2020
CLASSROOM PRONOUNCER GUIDE

CONTENTS

Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols ................................................................. 2
Guidelines Regarding Pronunciation ..................................................................... 3
Tips for Conducting Your Classroom Spelling Bee ............................................... 4
Rules for Local Spelling Bees ............................................................................ 5
Words 1-225: 2019 School Spelling Bee Study List Words ................................ 10
Words 226-250: Words Selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged* ............... 36
Numerical Index of Spelling Words .................................................................... 39
Alphabetical Index of Spelling Words ................................................................. 40

*Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2019, Merriam-Webster (http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com)

©2019, Scripps National Spelling Bee
All rights reserved.
### Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>¯</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation used by *-droppers for bird (alternative ( \mathcal{\ddot{v}} ))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̃</td>
<td>the sound of a as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̄</td>
<td>the sound of o in &quot;bottle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̅</td>
<td>the sound of o in &quot;bouquet&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̈</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;beau&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̃̃</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̄̄</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;bouquet&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̅̅</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;beau&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̈̈</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̃̃̃</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̄̄̄</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;bouquet&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̅̅̅</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;beau&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̈̈̈</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̃̃̃̃</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̄̄̄̄</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;bouquet&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̅̅̅̅</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;beau&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̈̈̈̈</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̃̃̃̃̃</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̄̄̄̄̄</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;bouquet&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̅̅̅̅̅</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;beau&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̈̈̈̈̈</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̃̃̃̃̃̃</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̄̄̄̄̄̄</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;bouquet&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̅̅̅̅̅̅</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;beau&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̈̈̈̈̈̈</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̃̃̃̃̃̃̃</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̄̄̄̄̄̄̄</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;bouquet&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̅̅̅̅̅̅̅</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;beau&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̈̈̈̈̈̈̈</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̃̃̃̃̃̃̃̃</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;bouquet&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̅̅̅̅̅̅̅̅</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;beau&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̈̈̈̈̈̈̈̈</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̃̃̃̃̃̃̃̃̃</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;bouquet&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̅̅̅̅̅̅̅̅̅</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;beau&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̈̈̈̈̈̈̈̈̈</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̃̃̃̃̃̃̃̃̃̃</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;bouquet&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̅̅̅̅̅̅̅̅̅̅</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;beau&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̈̈̈̈̈̈̈̈̈̈</td>
<td>as in one pronunciation of French &quot;belle&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*2020 Classroom Pronouncer Guide*
Guidelines Regarding Pronunciation

Pronunciation

For many words in Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2019, Merriam-Webster (http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com), more than one pronunciation is offered. In this classroom pronouncer guide, the chief pronunciation for a word is most often the first pronunciation given in this dictionary. Occasionally, however, the Bee has chosen to assign the dictionary’s second or third pronunciation as the chief pronunciation. This decision has been made whenever the Bee has reason to think that a certain pronunciation has become the most prevalent one.

Many of the variations in pronunciation listed in Merriam-Webster Unabridged are included in this publication as alternate pronunciations and are listed in square brackets under the chief pronunciation. These alternate pronunciations are all the variants in the dictionary’s pronunciation data that differ phonemically from the chief pronunciation. Minor phonetic variations that are described in the dictionary pages are not included here, however, such as pronunciations that differ only in the level of stress on given syllables. In addition, this publication has not included the voluminous treatment of r-dropping and vowel variations before /r/ such as those that are found in certain geographical dialects of American English. Experience has shown that this information about nuances of phonetic variation in pronunciation can cause confusion for spellers and pronouncers alike.

Nevertheless, every pronunciation in Merriam-Webster Unabridged that can offer any clues about spelling is listed as an alternate pronunciation herein. The phrase no alternate pronunciations means simply that, while the dictionary entry may or may not contain further details about phonetic differences in different dialects, the word in question has no other pronunciations that differ phonemically from the chief pronunciation that is provided.
Tips for Conducting Your Classroom Spelling Bee

Help your students prepare by:

- giving your students the level-specific study list from the log-in section of spellingbee.com, and
- providing the full 2020 School Spelling Bee Study List to your students if they seek a challenge.

Familiarize yourself with the 2020 Classroom Pronouncer Guide, in which:

- words 1-225 were selected from the 2020 School Spelling Bee Study List, and
- words 226-250 were selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2019, Merriam-Webster.

If you are including vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the 2020 Classroom Pronouncer Guide Vocabulary Supplement (available when you log in to spellingbee.com), in which:

- pages 5-7 are One Bee Level oral vocabulary rounds, and
- pages 8 and 9 are Two Bee Level oral vocabulary rounds.

Decide at what point in the Classroom Pronouncer Guide to begin your bee. We recommend that you:

- begin Lower Elementary classroom spelling bees with word 1 (page 10),
- begin Upper Elementary classroom spelling bees with word 64 (page 17),
- begin Middle School classroom spelling bees with word 176 (page 29).

As pronouncer, be sure to:

- review the 2020 Classroom Pronouncer Guide prior to your bee, and
- refer to the Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols on page 2 of the 2020 Classroom Pronouncer Guide if you need assistance interpreting diacritical markings.

As judge, keep in mind that:

- You may consult our Rules for Local Spelling Bees (on page 5 of the 2020 Classroom Pronouncer Guide) if you need rules (pay special attention to Rule 10 for instruction regarding end-of-bee procedure), and
- You may wish to have Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2019, Merriam-Webster (http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com) available for reference. If you do not have a subscription to Merriam-Webster Unabridged, the preferred alternative is Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, eleventh edition, copyright 2003, Merriam-Webster.
2020 Rules for Local Spelling Bees

Preface

The Scripps National Spelling Bee (SNSB) encourages spellers, parents, teachers and spelling bee officials to read these rules prior to any local spelling bee. The SNSB defines a local spelling bee as any spelling bee other than the May 25-28, 2020 championship spelling bee in Oxon Hill, Maryland (“national finals”).

Spellers and spellers’ parents and teachers should check with their local spelling bee officials for the rules in effect in their area, as local spelling bee officials are encouraged but not required to use these rules. Spelling bee officials include the pronouncer, judges, coordinator and sponsor.

While local spelling bee officials have the prerogative to amend Rules 2 through 11, amendment(s) — particularly any amendment(s) to the end-of-bee procedure — should be undertaken only with careful consideration of the various outcomes that may result from the amendment(s).

The SNSB has no authority over the conduct of local spelling bees and will not render judgments relating to their conduct or outcomes. Individuals bearing complaints about local spelling bees should register their concerns with local spelling bee officials.

DECISIONS OF LOCAL SPELLING BEE OFFICIALS ARE FINAL.

These Rules for Local Spelling Bees are not the rules in effect at the national finals. When a local spelling bee official says, “We use the national rules,” he or she is probably indicating that the Rules for Local Spelling Bees are in effect.

The national finals operate under a significantly different set of rules called the Contest Rules of the 2020 Scripps National Spelling Bee. These rules contain provisions that are specific to unique conditions at the national finals. The successful implementation of many national finals rules at the local level is considered impossible and therefore is not recommended.

---

Rules

1. Eligibility: A speller qualifying for the 2020 SNSB national finals must meet these requirements:

   (1) The speller must not have won a SNSB national finals.

   (2) The speller must attend a school that is officially enrolled with the SNSB.

   (3) The speller must not have passed beyond the eighth grade on or before August 31, 2019.

   (4) The speller must not have repeated any grade for the purpose of extending spelling bee eligibility. If the speller has repeated any grade, the speller must notify the SNSB of the circumstances of grade repetition by March 31, 2020; and the SNSB will, at its sole discretion, determine the speller’s eligibility status on or before April 30, 2020.

   (5) The speller — or the speller’s parent, legal guardian or school official acting on the speller’s behalf — must not have declared to another entity an academic classification higher than eighth grade for any purpose, including high school graduation equivalency or proficiency examinations and/or examinations such as the PSAT, SAT or ACT.

   (6) The speller must not have earned the legal equivalent of a high school diploma.

   (7) The speller must not eschew normal school activity to study for spelling bees. The SNSB defines normal school activity as adherence to at least four courses of study other than language arts, spelling, Latin, Greek, vocabulary and etymology for at least four hours per weekday for 34 of the 38 weeks between August 26, 2019, and May 18, 2020.

   (8) The speller must not have reached his/her 15th birthday on or before August 31, 2019.

   (9) The speller must have been declared a champion of an SNSB-sanctioned final local spelling bee taking place on or after February 1, 2020, or be a spelling champion whose application for participation in the SNSB’s self-sponsorship program has received final approval by the SNSB.

   (10) The speller, upon qualifying for the 2020 SNSB national finals, must submit to the SNSB a completed Champion Bio Form, a Certification of Eligibility Form, a signed Appearance Consent and Release Form, and a photo. The speller will notify the SNSB — at least 24 hours prior to the first day of the SNSB national finals — if any of the statements made on the Certification of Eligibility Form are no longer true or require updating. The speller’s sponsor will provide access to the necessary forms.
The SNSB may disqualify prior to or during competition any speller who is not in compliance with any of its eligibility requirements; and it may — at any time between the conclusion of the 2020 SNSB national finals and April 30, 2021 — require any speller who is found to have not been in compliance with any of the eligibility requirements to forfeit the prizes, rank and other benefits accorded to the speller as a result of participation in the 2020 SNSB national finals.

2. **Format:** A local spelling bee is conducted in rounds. Each speller remaining in the spelling bee at the start of a round spells one word or answers one vocabulary item in each round — except in the case of a written, multiple choice or online test. The spelling bee may be conducted orally or in writing or in a manner that is a combination of the two. If, however, the spelling bee officials specify an oral format, the speller may request a written format only as specified in the term of Rule 4: Special needs.

3. **Word list:** Local spelling bee officials are responsible for selecting the word lists for use in their spelling bees and are encouraged to select word lists generated by the SNSB that are dated 2020. These word lists include many words that appear in the current edition of two study resources — the School Spelling Bee Study List and Words of the Champions. Also, these word lists end with a section of words that do not appear in the aforementioned study resources and are for use near the end of a local spelling bee, if the local bee officials determine that their use in the spelling bee is warranted. All words appearing on 2020 SNSB word lists are entries in Merriam-Webster Unabridged, the official dictionary of the SNSB, available at http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com/. Merriam-Webster Unabridged is the final authority and sole source for the spelling of words; the primary source used to craft the pronunciations, definitions and language origins for the SNSB word lists; and the only authority to be consulted by spelling bee officials, as well as the sole source used during the spelling bee to verify the information in 2020 SNSB word lists. Some alternate pronunciations appearing in 2020 SNSB word lists may have been drawn from Merriam-Webster print publications because the SNSB deemed the information helpful to the speller.

