the premises of an apartment, office, or other building clean and free of refuse, tends the heating system, and makes minor repairs.
Jargon, n.	The technical terminology or characteristic idiom of specialists or workers in a particular activity or area of knowledge.
Jealousy, n.	Fear or wariness of being replaced, especially in regards to another's affections.
Jellyfish, n.	Any of numerous usually free-swimming marine coelenterates of the class Scyphozoa, having a gelatinous, tentacled, often bell-shaped medusoid stage as the dominant phase of its life cycle.
Jeopardize, v.	To expose to loss or injury; imperil.
Journal, n.	A personal record of occurrences, experiences, and reflections kept on a regular basis; a diary.
Journalism, n.	An academic study concerned with the collection and editing of news or the editorial or business management of a news medium.
Journey, n.	The act of traveling from one place to another; a trip.
Judicial, adj.	Of, relating to, or proper to courts of law or to the administration of justice.
Judiciary, n.	A system of courts of law for the administration of justice.
Juggler, n.	One skilled in keeping several objects in motion in the air at the same time by alternately tossing and catching them.
Jungle, n.	Land densely overgrown with tropical vegetation.
Junket, n.	A trip or tour.
Jurisdiction, n.	The limits or territory within which any particular power may be exercised.
Jurisprudence, n.	The philosophy or science of law.
Justice, n.	The quality of being just; fairness.
Justifiable, adj.	Having sufficient grounds for justification; possible to justify.
Juvenile, adj.	Of or relating to childhood.
Kaleidoscope, n.	An instrument that contains loose fragments of colored glass confined between two flat plates and two plane mirrors placed so that changes of position exhibit its contents in an endless variety of forms.
Kangaroo, n.	Any of various herbivorous marsupials of the family macropodidae of Australia and adjacent islands, having short forelimbs, large hind limbs adapted for leaping, and a long tapered tail.

Keepsake, n.	Something given or kept; a memento.
Kennel, n.	A house for a dog or pack of hounds.
Kerchief, n.	A square of cloth usually folded worn by women as a head covering.
Kernel, n.	The inner part of a nut or fruit stone.
Khaki, adj.	A light olive brown to moderate or light yellowish brown color.
Kidnap, v.	To seize and detain unlawfully and usually for ransom.
Kindergarten, adj.	Of or relating to an elementary level or initial phase.
Kindness, n.	The quality or state of being kind.
Kingdom, n.	A political or territorial unit ruled by a sovereign.
Kiwi, n.	A woody Chinese vine ( <i>actinidia chinensis</i> ) having brown fuzzy edible fruit with a green sweet pulp.
Knapsack, n.	A bag or case often of canvas supported on the back by a strap over each shoulder.
Knave, n.	An unprincipled, deceitful fellow.
Knight, n.	A man holding a nonhereditary title conferred by a sovereign in recognition of personal merit or service to the country.
Kudos, n. pl.	Praises given for achievement.
Language, n.	Human use of voice sounds and written symbols that represent these sounds in organized combinations and patterns to express and communicate thoughts and feelings.
Lantern, n.	A portable lamp.
Laughter, n.	The sound produced by laughing.
Launder, v.	To wash (clothes, linens, etc.).
Lavender, adj.	A pale to light purple to very light or very pale violet color.
Leaky, adj.	Permitting leaks or leakage.
Lectern, n.	A desk or stand with a sloping top and usually a ledge at the bottom of the slope designed to support a book or script in a convenient position for a reading standing before it.
Legible, adj.	Possible to read or decipher.
Lemonade, n.	A drink made of lemon juice, water, and sugar.
Lenient, adj.	Inclined not to be harsh or strict; merciful, generous, or indulgent.
Lettuce, n.	A common garden vegetable with succulent leaves that are often used in salads.
Level, adj.	Having no part higher than another; having a flat or even surface.
Leverage, n.	The power to act effectively.
Liability, n.	Something for which one is liable; an obligation, responsibility, or debt.
Libel, n.	A false publication, as in writing, print, signs, or pictures, that damages a person's reputation.
Library, n.	A room or section of a building or a building itself given over to books, manuscripts, or other literary and sometimes artistic materials usually kept in some convenient order for use but not for sale.
Lien, n.	The right to take and hold or sell the property of a debtor as security or payment for a debt or duty.
Lieutenant, n.	A military officer in the army, navy, air force, or marine corps.

