



**2017**

# **CLASSROOM PRONOUNCER GUIDE**

*Spelling Only Edition*

---

## **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: 2017 School Spelling Bee Study List Words .....	11
Words 226-250: Words Selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged * .....	42
Numerical Index of Spelling Words .....	45
Alphabetical Index of Spelling Words .....	46

\*Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2016, Merriam-Webster (<http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com>)

©2017, Scripps National Spelling Bee  
All rights reserved.

## Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols

- ə ..... banana, collect
- ʼə, ə ..... humdrum
- ɚ ..... as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for *bird* (alternative |ə|)
- ə̃ ..... two-value symbol equivalent to the unstressed variants |ə|, |ɪ|, as in *habit*, *duchess* (|ˈhəbət| = |ˈhəbət, -bit|)
- ° ..... immediately preceding |l|, |n|, |m|, |ŋ|, as in *battle*, *mitten*, and in one pronunciation of *cap* and *bells* |ˈm-|, *lock* and *key* |ˈŋ-|; immediately following |l|, |m|, |r|, as in one pronunciation of French *table*, *prisme*, *titre*
- əɪ ..... as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for *bird* (alternative |əɪ|)
- ɔr ..... operation; stressed, as in *bird* as pronounced by speakers who do not drop *r*; stressed and with centered period after the |r|, as in one pronunciation of *burry* (alternative |ɔr|) and in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative |ɔr|); stressed and with centered period after |ɔr| as in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative |ɔr|)
- ɑ ..... mat, map
- ɑ̃ ..... day, fade, date, aorta
- ä ..... bother, cot; most American speakers have the same vowel in *father*, *cart*
- ɑ̃ ..... father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with *bother*; *farther* and *cart* as pronounced by *r*-droppers
- aa ..... bad, bag, fan as often pronounced in an area having New York City and Washington, D.C., on its perimeter; in an emphatic syllable, as before a pause, often |aaə|
- ai ..... as in some pronunciations of *bag*, *bang*, *pass*
- aú ..... now, loud, some pronunciations of *talcum*
- b ..... baby, rib
- ch ..... chin, nature |ˈnāchə(r)| (actually, this sound is |t| + |ʃh|)
- d ..... elder, undone
- d̃ ..... as in the usual American pronunciation of *latter*, *ladder*
- e ..... bet, bed
- ʼe, ē ..... beat, nosebleed, evenly, sleepy
- ē ..... as in one pronunciation of *evenly*, *sleepy*, *envious*, *igneous* (alternative |i|)
- ee ..... (in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates a vowel with the quality of *e* in *bet* but long, not the sound of *ee* in *sleep*: *en arrière* |äˈnaryeer|
- eü ..... as in one pronunciation of *elk*, *helm*
- f ..... fifty, cuff
- g ..... go, big
- h ..... hat, ahead
- hw ..... whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both *whale* and *wail*
- ɪ ..... tip, one pronunciation of *banish* (alternative unstressed |ē|), one pronunciation of *habit* (alternative |ə|; see ə)
- ī ..... site, side, buy (actually, this sound is |ä| + |i|, or |á| + |i|)
- iü ..... as in one pronunciation of *milk*, *film*
- j ..... job, gem, edge, procedure |prəˈsɛjə(r)| (actually, this sound is |d| + |zh|)
- k ..... kin, cook, ache
- ƙ ..... as in one pronunciation of *loch* (alternative |k|), as in German *ich-laut*
- l ..... lily, pool
- m ..... murmur, dim, nymph
- n ..... no, own
- ⁿ ..... indicates that a preceding vowel is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French *un bon vin blanc* |œˈbɔ̃ˈvaˈblɑ̃|
- ŋ ..... sing |ˈsiŋ|, singer |ˈsiŋə(r)|, finger |ˈfiŋgə(r)|, ink |ˈiŋk|
- ɔ̃ ..... bone, snow, beau; one pronunciation of *glory*
- ó ..... saw, all, saurian; one pronunciation of *horrid*
- œ ..... French *bœuf*, German *Höfle*
- œ̃ ..... French *feu*, German *Höhle*
- ói ..... coin, destroy, strawy, sawing
- oõ ..... (in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates a vowel with the quality of *o* in *bone* but longer, not the sound of *oo* in *food*: *comte* |kɔ̃ˈtɛ|
- p ..... pepper, lip
- r ..... rarity, one pronunciation of *tar*
- s ..... source, less
- sh ..... with nothing between, as in *shy*, *mission*, *machine*, *special* (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in *death's-head* |ˈdeths.hed|
- t ..... tie, attack; one pronunciation of *latter* (alternative |d|)
- th ..... with nothing between, as in *thin*, *ether* (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in *knighthood* |ˈniːt.hʊd|
- th̃ ..... then, either (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
- ü ..... rule, fool, youth, union |ˈyünyən|, few |ˈfyü|
- ú ..... pull, wood, curable |ˈkyürəbəl|
- œ ..... German *füllen*, *hübsch*
- œ̃ ..... French *rué*, German *föhlen*
- v ..... vivid, give
- w ..... we, away
- y ..... yard, cue |ˈkyü|, union |ˈyünyən|
- ʸ ..... (in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates that during articulation of the sound represented by the preceding character the tip of the tongue has substantially the position it has for the articulation of the first sound of *yard*, as in French *digne* |dēˈn̥|
- yü ..... youth, union, cue, few
- yú ..... curable
- z ..... zone, raise
- zh ..... with nothing between, as in *vision*, *azure* |ˈazhə(r)| (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in *rosehill* |ˈrɔ̃zhil|
- ˈ ..... mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: |ˈpenmən.ʃip|
- ˌ ..... mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: |ˌpenmən.ʃip|
- ( ) ..... indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: *factory* |ˈfakt(ə)rɛ|