4. **Special needs:** Local spelling bee officials will strive to provide accommodation for spellers who have physical challenges. All requests for spelling bee officials to accommodate special needs involving sight, hearing, speech or movement should be directed to spelling bee officials well in advance of the spelling bee date. The spelling bee judges have discretionary power to amend oral and/or written spelling requirements on a case-by-case basis for spellers with diagnosed medical conditions involving sight, hearing, speech or movement.

5. **Pronouncer’s role:** The pronouncer strives to pronounce words according to the diacritical markings in 2020 SNSB word lists.

   **In Oral Spelling Rounds:**
   - **Homonyms:** If a word has one or more homonyms, the pronouncer indicates which word is to be spelled by defining the word.
   - **Speller’s requests:** The pronouncer responds to the speller’s requests for a definition, sentence, part of speech, language(s) of origin and alternate pronunciation(s) as listed in the competition word list produced by the SNSB. The pronouncer does not entertain root word questions, requests for alternate definitions or requests for slower pronunciation.
   - **Pronouncer’s sense of helpfulness:** The pronouncer may offer word information — without the speller having requested the information — if the pronouncer senses that the information is helpful and the information is presented in the entry for the word in a 2020 SNSB word list.

   **In Oral Vocabulary Rounds:**
   - **Procedure:** The pronouncer reads aloud the vocabulary item and both options (A) and (B), but does not indicate which is correct.
   - **Homonyms:** If a word has one or more homonyms, the pronouncer indicates which word is in question by spelling the word aloud.
   - **Speller’s requests:** The pronouncer responds to the speller’s requests for the question and/or answer options to be repeated. The pronouncer may also provide the spelling of the word in question.

6. **Judges’ role:** The judges uphold the rules and determine whether or not words are spelled correctly or vocabulary items are answered correctly. They also render final decisions on appeals in accordance with Rule 11. They are in complete control of the competition and their decision is final on all questions.
Interaction with the speller: Because seeing the speller’s lip movements may be critical in detecting misunderstandings or misspellings, the judges encourage spellers to face them when pronouncing and spelling the word.

Notice of rules: The judges ensure that all spellers and audience members are given an opportunity to receive a complete copy of the rules prior to the start of the spelling bee.

Misunderstandings: The judges participate in the exchange of information between the speller and pronouncer if they feel that clarification is needed. Also, the judges listen carefully to the speller’s pronunciation of the word; and, if they sense that the speller has misunderstood the word, the judges work with the speller and pronouncer until they are satisfied that reasonable attempts have been made to assist the speller in understanding the word. While the judges are responsible for attempting to detect a speller’s misunderstanding, it is sometimes impossible to detect a misunderstanding until an error has been made. The judges are not responsible for the speller’s misunderstanding.

Pronouncer errors: The judges compare the pronouncer’s pronunciation with the diacritical markings in the word list. If the judges feel that the pronouncer’s pronunciation does not match the pronunciation specified in the diacritical markings, the judges direct the pronouncer to correct the error as soon as it is detected.

Disqualifications for reasons other than error: The judges will disqualify a speller (1) who refuses a request to start spelling or to provide an answer to a vocabulary item; (2) who does not approach the microphone when it is time to receive the word or question; (3) who does not comply with the eligibility requirements; (4) who engages in unsportsmanlike conduct; (5) who, in the process of retracing a spelling, alters the letters or sequence of letters from those first uttered; (6) who, in the process of spelling, utters unintelligible or nonsense sounds; or (7) who, in the process of providing an answer in an oral vocabulary round, provides a blend of correct and incorrect information. (For example: If in answering the question, “What is porridge made from? A. fur, or B. grain,” each of the following methods of answering is correct: “B,” “grain,” or “B. grain.”)

8. Correction of a misspelling: The pronouncer and judges will not ask the speller to correct another speller’s misspelling, even in end-of-bee circumstances.

9. Errors: Upon providing an incorrect spelling of a word or an incorrect answer to a vocabulary item, the speller immediately drops out of the competition, except as provided in Rule 10.

10. End-of-bee procedure:

If all spellers in a round misspell or answer vocabulary items incorrectly: If none of the spellers remaining in the spelling bee at the start of a round spells a word correctly or answers a vocabulary item correctly during that round, all remain in the competition and a new spelling round begins.

Ties: All spellers eliminated in the same round are tied for the same place. After the champion has been determined, spelling bee officials may opt to conduct tiebreakers (of their own design) if tiebreakers are necessary for the awarding of prizes or the determination of qualifying spellers for the next level of competition.
If only one speller in a round spells correctly or answers a vocabulary item correctly:
If only one speller spells correctly in a round, a new one-word spelling round begins and the speller is given an opportunity to spell a word on the list (anticipated championship word). If the speller succeeds in correctly spelling the anticipated championship word in this one-word round, the speller is declared the champion.

Example: In Round 12 there are four spellers. Spellers 6 and 21 misspell. Speller 30 spells correctly. Speller 42 misspells. So, Speller 30 is the only speller in the round to spell correctly. Speller 30 begins Round 13 — a one-word round — and is offered the anticipated championship word. Speller 30 correctly spells the anticipated championship word and is declared champion.

Example: Two spellers spell in Round 10. Speller 14 misspells. Speller 25 spells correctly. Speller 25 begins Round 11 — a one-word round — and is offered the anticipated championship word. Speller 25 correctly spells the anticipated championship word and is declared champion.

Example: Two spellers spell in Round 16. Speller 3 spells correctly. Speller 9 misspells. Speller 3 begins Round 17 — a one-word round — and is offered the anticipated championship word. Speller 3 correctly spells the anticipated championship word and is declared champion.

VERY IMPORTANT: If a speller misspells the anticipated championship word in a one-word round: A new spelling round begins with ALL the spellers who participated in the previous round. These spellers spell in their original order.

Example: In Round 8 there are three spellers. Speller 12 spells correctly and Spellers 23 and 37 misspell. Round 9 — a one-word round — begins, and Speller 12 is offered the anticipated championship word. Speller 12 misspells the anticipated championship word. Round 10 begins and includes Spellers 12, 23 and 37. The rules prescribe that spellers 12, 23 and 37 spell in their original order; so Speller 12 gets the next word on the list even though Speller 12 misspelled the previous word on the list. Round 10 is not complete until all three spellers have spelled.

Tip: Spelling bee officials are encouraged to designate a record keeper or judge to track the progress of spellers throughout the rounds. The record keeper’s information will be helpful in preventing end-of-bee confusion. Teachers may access a recordkeeping sheet by logging into spellingbee.com and selecting Classroom or School Spelling Bee, then Competition Guides.

11. Appeals: Provided that the appellant adheres to the Time and Manner Requirements specified herein, the judges will review appeals and render decisions on the following five grounds:

A. The speller correctly spelled the word but was eliminated for misspelling it; failing to say the word before or after spelling it; failing to indicate capitalization, hyphen, spaces or diacritical marks; or incorrectly indicating capitalization, hyphen, spaces or diacritical marks.

Judges: Do your records or an audio or video recording indicate that the speller offered the correct letters in the correct order and never changed the order of letters?
If yes, reinstate the speller even if the speller failed to say the word before or after spelling, or failed to indicate or incorrectly indicated capitalization, hyphen, spaces or diacritical marks.
If no, deny the appeal.

B. The speller correctly spelled a homonym of the word in question.

Judges: Did the pronouncer provide a definition? Refer to Rule 5.
If no, reinstate the speller.
If yes, deny the appeal.

C. In an oral vocabulary round, the speller correctly identified an answer matching the definition of a homonym of the word.

Judges: Did the pronouncer fail to spell the word? Refer to Rule 5.
If yes, reinstate the speller.
If no, deny the appeal.

D. The speller correctly spelled an alternate spelling of the word as listed in Merriam-Webster Unabridged (1) whose pronunciation is identical to the word in question, (2) whose definition is identical to the word in question, and (3) that is clearly identified as a standard variant of the word in question.

Judges: Check Merriam-Webster Unabridged online. If all three criteria are met, reinstate the speller.
If fewer than three criteria are met, deny the appeal.
Also, note that spellings having temporal labels (such as archaic, obsolete), stylistic labels (such as substandard, nonstandard), or regional labels (such as North, Midland, Irish) will not be accepted as correct.
E. The officials did not adhere to Rule 10, the End-of-Bee procedure, or Rule 8.

Judges: Carefully examine Rules 8 and 10.
If you erred and the competition is still underway, reinstate the speller.
If you erred and the competition has concluded, contact the spelling bee coordinator for the next level of spelling bee for authorization to send both your declared champion and the speller(s) affected by the error to the next level of competition.
If you did not err, deny the appeal.

Invalid grounds for reinstatement: The judges will not entertain appeals on the following grounds:
- The pronouncer allegedly mispronounced the word.
- The pronouncer offered pronunciations and/or word information that the speller did not request, and the unrequested information contributed to the misspelling.
- One or all Bee officials indicated to the speller that the speller was pronouncing the word correctly, but the speller’s spelling indicates that the speller wasn’t pronouncing it correctly.
- One or all Bee officials did not inform the speller before spelling that the speller’s pronunciation was incorrect and/or that the speller was misunderstanding the word, and this inaction contributed to the misspelling.
- The speller offered a correct spelling as indicated in a dictionary other than Merriam-Webster Unabridged or other online or print sources.
- The pronouncer did not answer a root word question or provide the correct root word.
- The pronouncer did not honor the speller’s request to slow down the pronunciation of the word, break the word’s pronunciation into syllables, or provide an alternate definition or sentence.

Time and Manner Requirements: A written appeal must be hand-delivered to the designated official (usually the spelling bee coordinator/director) indicating the speller’s name, the name and contact information of the person filing the appeal, the relationship of the person filing the appeal to the speller (must be a parent, guardian, teacher or principal of the speller), the word in question, and the grounds for reinstatement. (See Grounds A-E herein.) The deadline for delivering an appeal is before the speller affected would have received their next word had they stayed in the spelling bee. To minimize disruptions, however, effort should be made to deliver an appeal by the end of the round in which the speller was eliminated. When five or fewer spellers remain, the written appeal requirement is suspended, and an oral appeal must be made before the speller would have received their next word had they stayed in the spelling bee. While the competition is in session, individuals who have filed appeals may not directly approach the judges unless explicit permission to approach the judges has been given. The judges will contact the speller if they decide to reinstate the speller. To minimize disruption to the pace of the spelling bee and the concentration of the spellers, the judges are under no obligation to stop the spelling bee to discuss with the speller’s parent(s), legal guardian or teacher a denied appeal.
Words 1–225 are Scripps National Spelling Bee School Spelling Bee Study List Words.