Lightning, adj.	Moving with or having the speed and suddenness of lightning.
Limb, n.	An animals jointed appendage used for motion or grasping.
Limousine, n.	A larger passenger vehicle, usually luxurious and driven by a chauffeur.
Linear, adj.	Involving a single dimension; not square or cubic.
Linoleum, n.	A floor covering made by laying on a cloth backing a mixture of solidified linseed oil and various solid particles and usually pigments.
Literate, adj.	Able to read and write.
Livelihood, n.	Means of support; subsistence.
Livid, adj.	Very angry; furious.
Location, n.	A place where something is or could be located; a site.
Locust, n.	A grasshopper that frequently travels in swarms.
Lodging, n.	A place to live; dwelling.
Longevity, n.	A long duration of individual life.
Loveliness, n.	The state of being beautiful.
Luau, n.	A feast with Hawaiian food and usually Hawaiian entertainment.
Ludicrous, adj.	Meriting derisive laughter or scorn; absurd.
Lullaby, n.	A soothing refrain; especially: a song used to quiet children or lull them to sleep.
Luminous, adj.	Emitting or seeming to emit a steady suffused light that is reflected or produced from within.
Luncheon, n.	An afternoon party at which a light meal is served.
Lunge, v.	To make a forceful forward movement.
Luscious, adj.	Sweet and pleasant to taste or smell.
Macaroni, n.	Pasta composed chiefly of semolina dried in the form of slender tubes or small fancy shapes.
Mademoiselle, n.	An unmarried french woman.
Maestro, n.	A master or teacher of an art.
Magnificent, adj.	Great in deed or exalted in place.
Maintenance, n.	The labor of keeping something (as buildings or equipment) in a state of repair or efficiency; upkeep.
Malaria, n.	A disease caused by sporozoan parasites in the red blood cells, transmitted by the bite of anopheline mosquitos, and characterized by period attacks of chills and fevers.
Malice, n.	Ill will; enmity.
Malign, v.	To make evil, harmful, and often untrue statements about; speak evil of.
Mallet, n.	A tool with a large head for striking a surface without marring it.
Mammoth, adj.	Gigantic.
Manacle, n.	A device for confining the hands.
Managerial, adj.	Of, relating to, or characteristic of a person who conducts, directs, or supervises something.
Mandatory, adj.	Containing, constituting, or relating to an authoritative command, order, or injunction.

Manifesto, n.	A public declaration of intentions, motives, or views.
Manuscript, n.	The original text of an author's work, handwritten or now usually typed, that is submitted to a publisher.
Marble, n.	A metamorphic rock, often irregularly colored by impurities, used for architectural and ornamental purposes.
Martial, adj.	Belonging or relating to an army or to military life.
Masquerade, n.	A social gathering of persons wearing covers on their faces and often fantastic costumes especially to impersonate characters from history or legend.
Massacre, n.	The act or instance of killing a considerable number of human beings or animals.
Massage, n.	The rubbing or kneading of parts of the body, especially to aid circulation, relax the muscles, or provide sensual stimulation.
Mathematician, n.	A person skilled or learned in mathematics.
Matinee, n.	A performance or a production (as a play, opera, film) or the presentation of a concert or sometimes the holding of some other event in the afternoon.
Matriarch, n.	A woman who rules a family, clan, or tribe.
Matrix, n.	A situation or surrounding substance within which something else originates, develops, or is contained.
Mattress, n.	A usually rectangular pad of heavy cloth filled with soft material or an arrangement of coiled springs, used as or on a bed.
Maverick, n.	A person who refuses to conform and who takes an unorthodox stand.
Mayonnaise, n.	A semisolid dressing made by emulsifying a mixture of raw eggs or egg yolks, vegetable oil, and vinegar or lemon juice usually together with salt and condiments.
Meadow, n.	A tract of grassland, either in its natural state or used as pasture or for growing hay.
Measles, n.	A contagious disease characterized by red spots.
Measurable, adj.	Capable of being measured.
Medicine, n.	The science and art dealing with the maintenance of health and the prevention, alleviation, or cure of disease.
Mediocre, adj.	Of a moderate or low degree of quality.
Mediterranean, adj.	Or, relating to, characteristic of, or situated near the Mediterranean sea.
Memoir, n.	A history or narrative composed from or stressing personal experience and acquaintance with the events, scenes, or persons described.
Miniature, adj.	Being or represented on a small scale.
Mischief, n.	Action or conduct that annoys or irritates without causing or meaning to cause serious harm.
Mitigate, v.	To make less severe or intense; alleviate.
Molecule, n.	A group of atoms so united and combined by chemical affinity that they form a complete whole.
Monarch, n.	A hereditary sovereign, as a king, queen, or emperor.
Monotonous, adj.	Sounded or spoken in an unvarying tone.
Monstrous, adj.	Having extraordinary and often overwhelming size, unusually and unpleasantly huge.
Mortgage, n.	A temporary, conditional pledge of property to a creditor as security for performance of an obligation or repayment of a debt.
Narrative, adj.	Having the form of a story.