## Guidelines Regarding Pronunciation

### Pronunciation

For many words in Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2016, 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 word panel has chosen to assign the dictionary's second or third pronunciation as the chief pronunciation. This decision has been made whenever the panel 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 be the cause for 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 grade-specific 100-word study list from the log-in section of [spellingbee.com](http://spellingbee.com), *and*
- providing the full 2017 School Spelling Bee Study List to your students if they seek a challenge.

### Familiarize yourself with the *2017 Classroom Pronouncer Guide*, in which:

- words 1-225 were selected from the 2017 School Spelling Bee Study List,
- words 226-250 were selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2016, Merriam-Webster.

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

- begin **Grade 1** classroom spelling bees with **word 1** (page 11),
- begin **Grade 2** classroom spelling bees with **word 26** (page 14),
- begin **Grade 3** classroom spelling bees with **word 51** (page 17),
- begin **Grade 4** classroom spelling bees with **word 76** (page 20),
- begin **Grade 5** classroom spelling bees with **word 101** (page 23),
- begin **Grade 6** classroom spelling bees with **word 126** (page 26),
- begin **Grade 7** classroom spelling bees with **word 151** (page 29), *and*
- begin **Grade 8** classroom spelling bees with **word 176** (page 32).

### As pronouncer, be sure to:

- review the *2017 Classroom Pronouncer Guide* prior to your bee, *and*
- refer to the Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols on page 2 of the *2017 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 *2017 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 a Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2016, 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.

## Rules for Local Spelling Bees

### Preface

We encourage spellers, parents, teachers and spelling bee officials to read these rules prior to any spelling bee.

These rules are guidelines designed to assist spelling bee officials and spellers at the local level. Spellers should check with their local spelling bee officials for the rules in effect in their area. Spelling bee officials include the pronouncer, judges, coordinator and sponsor.

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

The Scripps National Spelling Bee has no authority over the conduct of local spelling bees (namely, spelling bees other than the Scripps National Spelling Bee near Washington, D.C.). Consequently, the national office will not render judgments relating to the conduct of local spelling bees. Individuals bearing complaints about the conduct of 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 Scripps National Spelling Bee near Washington, D.C. 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 Scripps National Spelling Bee near Washington, D.C., operates under a significantly different set of rules called the *Contest Rules of the 2017 Scripps National Spelling Bee*. These rules contain provisions that are specific to unique conditions at the event near Washington, D.C. Their successful implementation at the local level is considered impossible and therefore is not recommended.