This is the recommended starting point for Lower Elementary Classroom Spelling Bees.
There is no rule stating that you must proceed word-for-word from this list.
You may skip a word if you sense that the word may present a problem at your bee.

If a word has a homonym or near-homonym, the word’s homonym status is probably noted at the word’s entry in this guide. We encourage you to include these words in your bee, provided you indicate the word’s homonym or near-homonym status to the speller.

If you think a word is a homonym and yet a homonym is not listed, please check Merriam-Webster Unabridged for further information or skip the word. It is possible that we did not note the fact that the word is a homonym.

1. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.
   hem \hem\ noun [Could be confused with him.]
   an edge of cloth (such as for a skirt, sleeve or napkin) which has been folded back the edge and sewing it down.
   The hem of her skirt brushed the tops of her feet.

2. desk \desk\ noun
   a table with a sloping or horizontal surface used for writing and reading, often furnished with drawers and compartments.
   Kameron always kept a few snacks in his desk for his midnight study sessions.

3. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.
   ash \ash\ noun [Has homonym Ashe (Ashe juniper).]
   the material that is left behind after combustible materials (such as coal) have been burned.
   Keegan hates cleaning out ash from the fireplace at the end of winter.

4. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.
   brim \brim\ noun [Could be confused with prim.]
   the edge of a cup or bowl.
   Because the cup was filled to the brim, Rahul had to sip some tea before he could lift it.

5. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.
   grub \grub\ noun [Could be confused with crub.]
   food.
   The restaurant served typical sports bar grub like burgers and fries.

6. silly \sil\ adjective
   of little weight or importance.
   Ella thought recess was a silly waste of time.
7. **brass** 
\`bras\ 
noun  
[a typically yellow alloy made of copper with zinc which is capable of being formed and is harder and stronger than copper.]

*The horn and trumpet are two of the oldest brass instruments.*

8. **number** 
\`n\am\b\r\r\ r\\  \nnoun  
[the total sum of units involved.]

*There was a large number of students in the hall between classes.*

9. **size** 
\`s\i\z\ 
noun  
[the actual, characteristic, normal or relative proportion of a thing.]

*Rolanda couldn’t believe the size of the cookie she purchased from the bakery.*

10. **Say to the speller** “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**stray** 
\`str\ae\ 
noun  
[Could be confused with scray.]

*A domestic animal that has left its enclosure or home and wanders at large or is lost.*

*Rhea thought the stray cat might stick around if she gave it some milk.*

11. **Say to the speller** “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**inside** 
\`in\s\i\d\ 
adjective  
[Could be confused with incite.]

*being on an inner surface or side.*

*After ten days of solid rain, the students were tired of inside recess.*

12. **soda** 
\`s\ö\d\a\ 
noun  
[a beverage that consists of water which is highly charged with carbon dioxide that is used to make soft drinks.]

*The soda bubbled and fizzed as Heidi popped the top of the can.*

13. **Say to the speller** “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**cone** 
\`k\ö\n\ 
noun  
[Could be confused with Cohen/Kohen.]

*A crisp conical wafer used to hold ice cream.*

*At the ice cream parlor, Aniyah asked for a waffle cone with mint chocolate chip ice cream.*

14. **twisty** 
\`tw\ist\e\ 
adjective  
[winding : full of bends.]

*The twisty road through Tennessee made Lakshmi’s stomach turn.*

15. **Say to the speller** “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**bingo** 
\`b\in\g\(\)\ö\ 
noun  
[Has near-homonym: pingo.]

*A game played using a grid in which five covered numbers in a row means a win.*

*Evangeline looks forward to going to the community center to play bingo every Wednesday.*
16. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**stunts**

plural noun [Could be confused with stuns.]

feats or tricks which display significant strength or skill.

Jared wanted to perform **stunts** on his bike, but he couldn’t even take his hands off the handlebars yet.

---

17. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**gorp**

noun [Could be confused with corp.]

a snack that is usually comprised of high-energy foods such as nuts.

The hikers packed **gorp** in their backpacks to have as a nutritious snack.

---

18. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**pond**

noun [Has homonym: pawned.]

a body of water that is smaller than a lake but larger than a pool, and that either occurs naturally or is confined through man-made means.

Nina wanted to jump into the **pond**, but the water only came up to her waist.

---

19. Say to the speller “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**grits**

plural noun [Has near-homonym: grids.]

grains such as maize, wheat or barley which have been hulled and coarsely ground.

Amelia always added butter and sugar to her **grits**.

---

20. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**punting**

verb [Could be confused with bunting.]

to kick a ball when playing football, soccer or rugby before the ball hits the ground when dropped from the hands.

The football coach’s decision of always **punting** on 4th down instead of going for the touchdown caused a lot of anger from fans.

---

22. **kiddo**

noun — used as a familiar way to greet someone.

“Hey, **kiddo**!” Gerald exclaimed when he saw his daughter for the first time in two months.

---

23. **stark**

adjective

barren, desolate, bleak.

The landscape in Death Valley is as **stark** as it is beautiful.

---
24. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**pranks**
\[\text{pranks}\] plural noun [Could be confused with branks.]
tricks.
The teacher told the students that it was not okay to pull **pranks** in her classroom.

25. **flustered**
\[\text{flōstärd}\] verb confused, muddled.
The honking of horns **flustered** Eva while she was trying to study.

26. Say to the speller “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**beam**
\[\text{bēm}\] noun [Has near-homonym: bean.]
a long piece of heavy wood that is suitable to use in house construction.
As the thief was trying to make his escape through the basement, he hit his head on a wooden **beam** and was rendered unconscious.

27. **mouth**
\[\text{maúth}\] noun the opening for food to enter the body of an animal.
Omar brags that he can fit a whole slice of pizza in his **mouth** at once.

28. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**polo**
\[\text{pō(0)lo}\] noun [Could be confused with bolo.]
a game played by teams of three or four players on horseback who use mallets with long handles to move a wooden ball down the field and through goalposts.
The morning newspaper carried a picture of Prince Harry playing **polo**.

29. **beeswax**
\[\text{bēz.waks}\] noun business — used primarily by children.
When Roya asked her brother where he had gotten his candy, he replied, “It’s none of your **beeswax.”

30. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**sweeten**
\[\text{swēt’n}\] verb [Could be confused with Sweden.]
to add sugar to.
Jill spat out the iced tea once she realized her husband had done nothing to **sweeten** it.

31. **giant**
\[\text{jīnt}\] adjective extremely large.
The **giant** marshmallows made exceptional s’mores.

32. **sound**
\[\text{saʊnd}\] noun a noise or tone.
“Did you hear that **sound?” Cara whispered to Jen just after she turned out the lights.
33. peppermint  \textbackslash{}pepar\textbackslash{}mint \quad \text{noun}  
\[\text{a sharp and strong smelling plant with dark green leaves and whorls of small pink flowers in spikes.} \]
\text{Mariana was excited to grow peppermint in her garden so she could put the leaves in her tea.}

34. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

- **local**  
  \textbackslash{}l\text{\oe}kal \quad \text{adjective} \quad \text{[Could be confused with loco.]}  
  \[\text{characterized by or confined to a particular place : not widespread.} \]
  \text{The local fire station can be found on the corner of Main Street and Central Avenue.}

35. drool  
\textbackslash{}dr\text{\i}l \quad \text{noun}  
\[\text{saliva issuing from the mouth in a stream.} \]
\text{When the people on the street saw all of the drool coming out of the dog’s mouth, they were concerned it had rabies.}

36. basement  
\textbackslash{}b\text{\ae}sm\text{\aa}nt \quad \text{noun}  
\[\text{the part of a building that is either completely or partly below the ground level.} \]
\text{Henri decided to convert his basement into a movie screening room.}

37. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

- **pardon**  
  \textbackslash{}pa\text{rd}n \quad \text{noun} \quad \text{[Could be confused with verb parting.]}  
  \[\text{forgiveness of a fault or offense.} \]
  \text{Clement begged Lisa’s pardon for stumbling into her when the train began to move.}

38. behold  
\textbackslash{}bi\text{\i}h\text{\old} \quad \text{verb}  
\[\text{to experience or apprehend : to receive the full impression of something through sight.} \]
\text{Abdur did not regret going to the art show because the pieces shown were amazing to behold.}

39. film  
\textbackslash{}film \quad \text{verb}  
\[\text{to make a movie of.} \]
\text{The directors wanted to film the movie in Australia so the scenes would look more authentic.}

40. shrugged  
\textbackslash{}shr\text{\ae}gd \quad \text{verb}  
\[\text{raised the shoulders to express indifference or aloofness.} \]
\text{Elias shrugged his shoulders when asked what his favorite color was.}

41. frozen  
\textbackslash{}fr\text{o}z\text{\ae}n \quad \text{adjective}  
\[\text{subject to severe cold : chilly.} \]
\text{When she went to college in Chicago, Lexi had to pack extra layers to protect herself from the frozen landscape.}
42. The speller should not be disqualified based upon noting or failing to note punctuation or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based upon uttering the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.

grown-ups

\[\texttt{\textbackslash gr\textbackslash o\textbackslash n.\textbackslash a\textbackslash p\textbackslash s}\]

plural noun

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

adults: those that have reached full physical and intellectual development.

Why is it that kids want to be grown-ups and grown-ups want to be kids?

43. secret

\[\texttt{\textbackslash s\textbackslash e\textbackslash k\textbackslash r\textbackslash t}\]

adjective

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

hidden, concealed.

Nicole kept her fear of heights a secret as her boyfriend took her to the top of the Space Needle for their anniversary.

44. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

faint

\[\texttt{\textbackslash f\textbackslash a\textbackslash n\textbackslash t}\]

adjective [Has homonym: feint.]

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

feeble, dizzy and likely to pass out due to hunger, illness, pain, shock or emotion.

Omar felt faint when he donated blood at the school’s blood drive.

45. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

finish

\[\texttt{\textbackslash f\textbackslash i\textbackslash n\textbackslash i\textbackslash s\textbackslash h}\]

verb [Has homonym: Finnish.]

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

to arrive at the end of: complete.

Julio had to finish his homework before he could go outside and play baseball.

46. amazed

\[\texttt{\textbackslash a\textbackslash m\textbackslash æ\textbackslash d\textbackslash z\textbackslash d}\]

adjective

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

filled with wonder: astounded.

The astronomy class was amazed by the number of stars in the night sky.

47. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

scoop

\[\texttt{\textbackslash sk\textbackslash ū\textbackslash p}\]

noun [Has homonym: scoup.]

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

a container or utensil used to hold or remove a liquid or loose materials.

Sid had a hard time using the scoop to fill a bag full of raisins.

48. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

peach

\[\texttt{\textbackslash p\textbackslash ē\textbackslash ch\textbackslash ē}\]

noun [Could be confused with beach.]

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

a sweet juicy edible fruit which is used as a fresh or cooked fruit, in preserves or dried.

Sierra snacked on a perfectly ripe peach while walking back from the farmers’ market.

49. chimes

\[\texttt{\textbackslash ch\textbackslash í\textbackslash m\textbackslash z}\]

verb

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

makes a musical and harmonious sound, like a bell.

When the clock chimes midnight, it will be time to go to bed.
50. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**twirled** \\
verb [Could be confused with whirled.]

Spun quickly.

Constance twirled and twirled until she got so dizzy she fell to the ground in a heap of laughter.

51. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**jangled** \\
verb [Could be confused with jingled.]

Caused to sound harshly or unpleasantly.

The church bells jangled loudly as the clock struck one.

52. **forgive** \\
verb to stop feeling resentment toward because of a wrong committed.

Friends are more likely to forgive each other than siblings.

53. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**shoo** \\
interjection [Has homonym: shoe.]

— used in scaring away an animal.

Aidan shouted “Shoo!” at the charging ram, stopping it in its tracks.

54. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**crate** \\
noun [Could be confused with crake, crepe.]

A container that is used to transport items.

Demario cut a hole in the side of a shipping crate and used it as a doghouse.

55. **workhorse** \\
noun a person who performs and takes on a large amount of difficult labor.

Barkha is the workhorse of the office because she knows what has to be done and how to get it done.

56. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**puppets** \\
plural noun [Could be confused with poppets.]

Representations of humans or other living things that are small in scale and are moved and controlled by rod, hand or strings.

The puppets delighted most of the children, but they frightened little Ezra.

57. **billboard** \\
noun a large panel mounted on a building or framework near a road that holds outdoor advertising.

The school district advertised its programs by posting a billboard showing students engaged in a variety of activities.

58. **walnut** \\
noun an edible nut that comes from a tree of the same name.

The walnut, often erroneously referred to as brain food, is one of the most nutritious nuts consumed.
59. **honest** \ˈænəst\  
   adjective  
   legitimate: truthful.  
   Ethan was shocked to discover that his stockbroker was not the **honest** fellow he seemed to be.

60. **feats** \ˈfēts\  
   plural noun  
   [Could be confused with feeds.]  
   Some of the **feats** accomplished by stuntmen are impressive.

61. **snarl** \ˈsnärl\  
   noun  
   [Could be confused with snirl.]  
   a tangle of something (such as hairs or threads) that is difficult to unravel.  
   Peter’s four-year-old daughter’s hair always turned into one giant **snarl** after bath time.

62. **loppers** \ˈli̅pər\  
   plural noun  
   [Could be confused with lobbers.]  
   shears used for pruning which are about two feet in length.  
   Jayesh grabbed both sets of **loppers** from the garage and took them to get sharpened.

63. **stubborn** \ˈstəbərn\  
   adjective  
   perversely unyielding in character or quality.  
   Heidi learned that offering her **stubborn** three-year-old child limited choices instead of giving him orders had much better results.

---

This is the recommended starting point for **Upper Elementary Classroom Spelling Bees**.  
There is no rule stating that you must proceed word-for-word from this list.  
You may skip a word if you sense that the word may present a problem at your bee.

64. **yoga** \ˈyōgə\  
   noun  
   a group of exercises for achieving well-being and control of mind and body.  
   Clem practices **yoga** three times a week and has seen a great improvement in his flexibility, balance and focus.

65. **buckle** \ˈbakəl\  
   verb  
   [Has homonym: buccal.]  
   to secure two loose ends of something (such as a belt) with one end having a fastening and the other a catch.  
   With his broken arm in a cast, Todd was forced to ask his mom to **buckle** his belt for him.

66. **plastic** \ˈplastik\  
   noun  
   any of a large group of materials of high molecular weight that usually contain a synthetic or semisynthetic organic substance, that are molded into objects of all sizes and shapes.  
   Mr. Khan poured the lemonade into the **plastic** pitcher.
67. **modern** ❲ˈmɑːdərən❳ adjective 
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)] contemporary : relating to the present time.
   The computer was one of the greatest modern inventions of the 20th century.

68. Say to the speller “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

   **middle** ❲ˈmɪdlə́ ❳ noun [Has near-homonym: mittle.] the part halfway between two points.
   Charity divided the dessert down the middle and let her brother choose which half he wanted.

69. **explore** ❲ɪkˈsplɔːr ❳ verb to search or look into.
   Students explore problems using a variety of creative approaches in Mr. Craven’s enrichment class.

70. **mason** ❲ˈmɑːsən ❳ noun a skilled artisan who builds using stone, brick or concrete.
   The mason said it would take him 7-10 weeks to build the stone patio.

71. **fault** ❲ˈfɔːlt ❳ noun responsibility for failure.
   Ben knew it was his own fault that he missed the bus because he forgot to set his alarm.

72. **perfection** ❲pərˈfekʃən ❳ noun flawlessness : freedom from defect.
   Perfection is soft-serve swirl ice cream in a sprinkle cone.

73. **police** ❲ˈpɑːlɪs ❳ noun the department of the government which is concerned with maintaining public order, safety and health, and which has the power to enforce laws.
   The police helped keep traffic flowing properly after the concert ended.

74. **operator** ❲ˈɑpərətər ❳ noun someone in charge of a telephone switchboard.
   If you dial zero when calling the bank, the operator can help you find the right department.

75. **oozing** ❲ˈəʊziŋ ❳ verb moving slowly or without notice.
   The raspberry jelly was oozing out of George’s doughnut.

76. **rivalry** ❲ˈrɪvəlri ❳ noun competition.
   The annual spelling bee creates a healthy sense of rivalry in Mr. Reynolds’ class.

77. **security** ❲ˌsiˈkjuərəti ❳ noun freedom from care, anxiety or fear.
   When she totes around her well-loved blanket, the toddler clearly feels a great sense of security.
78. **blazer**

   \\bl\z\r\

   noun

   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

   a single-breasted sports jacket usually with bright stripes or in a solid color that has a notched collar and patch pockets.

   *Asad looked handsome in his dress pants and new blazer.*

79. **challenge**

   \\ch\l\n\j\

   noun

   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

   a thing which one can devote energy or effort to.

   *The beginning yoga class was more of a challenge than Kabir had expected.*

80. **Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.**

   **series**

   \\s\i\r\(\j\)\z\ \\

   noun

   [Has homonym: ceres.]

   a group of three or more things or events succeeding in order and having a relationship to each other.

   *A classical music aficionado, Litsa subscribed to the symphony’s summer concert series.*

81. **obvious**

   \\\'\a\b\v\e\s\a\ \\

   adjective

   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

   easily perceived by the mind.

   *It is obvious to all Mary’s friends that she has been bitten by the love bug.*

82. **starvation**

   \\s\t\r\v\r\\n\s\h\n\

   noun

   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

   the instance of suffering from extreme hunger.

   *Food became scarce in the war-torn country, and many people faced starvation.*

83. **utensils**

   \\y\u\t\n\(t\)\s\a\l\z\ \\

   plural noun

   [\y\u\t\n\(t\)\s\a\l\z\ \\

   tools or instruments used in a kitchen.

   *Mindy unloaded the dishwasher and put the utensils away in the drawer.*

84. **incident**

   \\i\n\(t\)\s\a\d\n\t \\

   noun

   [\i\n\(t\)\s\a\d\n\t \\

   an uncommon happening.

   *Nobody wanted to talk about the unfortunate incident that occurred at the football game.*

85. **static**

   \\s\t\a\t\i\k\ \\

   adjective

   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]

   stable, stagnant.

   *The gym owner put together a plan to increase the membership rate, which had been static all year.*

86. **concentrate**

   \\k\a\n\(t\)\s\o\n\(t\)\r\t\r\ \\

   verb

   [\k\a\n\(t\)\s\o\n\(t\)\r\t\r\ \\

   to bring all one’s powers, faculties or activities to bear.

   *Amiyah knew if she could only concentrate during the biology text, she would pass with flying colors.*

87. **expiration**

   \\e\k\s\p\r\a\n\h\n\ \\

   noun

   [\e\k\s\p\r\a\n\h\n\ \\

   termination, close, extinction.

   *The trial period’s impending expiration meant that Jules either had to quit using the app or begin paying for it.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>centuries</td>
<td>/senkhrəˈz̥/</td>
<td>plural noun, time spans of 100 years. People have been fascinated by castles and their history for centuries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fearsome</td>
<td>/ˈfɜrsəm/</td>
<td>adjective, arousing from fright or terror.</td>
<td>Orlando spent a fearsome night in the woods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>residence</td>
<td>/rɪˈzədənt/</td>
<td>noun, the place where one lives or has their home.</td>
<td>Helen pointed to her residence as Bill drove down the street and dropped her off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toppled</td>
<td>/ˈtæpəld/</td>
<td>verb, tumbled down: fell from top-heaviness.</td>
<td>The tower of blocks tumbled down as Harry removed the wrong piece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smudge</td>
<td>/ˈsmʌʤ/</td>
<td>noun, a splotch or smear.</td>
<td>Phillip’s teacher refused to accept his homework because of the large smudge across the answer column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diminished</td>
<td>/dəˈminisht/</td>
<td>verb, decreased.</td>
<td>As the long winter continued, the pioneers’ food supply diminished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dissolved</td>
<td>/dəˈzɔlvd/</td>
<td>verb, passed into an act by which a solid, liquid or gaseous substance is mixed typically with a liquid.</td>
<td>Alistair added sugar to his tea and stirred until it dissolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investigation</td>
<td>/ənˈvestəˈɡɑʃən/</td>
<td>noun, study or research.</td>
<td>They conducted a thorough investigation into Jerry’s background before hiring him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accident</td>
<td>/ˈæksədənt/</td>
<td>noun, an event that occurs by chance.</td>
<td>Mr. Li always says that meeting his wife by bumping into her was the happiest accident of his life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confused</td>
<td>/kənˈfyʊzd/</td>
<td>verb, confounded: failed to distinguish between two or more parties.</td>
<td>The kitten was confused when he saw his reflection in the mirror.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
98. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**loyal**
- pronunciation: \`lois\`
- part of speech: adjective
- definition: devoted to a person: faithful.
- note: [Could be confused with Lowell.]
- example: After a very difficult year, Amir was grateful to have learned who his most loyal friends were.