Nausea, n.	A feeling of discomfort in the stomach usually associated with an urge to vomit.
Necessary, adj.	Absolutely essential.
Nectarine, n.	A smooth-skinned peach (fruit).
Negative, adj.	Unpleasant; disagreeable.
Neglect, v.	To pay little or no attention to; fail to heed; disregard.
Negligent, adj.	Guilty of negligence; extremely heedless.
Negotiable, adj.	Something that can be converted into cash or the equivalent value.
Negotiator, n.	Person who deals or bargains with another or others, as in the preparation of a treaty or contract or in preliminaries to a business deal.
Nemesis, n.	A formidable and usually victorious rival or opponent.
Neon, adj.	Of, relating to, or resembling the reddish glow of neon lamps.
Nepotism, n.	Favoritism shown to relatives (as by giving them positions because of their relationship rather than on their merits).
Neutral, adj.	Belonging to neither side.
Neutralize, v.	To counterbalance the effect of so as to render ineffective.
Nickelodeon, n.	A theater affording a motion-picture exhibition or a variety show for an admission price of five cents.
Nightmare, n.	A frightening dream accompanied by anxiety or terror.
Nineteenth, adj.	The ordinal number matching the number 19 in a series.
Nitrogen, n.	A colorless, tasteless, odorless element that as a diatomic gas is relatively inert and constitutes 78 percent of the atmosphere by volume and occurs as a constituent of all living tissues.
Nocturnal, adj.	Active at night.
Nominee, n.	A person named or proposed for an office, duty, or position.
Nonchalant, adj.	Seeming to be coolly unconcerned or indifferent.
Nonsense, n.	Words or signs having no intelligible meaning.
Nostril, n.	Either of the outer openings of the nose.
Nuclear, adj.	Of or pertaining to the core, central or essential part.
Nugget, n.	A lump; especially: a lump of gold.
Numb, adj.	Deprived of physical sensation or the ability to move.
Nurture, v.	To nourish or sustain.
Nutrient, adj.	Nourishing; providing nourishment or nutriment.
Nutrition, n.	The process of nourishing or being nourished, especially the process by which a living organism assimilates food and uses it for growth and for replacement of tissues.
Oasis, n.	A small isolated fertile area that is surrounded by general barrenness and typically marked by trees or other greenery and that has a water supply.
Obsessive, adj.	Excessive in nature or degree.
Obsolete, adj.	No longer in use.
Obstacle, n.	Something that hinders progress.



Obstetrician, n.	A physician or veterinarian specializing in birth and its antecedents and sequels.
Occasion, n.	A special or important time, event, ceremony, celebration, etc.
Occasionally, adv.	Now and then; here and there.
Occurrence, n.	Something that takes place.
Octane, n.	Any of various isomeric paraffin hydrocarbons with the formula $C_8H_{18}$ , found in petroleum and used as a fuel and solvent.
Octopus, n.	A marine mollusk having a rounded soft body, eight tentacles with each bearing two rows of suckers, a large distinct head, and a strong beaklike mouth.
Odyssey, n.	A long wandering or series of adventurous journeys.
Ombudsman, n.	One that investigates complaints (as from students or customers), reports findings, and helps to achieve equitable settlements.
Ominous, adj.	Indicative of future misfortune or calamity.
Omission, n.	The act of failing to insert, include or name.
Omitted, v.	Left out.
Oncology, n.	The study of tumors.
Onion, n.	The rounded edible bulb of the onion plant, composed of fleshy, tight, concentric leaf bases having a pungent odor and taste.
Onyx, adj.	Of the color jet black.
Opposite, adj.	Located or placed directly across from something else or from each other.
Opposition, n.	The act or condition of opposing or of being in conflict.
Optimistic, adj.	Anticipating the best.
Option, n.	Choice.
Orchestra, n.	A large group of players of musical instruments organized, especially for performing one of the larger forms of concert music or for accompanying an oratorio or other dramatic work.
Orchid, n.	A distinctive and often brightly colored tropical flower with three petals.
Ordnance, n.	Military supplies including weapons, ammunition, and combat vehicles.
Original, adj.	Preceding all others in time; first.
Orthodox, adj.	Marked by conformity to doctrines or practices especially in religion that are held as right or true by some authority, standard, or tradition.
Osmosis, n.	The flow or diffusion that takes place through a semipermeable membrane typically separating either a solvent and a solution or a dilute solution and a concentrated solution.
Outrageous, adj.	Extravagant, fantastic.
Overt, adj.	Open and observable; not hidden, concealed, or secret.
Pageantry, n.	Colorful, rich, or splendid display.
Pallbearer, n.	An attendant at a funeral who helps carry the coffin.
Panelist, n.	A member of a panel.
Paparazzi, n.	Free-lance photographers who aggressively pursue celebrities in order to take candid photographs.