---

### Rules

**1. Eligibility:** A speller qualifying for the 2017 Scripps National Spelling Bee near Washington, D.C., must meet these requirements:

- (1) The speller must not have won a Scripps National Spelling Bee championship near Washington, D.C.
- (2) The speller must attend a school that is officially enrolled with the Scripps National Spelling Bee.
- (3) The speller must not have passed beyond the eighth grade on or before February 1, 2017.
- (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 Scripps National Spelling Bee of the circumstances of grade repetition by March 31, 2017; and the Scripps National Spelling Bee will, at its sole discretion, determine the speller’s eligibility status on or before April 30, 2017.

(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 have completed or have been enrolled in more than six high school-level courses or two college-level courses on or before April 30, 2017.

(8) The speller must not eschew normal school activity to study for spelling bees. The Scripps National Spelling Bee 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 29, 2016, and May 22, 2017.

(9) The speller must not have reached his/her 15th birthday on or before August 31, 2016.

(10) The speller must have been declared a champion of a final local spelling bee taking place on or after February 1, 2017, or be a spelling champion of a school whose application for participation in the Scripps National Spelling Bee's school self-sponsorship program has received final approval by the Scripps National Spelling Bee.

(11) Once having been disqualified at any level of a sponsor's spelling bee program between June 2016 and April 2017, the speller remains disqualified for the 2017 Scripps National Spelling Bee and may not seek advancement in the 2017 Scripps National Spelling Bee program through another sponsor and/or enrollment in another school.

(12) The speller, upon qualifying for the 2017 Scripps National Spelling Bee near Washington, D.C., must submit a completed Champion Bio Form, a Certification of Eligibility Form, a signed Appearance Consent and Release Form, and a photo to the Scripps National Spelling Bee. The speller will notify the Bee — at least 24 hours prior to the first day of competition in the 2017 Scripps National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C. — 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.

(13) The speller must not have any first-, second- or third-degree relatives (i.e., sibling, parent, grandparent, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, half-sibling, first cousin or great grandparent) who are current employees of The E.W. Scripps Company.

The Scripps National Spelling Bee 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 2017 Scripps National Spelling Bee and April 30, 2018 — 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 2017 Scripps National Spelling Bee.

**2. Format:** The 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 question 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; however, if the spelling bee officials specify an oral format, the speller may not demand a written format except under the conditions of Rule 4.

**3. Word list:** Local spelling bee officials are responsible for selecting the word lists for use at each local spelling bee. Many local spelling bee officials use word lists generated by the Scripps National Spelling Bee. These lists include many words that appear in the current edition of the School Spelling Bee Study List and *Spell It!* as well as some “end-of-bee” words. All words on Scripps National Spelling Bee word lists are entries in Merriam-Webster Unabridged, the official dictionary of the Scripps National Spelling Bee, available at <http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com/>.

**4. Special needs:** 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 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 Scripps National Spelling Bee 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). When presented with requests for alternate pronunciations, the pronouncer or an aide to the pronouncer checks for alternate pronunciations in either Merriam-Webster Unabridged or *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, eleventh edition.

The pronouncer does not entertain root word questions, requests for alternate definitions or requests for markedly 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 2017 Scripps National Spelling Bee word list.

#### In Oral Vocabulary Rounds:

Procedure: The pronouncer reads aloud the vocabulary question 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 question; (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," the speller provides as an answer either "A. grain" or "B. fur.")

Speller activities that do not merit disqualification: The judges may not disqualify a speller (1) for failing to pronounce the word either before or after spelling it, (2) for asking a question, or (3) for noting or failing to note the capitalization of a word, the presence of a diacritical mark, the presence of a hyphen or other form of punctuation, or spacing between words in an open compound.

**7. Speller's role:** In a spelling round, the speller makes an effort to face the judges and pronounce the word for the judges before spelling it and after spelling it. The speller *while facing the judges* makes an effort to utter each letter distinctly and with sufficient volume to be understood by the judges. The speller may ask the pronouncer to say the word again, define it, use it in a sentence, provide the part of speech, provide the language(s) of origin, and/or provide an alternate pronunciation or pronunciations.