99. **minnow**
- pronunciation: \`min\-
- part of speech: noun
- definition: a very small fish that can grow up to three inches long and that is common in streams.
- note: [Could be confused with Lowell.]
- example: If not eaten by other fish or caught for bait, the tiny minnow can live up to three years.

100. **shuffle**
- pronunciation: \`shaf\-
- part of speech: verb
- definition: to slide the feet back and forth without lifting them.
- example: Participants in the dance marathon who merely shuffle their feet instead of dancing will be disqualified.

101. **pruners**
- pronunciation: \`pron\-
- part of speech: plural noun
- definition: a tool which is used to remove dead branches or leaves from vegetation.
- example: Gertrude’s pruners were becoming dull and in need of sharpening.

102. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**squawk**
- pronunciation: \`skwok\`
- part of speech: verb
- definition: to emit a loud harsh cry.
- note: [Could be confused with scrawk.]
- example: The squawk of the toucan was almost deafening.

103. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**trowel**
- pronunciation: \`traul\`
- part of speech: noun
- definition: a hand tool with a blade that is used to apply, spread, shape and smooth any loose material.
- example: Joy removed the extra mortar between the bricks with a trowel.

104. **spirit**
- pronunciation: \`spir\-
- part of speech: noun
- definition: any supernatural being such as an apparition or elf.
- example: The realtor told Dolly’s family that a mysterious spirit was rumored to be living in the basement.

105. **evidence**
- pronunciation: \`evid\-
- part of speech: noun
- definition: something submitted legally to a tribunal as a means of realizing the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation before it.
- example: The suspect’s fingerprints on the murder weapon were sufficient evidence for his arrest.

106. **tactics**
- pronunciation: \`taktiks\`
- part of speech: plural noun
- definition: methods: systems of procedure.
- example: Jennifer agreed with Harrison’s ideas, but not his tactics for executing them.
107. **sprawl**  
\`sprɔl\  
verb  
[to lie or sit with arms and legs stretched out: to spread out.]

*To see all the children sprawl on the ground as they tried to participate in the yoga class was a hilarious sight.*

108. **commonplace**  
\`kämən.pləs\  
noun  
[a comment or remark lacking in originality.]

*The commonplace saying, “a sight for sore eyes,” was written by author Jonathan Swift in 1738.*

109. **inspector**  
\`in spektər\  
noun  
[a police officer ranking below a superintendent.]

*The inspector was tasked with stopping the evil schemes of Dr. Claw and bringing him to justice.*

110. **coverage**  
\`kəvərij\  
noun  
[the amount of reporting given to a news event.]

*Liam was shocked at how little coverage was given to news items from outside the country.*

111. **gadgets**  
\`gæjəts\  
plural noun  
[typically small devices that are often considered novelties and that are found especially on pieces of machinery.]

*The United States has a relatively high ownership rate of gadgets compared to other countries.*

112. **industrial**  
\`indəstrēl\  
adjective  
[of or belonging to a department of a craft, business or manufacture.]

*The industrial park contained many businesses and manufacturers.*

113. **gratingly**  
\`grɑtənlē\  
adverb  
[with an irritating or harsh effect or sound.]

*The sound of the fingernails being scraped down the board fell gratingly on our ears.*

114. **Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.**

**vane**  
\`vän\  
noun  
[Has homonyms: vain, vein.]

*A metal weather vane in the form of a rooster.*

**mutate**  
\`məyətət\  
verb  
[to undergo a significant alteration.]

*After living in Vermont for a few months, Heather’s Texan accent began to mutate.*

**continental**  
\`kənˈta nəntl\  
adjective  
[being the portion of the United States located on the continent of North America.]

*By the time he was 13, Rory had visited 45 of the 48 lower continental states.*
117. exhibits \ɪɡ'zɪbəts\ plural noun exhibitions or displays.
*The exhibits at the art museum drew people from all over the state.*

118. turbulent \ˈtɜːr bolənt\ adjective tempestuous or stormy.
*Faith’s stomach turned as the jetliner she was flying on went straight through some turbulent air.*

119. episode \ˈe pəzdə\ noun a part of a television or radio serial presented in one period.
*The ending of each episode of the soap opera left people eager to see the next episode.*

120. Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

   insubstantial \ɪnsəˈbstan(t)ʃəl\ adjective [Could be confused with unsubstantial.] imaginary : lacking substance.
*The insubstantial evidence gathered at the crime scene did not help point to a suspect.*

121. momentous \ˈməʊməntəs\ adjective weighty : of great importance.
*Rosa Parks’ refusal to go to the back of the bus was a momentous event in the Civil Rights Movement.*

122. scoundrel \ˈskɔndrəl\ noun a bold selfish person who is equipped with low ethical standards.
*The actor said that he enjoyed playing a feisty, unscrupulous scoundrel in the movie.*

123. tapestry \ˈtæpəstrē\ noun a heavy textile woven by hand used for hangings or curtains.
*Tillie was surprised to learn that the vibrant colors in the tapestry were produced hundreds of years ago from plant dyes.*

124. entity \ˈentəti\ noun something that has an objective or physical reality and distinct character.
*Jill was occupied with thoughts of her bed, which she considered to be her favorite entity.*

125. commotion \ˈkɑməˈʃən\ noun noisy confusion.
*Arthur couldn’t hear Etienne over the commotion in the hallway.*

126. cottage \ˈkætij\ noun a small house typically used in the summer.
*Jazmyne’s family visited their cottage near Lake Erie every summer in July.*
Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

127. gnaw

verb

[Could be confused with nah.]

to bite or chew on with the teeth.

Carlo gave his puppy a bone to gnaw so it would stop chewing the furniture.

128. The following word has two correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.

**gnaw**

verb

[Could be confused with nah.]

to bite or chew on with the teeth.

Carlo gave his puppy a bone to gnaw so it would stop chewing the furniture.

129. chestnut

noun

any of a genus of deciduous trees or shrubs native to temperate regions of the northern hemisphere that have a fruit consisting of a single nut.

Bridget recognized the tree as a chestnut because it had a furrowed trunk that reminded her of twisted cables.

130. plaid

adjective

having a cross-barred multicolored pattern.

Eloise bought a new plaid comforter for her bed.

131. gabled

adjective

[furrowed trunk that reminded her of twisted cables.]

Houses with steeply pitched gabled roofs are typical in parts of the world with heavy snowfall.

132. somber or sombre

adjective

[Has homonym: sambar.]

dejected in appearance or mood: gloomy.

Nancy couldn’t hide her somber mood the morning after her team lost the championship game.

133. joists

plural noun

small timbers or iron or steel beams that are arranged in a parallel fashion stretching from wall to wall in a building.

To ensure the building will stand for another 100 years, the rotting joists need to be replaced.

134. wily

adjective

[Could be confused with whilie/whiley.]

crafty: full of deceitful cunning.

Always unpredictable, Maxime is as sweet as he is wily.
135. **transparencies**  
\[\text{tranz'par	extsc{en}(t)s	extsc{ez}}\]  
plural noun  
matters for displaying which are made on glass, thin cloth, paper or film and which are viewed by the help of light shining through the matter.  
*Flynn’s grandmother excitedly took out and set up transparencies of her vacation as a little girl to Hoover Dam.*

136. **Antarctic**  
\[\text{ant'	extsc{ark}tik}\]  
adjective  
relating to the South Pole or the region surrounding it.  
*Amyiah’s stamp collection included a complete collection of the stamps of the French Antarctic Territory.*

137. **transit**  
\[\text{tran(t)s	extsc{at}}\]  
noun  
the public transportation of people by bus, subway train or other local system of conveyance.  
*A.J. couldn’t decide whether to drive downtown or take public transit.*

138. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.  
**appetite**  
\[\text{ap	extsc{e}tit}\]  
noun  [Has homonym: apatite.]  
the desire to eat when food is available.  
The smell of apple pie baking in the oven whetted Gevonte’s appetite.  

139. **calmed**  
\[\text{'k	extsc{alm}d}\]  
verb  
made peaceful; induced quiet and peace in place of agitation or passion.  
*It was impossible to get the dog calmed down during the storm.*

140. **dinosaur**  
\[\text{dina.s	extsc{or}}\]  
noun  
a member of a group of extinct reptiles.  
The velociraptor was Aiko’s favorite dinosaur.  

141. **ancient**  
\[\text{an(t)sh	extsc{ont}}\]  
adjective  
existing from a long ago period or date.  
*Molly wants to go visit the ancient Mayan ruins in Belize.*

142. **surmised**  
\[\text{sar'.mizd}\]  
verb  
guessed; formed an opinion without substantial proof or certain knowledge.  
*Dia surmised that it was bedtime by how dark it had become outside.*

143. **perpetual**  
\[\text{par'	extsc{pech}w	extsc{ol}}\]  
adjective  
constant or indefinitely.  
*Tonia finds cat videos online to be a perpetual source of amusement.*

144. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.  
**gamma**  
\[\text{gama}\]  
noun  [Has homonym: gama.]  
the third letter of the Greek alphabet.  
The third letter in the Latin alphabet corresponds in position and in origin to the Greek letter gamma.
145.  *Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*  

**wren**  
\'ren\  
noun [Could be confused with rem.]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] any of various small brown singing birds.  

* A wren came to the bird feeder outside the living room window.*

146.  *Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*  

**transistor**  
\transistor\  
noun [Could be confused with transiter.]  
[\trans(-t)\is\tor\] an electronic device made of a small block of a semiconductor with three electrodes on it and that conducts electrons moving in one direction to the opposite direction.  

*If the transistor had not been invented, today’s handheld electronic devices would not exist.*

147.  *Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*  

**trifecta**  
\trifekt\a\  
noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] a bet in which the bettor selects the first, second and third finishers in a contest or race in the correct order.  

*Grandmother likes to bet the trifecta on her weekly visit to the racetrack.*

148.  *Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*  

**briny**  
\brin\é\  
adjective [Could be used with bryony/briony.]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] salty.  

*Certain shrimp eggs will hatch within a few hours of being placed in briny water.*

149.  *Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*  

**wreath**  
\\r\eth\  
noun [Could be confused with wreathe.]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] a crown or band of intertwined flowers or leaves worn or given as a mark of honor.  

*The figure on the vase wearing a laurel wreath is identified as Apollo.*

150.  *Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*  

**beacons**  
\b\ek\anz\  
plural noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] fires placed on a hill or tower that are used to communicate signals.  