Parachute, n.	A device for slowing the descent of a person or object through the air that consists of a fabric canopy beneath which a person or object is suspended.
Paradigm, n.	An outstandingly clear or typical example or pattern.
Paradise, n.	A place of ideal beauty or loveliness.
Paradox, n.	A statement or sentiment seemingly opposite or opposed to common sense yet perhaps true.
Paragraph, n.	A distinct division of written or printed matter that begins on a new, usually indented line, consists of one or more sentences, and typically deals with a single thought or topic.
Parallel, adj.	Extending in the same direction and everywhere equidistant.
Paramedic, n.	A person who is trained to give emergency medical treatment or assist medical professionals.
Paramount, adj.	Of foremost importance or concern; superior to all others.
Parasite, n.	An organism that grows, feeds, and is sheltered on or in a different organism while contributing nothing to the survival of its host.
Parenthesize, v.	To make a parenthesis of; to include within parenthetical marks.
Pariah, n.	An untouchable; social outcast.
Parliament, n.	A national representative body having supreme legislative powers within the state.
Partridge, n.	Any of several game birds belonging to the same subfamily as the bobwhite.
Passenger, n.	A person who travels in a conveyance, such as a car or train, without participating in its operation.
Pasture, n.	Land that is used for the grazing of animals.
Patriarch, n.	A man regarded as father or founder (as of a race, science, religion, or class of people).
Patriot, n.	A person who loves his country and defends and promotes its interests.
Pavement, n.	A hard smooth surface, especially of a public area or thoroughfare, that will bear travel.
Peculiar, adj.	Unusual or eccentric; odd.
Pedestrian, adj.	Marked by drabness or dullness; commonplace.
Pedicure, n.	Cosmetic care of the feet and toenails.
Pelican, n.	Any of various large, web-footed birds of the genus <i>pelecanus</i> of tropical and warm regions, having a long straight bill from which hangs a distensible pouch of skin for catching and holding fish.
Perjury, n.	The voluntary violation of an oath.
Perseverance, n.	Continued or steadfast pursuit or prosecution of an undertaking or aim.
Persimmon, n.	The orange, several-seeded berry fruit of a persimmon tree.
Persuade, v.	To induce to undertake a course of action or embrace a point of view by means of argument, reasoning, or entreaty.
Petroleum, n.	A thick, flammable, yellow-to-black mixture of gaseous, liquid, and solid hydrocarbons that occurs naturally beneath the Earth's surface.
Pharmaceutical, adj.	Of or relating to pharmacy or pharmacists.
Phase, n.	A distinct stage of development.
Physician, n.	A person licensed to practice medicine; a medical doctor.
Physics, n.	The science of matter and energy and of the interactions between the two.

Pinioned, v.	To fix in one place; confine.
Piqued, v.	Excited or aroused by a provocation, challenge or rebuff.
Pollen, n.	The fine, dustlike mass of grains produced by seed plants.
Posture, n.	A position or bearing of the body.
Potentate, n.	One who has the power and position to rule over others; a monarch.
Predilection, n.	A partiality or disposition in favor of something; a preference; an inclination.
Pretentious, adj.	Making extravagant claims (as of excellence, superiority or greatness).
Prevalent, adj.	Generally, or widely accepted, practiced, or favored.
Proceed, v.	To go forward or onward, especially after an interruption; continue.
Prodigal, adj.	Wasteful; extravagant.
Pronounceable, adj.	Capable of being pronounced.
Protocol, n.	A rigid long-established code prescribing complete deference to superior rank and strict adherence to due order of precedence and precisely correct procedure.
Prudent, adj.	Wise in handling practical matters; exercising good judgment or common sense.
Psychological, adj.	Of, pertaining to, dealing with, or affecting the mind, especially as a function of awareness, feeling, or motivation.
Pumice, n.	Hardened volcanic froth.
Punishment, n.	A penalty inflicted for an offense, fault, etc.
Pursued, v.	Followed in order to overtake, capture, kill, or defeat.
Puzzling, adj.	Mystifying, difficult to understand.
Pyramid, n.	An ancient massive structure of huge stone blocks especially in Egypt having typically a square ground plan, outside walls in the form of four triangles that meet at a point in the top, and inner sepulchral chambers.
Quadrant, n.	Any of the four quarters into which something is divided by two real or imaginary lines that intersect each other at right angles.
Quagmire, n.	A complex or precarious position where disengagement is difficult.
Quail, n.	A migratory game bird of Europe, Asia, and Africa that is about seven inches long.
Qualitative, adj.	Of, relating to, or involving quality or kind.
Qualm, n.	A pang of conscience; a misgiving.
Quarrel, n.	An angry dispute or altercation; a disagreement marked by a temporary or permanent break in friendly relations.
Quash, v.	To set aside or annul, especially by judicial action.
Quench, v.	To put out (as a fire or a light).
Quest, n.	An act or instance of searching; expedition, pursuit, venture.
Question, v.	To express doubt; dispute.
Quibble, v.	To evade the truth or importance of an issue by raising trivial distinctions and objections; a petty distinction or irrelevant objection.
Quincentennial, adj.	Of or relating to a 500th anniversary;