*The location of the beacons for Paul Revere’s famous ride was the Old North Church in Boston’s North End neighborhood.*

151.  *Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*  

**ramparts**  
\\r\amp\orts\  
plural noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] protective barriers.  

*The baron’s castle was protected from the invading army by strong ramparts.*

152.  *Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*  

**Harlem**  
\h\är\l\em\  
geographical entry  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] section of New York City in northern Manhattan that was a center of African American culture in the 1920s.  

*Originally a Dutch village, Harlem was formally organized in 1658 and named after a village in the Netherlands.*
153. **Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.**

**assistance**
- 
- noun [Has homonym: plural noun assistants.]
- aid given to the needy, usually in monetary form.
- Mia was excited to learn that several colleges were willing to offer her financial assistance.

154. **Say to the speller “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.**

**menthol**
- 
- noun [Has near-homonym: menthyl.]
- an alcohol that occurs naturally in peppermint oil and Japanese mint oil and can be made artificially.
- Menthol is used in medicines to relieve pain, itching and nasal congestion, and it can also be used as a flavoring.

155. **Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.**

**autographs**
- plural noun
- handwritten signatures.
- Désirée had a collection of autographs from all the performers she’d seen in concert.

156. **Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.**

**constellation**
- noun
- any of the 88 configurations of stars.
- Rani found it difficult to see a scale in the constellation Libra.

157. **Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.**

**juncture**
- noun
- a seam or joint.
- Welding the two steel plates together created a raised ridge at their juncture.

158. **The speller should not be disqualified based upon noting or failing to note punctuation or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based upon uttering the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.**

**rabble-rouser**
- noun
- a person who stirs up the masses of the people (such as to violence or hatred).
- Jackson was accused of being a rabble-rouser for encouraging his classmates to start a food fight in the cafeteria when there weren’t enough tater tots.

159. **Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.**

**chisel**
- noun
- a tool consisting of a metal bar with a sharpened edge at one end used for working on the surface of materials by chipping or carving.
- With chisel and mallet, Fred started shaping the block of wood into a toy.

160. **Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.**

**garnet**
- noun [Has homonym: garnett.]
- a brittle material which is typically red in color and occurs mainly in crystals.
- Arabella asked the jeweler to suggest a setting for the garnet she inherited from her great-aunt.
161. **prudence**  
/ˈprʊdən(t)s/  
noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
wisdom shown in the exercise of self-control and reason.  

*Even after she was proved right, Idina had the prudence not to tell her brother, “I told you so.”*

162. **Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.**

**pelican**  
/ˈpeləkən/  
noun  
[Could be confused with proper name Pelikan.]  
a large web-footed bird with long wings and a very large bill having a throat pouch in which it catches fish.  

*The boys enjoyed watching the pelican dive for fish.*

163. **Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.**

**Angus**  
/ˈæŋɡəs/  
noun  
[Could be confused with Anguis.]  
any of a breed of hornless black or red beef cattle originally from Scotland.  

*Black Angus, which originated in Scotland, is the most common breed of beef cattle in the United States.*

164. **untoward**  
/ənˈtoʊərd/  
adjective  
[\ənˈtoʊrd, ˌəntəˈwɔrd\]  
unfortunate or unlucky.  

*Liesl decided to cut her losses and go home before anything really untoward happened.*

165. **Nepal**  
/ˈnɛpəl/  
geographical entry  
[\ˈnɛpəl, nəˈpɔːl, nəˈpal\]  
landlocked country in Asia in the Himalayas on the northeast border of India.  

*Mount Everest, located on the border between Nepal and Tibet, is part of the Himalayas.*

166. **molars**  
/ˈmələrz/  
plural noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
teeth which are adapted for grinding due to having rounded or flattened surfaces.  

*Sheila’s molars finally grew into her mouth on her fifth birthday.*

167. **Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.**

**barograph**  
/ˈbærəˌɡrɑːf/  
noun  
[Could be confused with paragraph.]  
an automatic instrument which is used to record variations in atmospheric pressure.  

*The weather station in Antarctica was supplied with a thermometer, a weather vane and a barograph.*

168. **Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.**

**plaiting**  
/ˈplætɪŋ/  
noun  
[Could be confused with pleating.]  
braiding: the interweaving of three or more strands of hair.  

*Straw plaiting is a typical method used for making hats in the Italian region of Tuscany.*

169. **attagirl**  
/əˈtæɡərl/  
interjection  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
— used to express encouragement or approval to a woman or girl.  

*Coach Smith yelled, “Attagirl! Way to hit a home run!”*
170. **disembark**  
\disəmˈbɑrk\  
verb  
[\disəmˈbɑrk\]  
to leave or go ashore from a ship.  
“Please hold the railing as you **disembark,**” Simi cautioned the passengers.

171. *Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*

**sheriff**  
\ˈsherəf\  
noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
an important county officer in the United States who is typically elected by the people.  
*Heading for the county line at top speed, Joe tried to get out of the jurisdiction of the **sheriff** who was tailing his car.*

172. **Pakistan**  
\ˈpæk.i.stən\  
geographical entry  
[\päkˈiːstän\]  
a country in southern Asia which borders the Arabian Sea.  
**Pakistan**, located in the Middle East, has the world’s largest irrigation system.

173. *The speller should not be disqualified based upon noting or failing to note punctuation or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based upon uttering the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.*

**hunky-dory**  
\həŋkəˈdɔrə\  
adjective  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
fine.  
*After a brief health scare, the actor assured the director that everything was **hunky-dory** and the show could continue.*

174. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*

**petite**  
\pəˈtiet\  
adjective  
[Has homonym: archaic variant petit.]  
little or small.  
*For such a **petite** woman, Alana has a surprisingly resonant voice.*

175. *Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*

**anemometers**  
\ənəˈməmətərz\  
plural noun  
[Could be confused with emanometer.]  
tools used to gauge the speed of the wind.  
*Kampsee and Brandon set up **anemometers** at their weather station so they could measure the wind speed.*

---

**This is the recommended starting point for Middle School Classroom Spelling Bees.**

*There is no rule stating that you must proceed word-for-word from this list.

You may skip a word if you sense that the word may present a problem at your bee.*

176. **hesitate**  
\ˈhez.əˌtāt\  
verb  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
to delay or pause typically for a moment.  
*Norma did not **hesitate** to start talking about books because she loved to read.*

177. **denouncement**  
\dəˈnaʊnmənt\  
noun  
[\dəˈnaʊnmənt\]  
the act of making known or declaring someone such as a culprit to people in command.  
*During the Revolution, punishment included public **denouncement**, exile or execution.*
178. **squadron** \\skwˈdrən\\ \\
[noun]
a division of organization in the military. 

_Salvatore’s squadron remained unscathed throughout the war._

179. **atmospheric** \\
atˈmərˈfɪrk\\ \\
[adjective]
relating to the entire mass of air that surrounds Earth. 

_Only two elements are known to be liquid under atmospheric conditions: mercury and bromine._

180. _Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word._

**coincidence** \\
kəˈnɪns(ə)nd(ə)s \\
[noun] [Has homonym: plural noun coincidents.]

the conjunction of circumstances or events significant to one another but that have no obvious causal connection. 

_By coincidence, Mary and her mother bought identical pairs of shoes._

181. **anagrams** \\
ˈænəˌɡræmz \\
[plural noun]
phrases or words that are created from the letters of other words or phrases. 

_Dormitory and dirty room are anagrams._

182. **ignoble** \\
ɪgˈnəbəl \\
[adjective]
despicable. 

_Someone snapped a picture of the pop quiz and posted it online for the ignoble purpose of cheating._

183. **smelters** \\
ˈsmɛltərz \\
[plural noun]
furnace operators who fuse or melt ore often with an accompanying chemical change typically to separate the metal. 

_Smelters must wear protective gear when melting and fusing metal ore._

184. **parachuted** \\
ˈpərəˌʃʊtɪd \\
[verb]
descended by means of a folding umbrella-shaped device made of light fabric that is used to slow the speed of the person or thing attached to it. 

_The soldiers who parachuted into Normandy during World War II were known as paratroopers._

185. **suffused** \\
səˈfyʊzd \\
[verb]
flushed, filled. 

_The lighting designer suffused the stage with warm light as the actors walked out to take their bows._

186. **emphatic** \\
əˈmætɪk \\
[adjective]
commanding attention by insistence or prominence. 

_Katie’s father was emphatic when he told her not to come home past curfew again._

187. **palindrome** \\
pəˈlændrəm \\
[noun]
a word or sentence that reads the same both forwards and backwards. 

_Ada struggled to contrive a palindrome centered around her own name._
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>188.</td>
<td>reluctant</td>
<td>/riˈlæktənt/</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>unwilling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ralph’s parents were <strong>reluctant</strong> to get him a BB gun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189.</td>
<td>proclamation</td>
<td>/prəˈkləˈmɑːʃən/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>an official formal public announcement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Although President Reagan’s</em> <strong>proclamation</strong> declaring July of 1984 “National Ice Cream Month” only officially referenced that one particular month, the celebrations each July have continued.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190.</td>
<td>intriguing</td>
<td>/ɪnˈtrɪɡɪŋ/</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>fascinating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Jonathan opined that science fiction is the most * <strong>intriguing</strong> <strong>literary genre.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>incomprehensible</strong></td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>existing beyond the reach of the human mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>\inˈkæmprɪˈhen(t)səbəl\</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td><em>[Could be confused with uncomprehensible.]</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>\in.kæmpreˈhen(t)səbəl\</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Every civilization tries to penetrate the <strong>incomprehensible</strong> mysteries of creation.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.</td>
<td>precariously</td>
<td>/priˈkerəslē/</td>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>in a manner marked by a lack of stability or security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>The server had four dishes and four beverages balanced <strong>precariously</strong> on a single tray.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193.</td>
<td>tumultuous</td>
<td>/tʊˈmælkəwəs/</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>marked by overwhelming or violent commotion, turbulence or radical change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>The railroad struggled to repair damages after a year of <strong>tumultuous</strong> mudslides and washouts.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194.</td>
<td>halogens</td>
<td>/ˈhælədʒənz/</td>
<td>plural noun</td>
<td>the five elements (fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine and astatine) that form group VII A of the periodic table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Halogens</strong> are responsible for the saltiness of the ocean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195.</td>
<td>calamitous</td>
<td>/ˈkæləmətəs/</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>marked by disaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Dean tried to forget the <strong>calamitous</strong> events of the day and get some much-needed sleep.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>fixity</strong></td>
<td>noun</td>
<td><em>[Could be confused with fixedly.]</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>\ˈfɪksətə\</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>the state or quality of being stable or not subject to change or fluctuation.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>\ˈfiksətə\</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>In the 1700s, a French naturalist was one of the first to question the <strong>fixity</strong> of species.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197.</td>
<td>culminate</td>
<td>/ˈkələmənət/</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>to reach a decisive point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Mr. Thompson explained that the semester would <strong>culminate</strong> in a research project and a 15-minute presentation.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
198. *Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*

**asparagus**
\o’spærəgəs\

noun [Could be confused with archaic variant sparagus, dialectal variants sparagras, sparawahgrass.]
a plant that is widely grown for its edible and tender young shoots.