Quiver, n.	A case for carrying arrows.
Quizzical, adj.	Suggesting puzzlement; questioning.
Quotation, n.	The act of quoting; a passage quoted.
Quotient, n.	The number resulting from the division of one number by another.
Radiant, adj.	Marked by or expressive of joy, pleasure, love, confidence, or happiness.
Radical, adj.	Characterized by a significant difference from the norm; extreme.
Radius, n.	A straight line extending from the center of a circle to its edge or from the center of a sphere to its surface.
Rampage, v.	To act, rush, or storm wildly or excitedly.
Raspberry, n.	Any of various usually black or red sweet, juicy, edible berries.
Raucous, adj.	Loud and hoarse; noisy.
Ravenous, adj.	Extremely hungry; voracious.
Rebellion, n.	An act or a show of defiance toward an authority or established convention.
Receipt, n.	A written acknowledgment that a specified article, sum of money, or shipment of merchandise has been received.
Receive, v.	To take or acquire (something given, offered, or transmitted).
Recess, n.	Temporary withdrawal or cessation from the usual work or activity.
Recipe, n.	A formula for cooking or preparing something to be eaten or drunk.
Reciprocal, adj.	Consisting of or functioning as a return in kind.
Recital, n.	A public performance of music or dance, especially by a solo performer.
Recuperate, v.	To return to health or strength; recover.
Recurrent, adj.	Occurring or appearing again or repeatedly.
Referee, n.	An official supervising the play; an umpire.
Refuge, n.	Shelter or protection from danger or distress.
Regale, v.	To provide with great enjoyment; entertain.
Regardless, adv.	In spite of everything; anyway.
Rehearsal, n.	A practice session held in preparation for a public appearance.
Rejoice, v.	To feel joyful; be delighted.
Reliable, adj.	Capable of being relied on; dependable.
Relinquish, v.	To retire from; give up or abandon.
Reminiscence, n.	An event that brings to mind a similar, former event.
Renaissance, n.	Enthusiastic activity along literary, artistic, and cultural lines distinguished by a revival of interest in the past and an increasing pursuit of learning.
Rendezvous, n.	A meeting at an appointed place and time.
Repetitious, adj.	Marked by the act of repeating something already said or done.
Represent, v.	To stand for; symbolize.

Rescue, v.	To free from confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to save, deliver.
Reservoir, n.	A natural or artificial pond or lake used for the storage and regulation of water.
Residential, adj.	Of, relating to, or having residence.
Resilient, adj.	Marked by the ability to recover readily, as from misfortune.
Respiratory, adj.	Of, relating to, used in, or affecting breathing.
Restitution, n.	The act of restoring to the rightful owner something that has been taken away, lost, or surrendered.
Resurrection, n.	Rising again, as from decay, disuse, etc.; revival.
Revenue, n.	The income that comes back from an investment.
Reverence, n.	A feeling of profound awe and respect and often love.
Reversible, adj.	Made to be worn either side out and often with a different fabric on each side.
Rhetoric, n.	Insincere or pretentious language.
Rhinestone, n.	A colorless artificial gem of paste or glass, often with facets that sparkle in imitation of a diamond.
Rhombus, n.	An equilateral parallelogram.
Ricochet, n.	A glancing rebound or skipping (as of flat stone thrown along the surface of water).
Ricotta, n.	A white, unripened whey cheese of Italian origin that resembles cottage cheese.
Ridiculous, adj.	Causing or worthy of ridicule or derision; absurd; preposterous; laughable.
Romance, n.	A love affair.
Rough, adj.	Difficult to travel over or penetrate.
Rudimentary, adj.	Of or relating to basic facts or principles; fundamental.
Rural, adj.	Of, relating to, or characteristic of the country.
Sabotage, n.	Malicious destruction of or damage to property with the intention of injuring a business or impairing the economic system or weakening a government or nation in time of war or national emergency.
Sacrifice, v.	To sell or give away at a loss.
Safari, n.	A hunting or other expedition in east Africa, especially on foot.
Salami, n.	A highly seasoned sausage made of pork and beef.
Salmon, adj.	A variable color of salmon's flesh averaging a strong yellowish pink.
Sanction, n.	The penalty for noncompliance specified in a law or decree.
Sardine, n.	Any of several small or immature fishes preserved for food.
Satchel, n.	A small bag, often having a shoulder strap, used for carrying books or clothing.
Satellite, n.	A celestial body orbiting another of larger size.
Satire, n.	A usually topical literary composition holding up human or individual vices, folly, abuses, or shortcomings, to censure by means of ridicule, derision, burlesque, irony, or other method sometimes with an intent to bring about improvement.
Savvy, n.	Expertness in a particular field based on experience and native ability.
Saxophone, n.	A woodwind instrument with a single-reed mouthpiece and a usually curved conical metal tube, including soprano, alto, tenor, and baritone sizes.