Camden served roasted *asparagus* and fried chicken to his guests.

199. **badminton**
\bədˈmɪn鸵n\

noun

a game played on a court by two or four people who use rackets to volley a shuttlecock over a net.

*After lunch, Eli suggested a competitive game of badminton.*

---

200. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*

The following word has two correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.

**guerilla or guerilla**
\gəˈrɪlə\

noun [Has homonym: gorilla]
a member of an independent band engaged in plundering, violent wartime military expeditions.

*When the guerilla was captured, he was taken in for questioning.*

201. **steeplechasing**
\ˈstɛpəlˈkeʃiŋ\

noun

the sport of horse riding in races which involve jumping over barriers.

*Steeplechasing is a thrilling sport, though it can be dangerous for both the rider and the horse.*

202. **colossal**
\kəˈlæsəl\

adjective

characterized by extreme bulk, force, power or strength.

*The new stadium is a colossal building seating about a hundred thousand people.*

203. **Madagascar**
\ˌmədaˌgaskər\

geographical entry

an island in the western Indian Ocean off southeastern Africa that is known for its unique flora and fauna.

*With over 103 different living species, lemurs are exclusive to the island of Madagascar.*

204. **sojourner**
\ˈsoʊˈjɔrnər\

noun

a person who stays somewhere as a temporary resident.

*Even though he had lived there for 25 years, Russell knew he was regarded as a sojourner by the neighbors.*

205. **tartaric**
\tɑrˈtɛrɪk\

adjective

relating to or derived from a substance containing a white crystalline salt and yeast or a type of acid obtained from that substance.

*Grapes are the fruit with the highest concentration of tartaric acid.*
### 206. 
Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bantam</td>
<td>'bantom\</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>[Could be confused with phantom.] Bantam is a small breed of chicken.</td>
<td>Accustomed to bantam automobiles in Europe, Jacqui regards most American cars as too large and unwieldy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 207. 
Say to the speller “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>palsy</td>
<td>'polz()\</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>[Has near-homonym: policy.] Bell’s palsy is a form of facial paralysis caused by cranial nerve dysfunction.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 208. 
Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>synesthesia or synaesthesia</td>
<td>\sinəs'thēzə\</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>[Could be confused with coenesthesia.] In the U.S., women have been shown through studies to be three times as likely as men to have synesthesia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 209. 
Apollo | \o\'pä(\)l\(\)\   | noun           | a young man of graceful beauty. Tony Mullane, a pitcher for the Cincinnati Reds in the late 1800s, was so handsome he was known as the “Apollo of the Box.” |                                                                                           |

### 210. 
playwright | \plä\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\)\   | noun           | a person who writes a composition arranged for enactment by actors, intended to tell a story through the actions and usually dialogue of the actors. |                                                                                           |

### 211. 
currycomb | \kərē\(\)kəm\ | noun           | a grooming tool for horses that has rows of serrated ridges or metallic teeth. A currycomb is generally too harsh to be used on the legs or head of a horse. |                                                                                           |

### 212. 
laryngitis | \larən\(\)jītəs\ | noun           | inflammation of the vocal cords. A case of laryngitis prevented Rana from giving her talk at the gallery opening. |                                                                                           |

### 213. 
Haitian | \hāshən\ | adjective       | relating to the people of Haiti or the island itself. Fabienne is extremely proud of his Haitian heritage. |                                                                                           |
lacrosse
\lə'krɒs\noun
a game played with two teams of ten players each with each player using a long-handled stick to catch and throw a ball, and with the object being to throw the ball into the opponents’ goal.

Curious about lacrosse, Pamela signed up for an intramural team.

satsuma
\sat'suːmə\noun
a cultivated mandarin tree producing seedless fruit.

To produce fruit, the satsuma needs many hours of sunshine.

Say to the speller “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

Geiger
\'dʒɪɡər\noun [Has near-homonym: geige.]
[a tool which consists of a gas-filled counting tube whose purpose is to detect the presence of cosmic rays or radioactive substances.]
The scientist used a Geiger to detect radiation levels around the destroyed nuclear power plant.

Himalayan
\hɪˈmɑːlən\noun
[a breed of domestic cats.]

A Himalayan won “Best of Show” in the local cat competition this winter.

Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

kurta
\kərˈta\noun [Could be confused with kurti (not in Merriam-Webster Unabridged). Has uncommon variant not in Merriam-Webster Unabridged: khurta.]
a long, loosely fitting shirt without a collar that originated in India.

Prakash wore a hand-embroidered kurta to the party.

Sinai
\sɪˈnɛɪ\geographical entry
[a peninsula in northeastern Egypt between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean that forms an extension of the continent of Asia.]
The Sinai peninsula is the sole part of Egyptian territory that lies in Asia.

Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

gannet
\ˈɡænət\noun [Could be confused with gamut.]
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
any of several large web-footed sea birds.
The gannet is Scotland’s largest seabird.

Connemara
\kənəˈmɑrə\geographical entry
[a district in Ireland located in western Galway.]
Connemara is one of a few remaining strongholds of the Irish Gaelic language in Ireland.
Say to the speller “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

brevet  
\brˈvɛt\  
\[\text{noun} \quad \text{[Has near-homonym: brevit.]}

a document which grants a privilege or title on behalf of the government.

Dominic found a **brevet** signed by President Fillmore among his grandfather’s papers.

argyria  
\äˈrjɪrə\  
\[\text{noun} \quad \text{[no alternate pronunciation(s)]}

permanent dark skin discoloration caused by absorption after overuse of medicinal silver preparations.

The patient’s complexion turned a dull gray as his **argyria** progressed.

xylyl  
\ˈzɪləl\  
\[\text{noun} \quad \text{[Has near-homonym: xylol.]}

any of several isomeric radicals each with a valence of one that is derived from the three xylenes by the removal of a hydrogen atom.

**Xylyl** bromide was previously used as a form of tear gas during World War I.

hydrargyrum  
\ˈhaɪdrərjərəm\  
\[\text{noun} \quad \text{[no alternate pronunciation(s)]}

the element mercury.

The **hydrargyrum** rose in the thermometer as the temperature climbed.
Words 226–250 are selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged.

Pronouncer, please read the following to your spellers:

"Spellers, we have reached the portion of the competition where we are moving into a different section of the list. The words leading up to now were studied as part of the School Spelling Bee Study List. The source for the remaining rounds will be Merriam-Webster Unabridged. Although the next section of words might sound less difficult, you have not had the opportunity to study this list of words prior to today’s competition."

226. boggle
   \ˈbāɡl\  verb
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)] to be startled (as with amazement or surprise) : be overwhelmed : be set reeling.
   Maurice was determined to boggle the mind of everyone who attended his magic show.

227. masher
   \ˈmashər\  noun
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)] a kitchen utensil for crushing food to a soft, pulpy consistency.
   Deion used a potato masher on the boiled potatoes before mixing in butter, milk and seasonings.

228. demand
   \ˈdəmand\  noun
   [\dəˈmænd\] something that is asked for with authority, especially by right or as due.
   Trina was fine with her dad picking the restaurant for dinner, but she had one demand: they had better celebrate Taco Tuesday.

229. custom
   \ˈkastəm\  noun
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)] a usage or practice that is common to many or to a particular place or class or is habitual with an individual.
   It is Sarah’s custom to drink one cup of coffee before she has her breakfast each morning.

230. afford
   \ˈəˈford\  verb
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)] to manage to pay for or incur the cost of.
   After saving for two years, Jaya was thrilled to finally be able to afford her dream vacation to Thailand.

231. disrupt
   \ˈdāsˈript\  verb
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)] to throw into turmoil.
   Ms. Jackson warned that anyone who tried to disrupt the class would end up in detention.

232. increase
   \ˈiŋkrēs\  verb
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)] to become greater in some respect (as in size, quantity, number, degree, value, intensity, power, authority, reputation or wealth).
   In order to meet its financial goals, the company will need to increase profits by five percent in the next three months.

233. resource
   \ˈrēzərs\  noun
   [\rēˈzo͞r, riˈso͞r, riˈzər\] a new or a reserve source of supply or support : something in reserve or ready if needed.
   Before she began her new business venture, Tanesha made sure she had every necessary resource in place.
234. Say to the speller “This word has a near-homonym.” Next, say the word. Then, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Finally, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.

**lightning**  
\[\text{[\text{\textipa{ltənɪn}}]}\]  
noun  
[Has near-homonym: lightening.]  
the flashing of light produced by a discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth; also: the discharge itself.

_The meteorologist said that each bolt of lightning carries about one million volts of electricity._

235. **rural**  
\[\text{[\text{\textipa{rʊrəl}}]}\]  
[\text{[\text{\textipa{rərəl}}]}]  
adjective  
of, relating to, associated with or typical of the country.

_Kevin has always resided in the city and knows little about the rural way of life._

236. **quarterly**  
\[\text{[\text{\textipa{kwərˈtərlə}}}\]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
adverb  
at three-month intervals.

_The newsletter for the music club is published quarterly._

237. **tenseness**  
\[\text{[\text{\textipa{ˈten(t)sənəs}}]}\]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
noun  
the quality or state of being stretched tight.

_As the starting time for the race got closer, Jun felt his tenseness increase._

238. **policy**  
\[\text{[\text{\textipa{ˈpæliˌsè}}}\]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
noun  
a definite course or method of action selected (as by a government, institution, group or individual) to guide and usually determine present and future decisions.

_The school’s policy allows students who arrive early to study quietly in the media center._

239. **futurist**  
\[\text{[\text{\textipa{ˈfjuːʃərəst}}}\]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
noun  
one who studies and predicts the future especially on the basis of current trends.

_The company hired a futurist to track global trends and make recommendations on how to stay at the cutting edge of the industry._

240. **external**  
\[\text{[\text{\textipa{ˈɛkˈstərnəl}}}\]  
[\text{[\text{\textipa{ɪkˈstərnəl}}}\]  
adjective  
of, relating to or consisting in outward form, appearance or action.