Scandal, n.	A circumstance or action that offends propriety or established moral conceptions or disgraces those associated with it.
Scarce, adj.	Not plentiful or abundant.
Scientific, adj.	Concerned with or treating of a branch or department of systematized knowledge that is or can be made a specific object or study.
Scissors, n.	Cutting implement consisting of two blades joined by a swivel pin that allows the cutting edges to be opened and closed.
Scrimmage, n.	Practice play between a team's various squads.
Scroll, n.	A long strip used as the body of a written document and often having a rod or rods for convenience in rolling and storing.
Sculpture, n.	The art or practice of shaping figures or designs in the round or in relief, as by chiseling marble, modeling clay, or casting in metal.
Scythe, n.	An implement consisting of a long, curved single-edged blade with a long bent handle, used for mowing or reaping.
Seasonably, adj.	Appropriate to the time or the season.
Secession, n.	Formal withdrawal from an organization (as a religious communion or political party or federation).
Sedentary, adj.	Characterized by or requiring much sitting; staying in one area.
Seizure, n.	A sudden attack (as of a disease or sickness).
Seldom, adv.	On only a few occasions; infrequently; not often.
Selectivity, n.	The state or quality of being selective.
Sentimental, adj.	Arising from or colored by emotion rather than reason.
Separate, v.	To set or keep apart; disunite.
Sequel, n.	Continuation, especially a literary work continuing the course of a narrative begun in a preceding one.
Session, n.	A period of time devoted to a specific activity.
Shackle, v.	To confine the limbs of so as to prevent free motion.
Sheriff, n.	A county officer who is usually elected by the people of the county and has the duty of preserving the peace.
Shriek, n.	A shrill, usually wild or involuntary cry.
Siege, n.	The operations of an army around a fortified place for the purpose of compelling its surrender by assault or blockade.
Signature, n.	One's name as written by oneself.
Skittish, adj.	Very nervous.
Sophomore, n.	A student in his second year or with second-year standing at a college.
Spacious, adj.	Generous or large in area or extent; roomy.
Species, n.	A class of individuals or objects grouped by virtue of their common attributes and assigned a common name.
Spectrum, n.	A series of images formed when a beam of light is subjected to dispersion.
Spiritual, adj.	Of, relating to, consisting of, or having the nature of spirit; not tangible or material.
Stable, adj.	Unchanging and permanent.

Stamina, n.	The strength required to resist or withstand disease, fatigue or hardship.
Stationary, adj.	Not moving.
Steeple, n.	An ornamental construction, usually ending in a spire, erected on a roof or tower of a church, public building, etc.
Stimulus, n.	Something that rouses or incites to activity.
Subservient, adj.	Subordinate in capacity or function.
Substitute, n.	A person who takes the place of or acts for another.
Suffocate, v.	To die from being unable to breathe.
Suffrage, n.	The right or power to participate in electing public officials and adopting or rejecting legislation in a representative form of government.
Sumptuous, adj.	Of a size or splendor suggesting great expense; costly, lavish.
Superfluous, adj.	Being beyond what is required or sufficient.
Superstitious, adj.	Having irrational belief that an object, action, or circumstance not logically related to a course of events influences its outcome.
Surplus, adj.	Being more than or in excess of what is needed or required.
Surreptitious, adj.	Obtained, done, or made by clandestine or stealthy means.
Sustain, v.	To support (a cause or the like) by aid or approval.
Symbol, n.	Something that represents something else by association, resemblance, or convention.
Symmetry, n.	Balanced proportions.
Sympathy, n.	The act or capacity of entering into or sharing the feelings or interest of another.
Tabernacle, n.	The Jewish temple.
Tambourine, n.	A percussion instrument consisting of a small drumhead with jingling disks fitted into the rim, usually played by shaking and striking with the hand.
Tariff, n.	The duty or rate of duty imposed by a government on imported or exported goods.
Technical, adj.	Having special skill or practical knowledge, especially in a mechanical or scientific field.
Tedious, adj.	Marked by tedium; long and tiresome.
Telephone, n.	A device for reproducing sounds, especially articulate speech, at a distance.
Tension, n.	Mental, emotional, or nervous strain.
Tentative, adj.	Not fully worked out, concluded, or agreed on; provisional.
Terrible, adj.	Dreadful, extremely disagreeable, objectionable.
Terrific, adj.	Of an extraordinary nature; astounding; tremendous.
Therapeutic, adj.	Of or relating to the treatment of disease or disorders by remedial agents or methods.
Thermometer, n.	An instrument for determining temperature.
Thesaurus, n.	A dictionary of synonyms.
Thirsty, adj.	Desiring to drink.
Threshold, n.	Place or point of entering or beginning; entrance; outset.

Thyme, n.	A common garden herb used in seasoning and medicine.
Topaz, n.	A usually yellow, reddish, or pink transparent mineral used as a gem.
Tortilla, n.	A round, thin, unleavened bread made from cornmeal or flour, eaten hot or with a savory topping or filling.
Tragedy, n.	A drama or literary work in which the main character is brought to ruin or suffers extreme sorrow, especially as a consequence of a tragic flaw, moral weakness, or inability to cope with unfavorable circumstances.
Transient, adj.	Remaining in a place only a brief time; lasting only a short time.
Transit, n.	Passage over, across or through.
Trauma, n.	An injury or wound caused by the application of external force or violence.
Treason, n.	Betrayal of confidence or trust.
Trespass, v.	To make an unwarranted or uninvited incursion.
Trickle, v.	To flow or fall in drops or in a thin stream.
Triumph, v.	To be victorious or successful; win.
Trough, n.	A long narrow, shallow receptacle, especially one for holding water or feed for animals.
Trowel, n.	A flat-bladed hand tool for leveling, spreading, or shaping substances such as cement or mortar.
Trumpet, n.	A soprano brass wind instrument consisting of a long metal tube looped once and ending in a flared bell, the modern type being equipped with three valves for producing variations in pitch.
Turban, n.	A headdress worn chiefly in countries of eastern Mediterranean and southern Asia especially by Muslims and made of a cap around which is wound a long cloth.
Turmoil, n.	An utterly confused, extremely agitated, or tumultuous state or condition.
Tycoon, n.	A wealthy and powerful businessperson or industrialist; a magnate.
Ulterior, adj.	Not apparent; hidden.
Umbrella, n.	A device for protection from the weather, consisting of a collapsible, usually circular canopy mounted on a central rod.
Umpire, n.	One having authority to arbitrate and make a final decision, as an official in a sport who rules on the plays.
Unanimous, adj.	Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion, design, or determination.
Unconscionable, adj.	Not guided or controlled by an internal sense of right or wrong; unscrupulous.
Unicorn, n.	A fabulous animal possibly based on faulty old descriptions of the rhinoceros and generally depicted with the body and head of a horse, the hind legs of a stag, the tail of a lion, and in the middle of the forehead a single long straight horn.
Unilateral, adj.	Having only one side.
Unique, adj.	Being without a like or equal; single in kind or excellence; unequalled.
Unison, adj.	Identical in musical pitch.
Uppity, adj.	Marked by airs of superiority.
Urgency, n.	The quality or condition of being urgent; pressing importance.
Usher, n.	One who escorts persons to seats at an assemblage (as in a theater, church, or hall).
Utilitarian, adj.	Exhibiting or stressing utility over other values; practical.
Vacation, n.	A period of time devoted to pleasure, rest, or relaxation, especially one with pay granted to an employee.