_The saying “don’t judge a book by its cover” is a common reminder not to give too much credit to external appearances._

241. **intervene**  
\[\text{[\text{\textipa{ˌɪntərˈvɛn}}}\]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
verb  
to come in or between by way of hindrance or modification.

_Mrs. Singh had to intervene when it became apparent that the students’ squabble would not resolve itself._

242. **department**  
\[\text{[\text{\textipa{ˈdɑːpərtmənt}}}\]  
[\text{[\text{\textipa{dəˈpɑːrtmənt}}}\]  
noun  
a discrete territorial or functional division or section of a larger organized or systematized whole.

_The store clerk announced that there was a flash sale in the electronics department._
243: **signify** ['sɪgnəfi]  
verb  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
to mean or denote.  
*Charlie’s excellent spelling and grammar signify to his teacher the care he took in writing and reviewing his essay.*

244: **migratory** ['mɪɡrətɔrɪ]  
adjective  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
marked by periodic movement from one region or climate to another.  
The migratory monarch butterflies travel long distances southward in the fall, and those that survive return in the spring.

245: **accountant** ['əˈkaʊntənt]  
noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
one who is skilled in the practice of recording business and financial transactions and analyzing, verifying and reporting the results.  
*Rhonda hired an accountant to help her navigate the new tax laws.*

246: **controversy** ['kɒntrəvɜrsi]  
noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s); nonstandard pron: ['kɔntrəvərsi]]  
a difference marked especially by the expression of opposing views: a dispute.  
The controversy embroiling the public school principal and the editor of the school newspaper was about First Amendment rights.

247: **masquerade** ['mæskərəd]  
noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
a social gathering of people wearing covers over their faces and often fantastic costumes especially to impersonate characters from history or legend.  
*Amani wore a peacock-themed ball gown and a feathered mask to the masquerade.*

248: **millionaire** ['mɪljəner]  
noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
one whose wealth is estimated at a million or millions (as of dollars).  
*Tommy lamented that if his allowance remained at 50 cents per week, he’d never become a millionaire by the time he reached eighth grade.*

249: **groceteria** ['grɒsətɪrə]  
noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
a self-service store that stocks staple foodstuffs and usually meats and other foods and many household supplies.  
*Patrice bought four lemons at the groceteria.*

250: **astronautical** ['astrəˈnɒtɪkəl]  
[ 'astrəˈnætɪkəl]  
adjective  
of or belonging to the science that treats of the construction and operation of vehicles designed to travel in interplanetary or interstellar space.  
The department of astronautical sciences won a grant to further its research on the ionosphere and magnetosphere.
Numerical Index of Spelling Words

1. hem
2. desk
3. ash
4. brim
5. grub
6. silly
7. brass
8. number
9. size
10. stray
11. inside
12. soda
13. cone
14. twisty
15. bingo
16. stunts
17. gorp
18. pond
19. grits
20. jolly
21. punting
22. kiddo
23. stark
24. pranks
25. flustered
26. beam
27. mouth
28. polo
29. beeswax
30. sweeten
31. giant
32. sound
33. peppermint
34. local
35. drool
36. basement
37. pardon
38. behold
39. film
40. shrugged
41. frozen
42. grown-ups
43. secret
44. faint
45. finish
46. amazed
47. scoop
48. peach
49. chimes
50. twirled
51. jangled
52. forgive
53. shoo
54. crate
55. workhorse
56. puppets
57. billboard
58. walnut
59. honest
60. feats
61. snarl
62. loppers
63. stubborn
64. yoga
65. buckle
66. plastic
67. modern
68. middle
69. explore
70. mason
71. fault
72. perfection
73. police
74. operator
75. ozing
76. rivalry
77. security
78. blazer
79. challenge
80. series
81. obvious
82. starving
83. chestnut
84. incident
85. wily
86. transparencies
87. Antarctic
88. transit
89. pavement
90. residence
91. topped
92. smudge
93. diminished
94. dissolved
95. investigation
96. accident
97. confused
98. loyal
99. minnow
100. shuffle
101. pruners
102. squawk
103. trowel
104. spirit
105. evidence
106. tactics
107. sprawl
108. commonplace
109. inspector
110. coverage
111. gadgets
112. industrial
113. gratingly
114. vane
115. mutate
116. continental
117. exhibits
118. turbulent
119. episode
120. insubstantial
121. momentous
122. sound
123. entity
124. commotion
125. nag
126. cottage
127. chestnut
128. caroling or carolling
129. gabled
130. plaintiff
131. gabled
132. somber or sombre
133. joists
134. willy
135. transparencies
136. Arctic
137. transit
138. appetite
139. calmed
140. dinosaur
141. ancient
142. surmised
143. perpetual
144. gamma
145. wren
146. transistor
147. trifecta
148. briny
149. wreath
150. beacons
151. ramparts
152. Harlem
153. assistance
154. menthol
155. taxiways
156. constellation
157. junctures
158. rabble-rouser
159. chisel
160. garnet
161. prudence
162. pelican
163. Angus
164. untoward
165. Nepal
166. molar
167. barograph
168. plaiting
169. attagirl
170. disembark
171. sheriff
172. Pakistan
173. hunky-dory
174. petite
175. anemometers
176. hesitant
177. denouncement
178. squadron
179. atmospheric
180. coincident
181. anagrams
182. ignoble
183. smelters
184. parachuted
185. suffused
186. emphatic
187. palindrome
188. reluctant
189. proclamation
190. intriguing
191. incommensurate
192. precariously
193. tumultuous
194. halogens
195. calamitous
196. fixity
197. culminate
198. asparagus
199. badminton
200. guerrilla or guerilla
201. steeplechasing
202. colossal
203. Madagascar
204. sojourner
205. tartaric
206. bantam
207. palsy
208. synesthesia or synaesthesia
209. Apollo
210. playwright
211. currycomb
212. laryngitis
213. Haitian
214. lacrosse
215. satsuma
216. Geiger
217. Himalayan
218. kurta
219. Sinai
220. gannet
221. Conmemara
222. brevet
223. argyria
224. xylyl
225. hydrargyrum
226. boggle
227. washer
228. demand
229. custom
230. afford
231. disrupt
232. increase
233. resuscitation
234. lightning
235. rural
236. quarterly
237. tenseness
238. policy
239. futurist
240. external
241. intervene
242. department
243. signify
244. migratory
245. accountant
246. controversy
247. masquerade
248. millionaire
249. groceteria
250. astronomical
### Alphabetical Index of Spelling Words

| A | accident – 96  
accountant – 245  
afford – 230  
amazed – 46  
anagrams – 181  
ancient – 141  
anemometers – 175  
Angus – 163  
Antarctic – 136  
Apollo – 209  
appetite – 138  
arogyria – 223  
as – 3  
asparagus – 198  
assistance – 153  
astronautical – 250  
autographs – 155  |
| B | badminton – 199  
bantam – 206  
barograph – 167  
basement – 36  
beacons – 150  
beam – 26  
beeswax – 29  
behold – 38  
billboard – 57  
bird – 15  
blazer – 78  
boil – 226  
brass – 7  
bracket – 222  
brim – 4  
briny – 148  
buck – 65  |
| C | calamitous – 195  
calm – 139  
caroling or carolling – 128  
centuries – 88  
challenge – 79  
chestnut – 129  
chimes – 49  
chisel – 159  
coincidence – 180  
colossal – 202  
commonplace – 108  
commotion – 125  
concentrate – 86  
cone – 13  |
| D | demand – 228  
denouncement – 177  
desk – 2  
diminished – 93  
dinosaur – 140  
disembark – 170  
disrupt – 231  
dissolved – 94  
drool – 35  |
| E | emphatic – 186  
etry – 124  
episode – 119  
evidence – 105  
exhibits – 117  
expiration – 87  
explore – 69  
external – 240  |
| F | faint – 44  
fault – 71  
fearsome – 89  
feeds – 60  
film – 39  
finish – 45  
fifty – 196  
flustered – 25  
foolish – 52  
frozen – 41  
futurist – 239  |
| G | gabled – 131  
gadgets – 111  
gamma – 144  
gannet – 220  
garnet – 160  
Gaiger – 216  
giant – 31  
gnaw – 127  
gorp – 17  
gratingly – 113  |
| H | Haitian – 213  
halogens – 194  
Harlem – 152  
her – 1  
hesitate – 176  
Himalayan – 217  
honest – 59  
hunky-dory – 173  
hygargyrum – 225  |
| I | ignoble – 182  
incident – 84  
incomprehensible – 191  
increasing – 232  
industrial – 112  
inside – 11  
instructor – 109  
isubstantial – 120  
tvolve – 241  
intriguing – 190  
investigation – 95  |
| J | jangled – 51  
joists – 133  
jolly – 20  
juncture – 157  |
| K | kiddo – 22  
kura – 218  |
| L | lacrosse – 214  
laryngitis – 212  
lightning – 234  
lemory – 34  
loppers – 62  
loyalty – 98  |
| M | Madagascar – 203  
masher – 227  
mason – 70  
masquerade – 247  
menthol – 154  
middle – 68  
migratory – 244  
millionaire – 248  
minnow – 99  
modern – 67  
molars – 166  
momentous – 121  
mouth – 27  
mutate – 115  |
| N | Nepal – 165  
number – 8  |
| O | obvious – 81  
oozing – 75  
operator – 74  |
| P | Pakistan – 172  
palindrome – 187  
palsy – 207  
parachuted – 184  
pardon – 37  
peach – 48  
peacock – 162  
peppermint – 33  
perfection – 72  
perpetual – 143  
poet – 174  
plaid – 130  
plainting – 168  
plastic – 66  
plaid – 210  
pulled – 73  
policy – 238  
polo – 28  
pound – 18  
pranks – 24  
precariously – 192  
proclamation – 189  
prudence – 161  
pruners – 101  
punting – 21  
puppets – 56  |
| Q | quarterly – 236  |
| R | rabblerouser – 158  
ramparts – 151  
reluctant – 188  
resource – 90  
resource – 233  
rivalry – 76  
rural – 235  |
| S | satsuma – 215  
scoop – 47  
sound – 122  
secret – 43  
security – 77  
series – 80  |
| T | tactics – 106  
tapestry – 123  
tartaric – 205  
tenseness – 237  
topped – 91  
transistor – 146  
transit – 137  
transparencies – 135  
trifecta – 147  
trowel – 103  
tumultuous – 193  
turbulent – 118  
twirled – 50  
twisty – 14  |
| U | untoward – 164  
enusils – 83  |
<p>| V | vane – 114  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>walnut</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wily</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workhorse</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wreath</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wren</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylyl</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yoga</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>