Vaccine, n.	A suspension of weakened or dead pathogenic cells injected in order to stimulate the production of antibodies.
Vacuum, n.	A space empty of matter.
Valet, n.	A man's male servant, who takes care of his clothes and performs other personal services.
Valley, n.	An elongated lowland between ranges of mountains, hills, or other uplands, often having a river or stream running along the bottom.
Vanilla, n.	A flavoring extract prepared from the cured seedpods of the vanilla orchid or produced synthetically.
Variable, adj.	Tending or apt to vary or change.
Veal, n.	The meat of a calf.
Vegetable, n.	The edible part of a plant raised for an edible part.
Vegetarian, adj.	Consisting mainly of vegetables and vegetable products.
Vein, n.	Any of the membranous tubes that form a branching system and carry blood to the heart.
Velocity, n.	Quickness of motion; swiftness, speed.
Vengeance, n.	Infliction of punishment in return for an injury or offense.
Venom, n.	Poisonous matter usually secreted by some animals.
Verbatim, adv.	Word for word.
Versatile, adj.	Capable of doing many things; having many uses or serving various functions.
Vertebrate, adj.	Having a spinal column.
Vessel, n.	A craft, especially one larger than a rowboat, designed to navigate on water.
Victorious, adj.	Being the winner in a contest or struggle.
Vinaigrette, n.	A sauce made typically of vinegar, oil, onions, parsley, and herbs.
Vindicate, v.	To clear of accusation, blame, suspicion, or doubt; to justify.
Vinegar, n.	A sour liquid used as a condiment or preservative that is obtained by acetic fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids (as fermented cider, malt beer, or wine) and is often seasoned especially with herbs.
Vineyard, n.	A field of grapevines.
Violated, v.	Disturbed rudely or improperly; interrupted.
Violin, n.	A bowed stringed instrument having four strings, a shallow body, a fingerboard without frets, and a curved bridge.
Virtuoso, n.	A musician with masterly ability, technique, or personal style.
Visibility, n.	The degree or extent to which something is capable of being seen.
Volatile, adj.	Easily passing off by evaporation.
Vulture, n.	Any of various large raptorial birds characteristically having dark plumage and a featherless head and neck and generally feeding on decaying flesh of dead animals.
Wallet, n.	Flat, small, folding case, usually made of leather, for holding paper money, cards, or photographs; a billfold.
Waltz, n.	A moderately fast dance in three-quarter time with a strong accent on the first beat of the measure and characterized by one step per beat.
Wander, v.	To move about without a definite destination or purpose.

Warden, n.	An official in charge of the operation of a prison.
Warehouse, n.	A place in which goods or merchandise are stored; a storehouse.
Warmth, n.	The state, sensation, or quality of producing or having a moderate degree of heat.
Warrior, n.	A human engaged or experienced in warfare and especially in primitive warfare or the close combat typical of ancient or medieval times.
Weather, n.	The state of the atmosphere at a given time and place, with respect to variables such as temperature, moisture, wind velocity, and barometric pressure.
Wedge, n.	A piece of material, such as metal or wood, thick at one edge and tapered to a thin edge at the other for insertion in a narrow crevice, used for splitting, tightening, securing, or levering.
Weird, adj.	Curious in nature or appearance; of strange or extraordinary character.
Welfare, n.	Health, happiness, and good fortune; well-being.
Whimper, v.	To make a low whining plaintive or broken sound.
Whirlwind, n.	A small rotating windstorm of limited extent.
Whisperer, n.	One who speaks softly with the aim of preserving secrecy.
Wholesale, adv.	Extensively; indiscriminately.
Wholesome, adj.	Promoting health of body; health-giving.
Width, n.	The state, quality, or fact of being wide.
Wince, v.	To shrink or start involuntarily, as in pain or distress; flinch.
Winsome, adj.	Winning; charming.
Wok, n.	A bowl-shaped cooking utensil used especially in the preparation of Chinese food.
Wreak, v.	To inflict (vengeance or punishment) upon a person.
Wreath, n.	A ring or circle of flowers or leaves worn on the head, used as a decoration or placed as a memorial.
Wreckage, n.	Something that has been reduced to a ruinous state by violence; the remains of a wreck.
Wriggle, v.	To move the body or a bodily part to and fro with short writhing motions like a worm.
Xylophone, n.	A musical instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars graduated in length and sounded by striking with two small wooden hammers.
Yacht, n.	Any of various relatively small sailing or motor-driven vessels, generally with smart graceful lines, used for pleasure cruises or racing.
Yearn, v.	To have a strong, often melancholy desire.
Yeast, n.	A substance used in baking and the fermentation of alcoholic beverages.
Yoga, n.	Union of the individual self with the universal spirit.
Youngster, n.	A young person; a child or youth.
Zeal, n.	Impassioned eagerness.
Zealot, n.	One who shows excessive, impassioned eagerness.
Zealous, adj.	Filled with or motivated by zeal; fervent.
Zebra, n.	Any of several swift, wild, horselike African mammals of the genus <i>Equus</i> , having distinctive overall markings of alternating white and black or brown stripes.

Zenith, n.	The point of culmination, peak, summit.
Zodiac, n.	A band of the celestial sphere extending about 8° to either side of the ecliptic that represents the path of the principal planets, the moon, and the sun.