**Misunderstandings:** The speller is responsible for any misunderstanding of the word unless (1) the pronouncer never provided a correct pronunciation; (2) the pronouncer provided incorrect information regarding the definition, part of speech or language of origin; or (3) the speller correctly spelled a homonym of the word and the pronouncer failed to either offer a definition or distinguish the homonyms.

In an oral vocabulary round, a speller may answer the question by providing (1) the letter associated with the chosen answer, (2) the chosen answer or (3) both. If the correct answer is identified by (1) associated letter alone *or* (2) by answer alone *or* (3) by both correct letter and correct answer, the speller is correct.

For example: If the speller is offered 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 question, 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 questions 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 question 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 question 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 may find it helpful 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.

**11. Appeals:** The speller’s parent(s), legal guardian or teacher may appeal to the judges for the speller’s reinstatement provided that the appeal is in compliance with the appeal protocol. The judges render a final decision on the appeal in accordance with the reinstatement protocol.

### *Appeal protocol*

A written appeal must be hand delivered to the designated official (usually the spelling bee coordinator/director). The deadline for delivering an appeal is before the speller affected would have received his/her next word had he/she stayed in the spelling bee; however, to minimize disruptions to the spelling bee, every 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 his/her next word had he/she stayed in the spelling bee. A written appeal must provide the speller's name, the word in question and the reason the speller should be reinstated.

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 in order to discuss with the speller's parent(s), legal guardian or teacher a denied appeal. The judges' decisions are final and are subject neither to review nor to reversal by the Scripps National Spelling Bee's headquarters office.

### *Reinstatement protocol*

Pronouncer mispronunciation: An appeal claiming that a speller's elimination from the spelling bee was due to pronunciation error should be denied unless there is agreement that the pronouncer *never* offered a correct pronunciation.

Alternate pronunciations: An appeal claiming that the pronouncer did not offer alternate pronunciations should be denied unless it is determined that the speller requested alternate pronunciations *and* the pronouncer did not accommodate the speller's request for alternate pronunciations *and* it appears that the speller's spelling almost matches the correct spelling.

Speller's misunderstanding: An appeal claiming that the speller's elimination from the spelling bee was due to the speller's not understanding the word (its pronunciation(s) and/or other information about the word) should be denied. It is the speller's responsibility to understand the word.

Speller offered correct spelling for a word in this guide: An appeal claiming that the speller correctly spelled the word should be denied unless an audio recording of the bee's proceedings or bee officials' recollections clearly indicate that the word was indeed spelled correctly.

Exception: If the speller's spelling is listed in Merriam-Webster Unabridged, the speller should be reinstated if all of the following three criteria are met: (1) The pronunciations of the words are identical, (2) the definitions of the words are identical, and (3) the words are clearly identified as being standard variants of each other. Spellings at other locations having temporal labels (such as *archaic, obsolete*), stylistic labels (such as *substand, nonstand*), or regional labels (such as *North, Midland, Irish*) which differ from main entry spellings not having these status labels will not be accepted as correct.

Speller offered correct spelling, as indicated in a dictionary other than Merriam-Webster Unabridged: An appeal claiming that the speller spelled the word correctly according to a dictionary other than Merriam-Webster Unabridged should be denied.

Homonym in a spelling round: An appeal claiming that the speller's elimination was unfair because the speller's word is a homonym should be denied unless the pronouncer failed to define the word *and* the speller correctly spelled a homonym of the word.

Homonym in an oral vocabulary round: An appeal claiming that the speller's elimination was unfair because the speller's word is a homonym should be denied unless the pronouncer failed to spell the word *and* the speller identified an answer matching the definition of a homonym of the word.

Incorrect or unsolicited information: An appeal claiming that the speller's elimination was unfair because the pronouncer offered incorrect or unsolicited information about the word should be denied unless it is determined that the pronouncer indeed gave factually incorrect information *and* it appears that the speller's spelling would have been correct if not for the incorrect or unsolicited information provided by the pronouncer.

Bee officials failed to correct a misunderstanding: An appeal claiming that the speller misspelled or incorrectly answered

because the judges and/or pronouncer failed to correct the speller's mispronunciation of the word should be denied. It is sometimes impossible to detect a speller's mispronunciation or misunderstanding, and ultimately it is the responsibility of the speller to understand and correctly pronounce the word.

Disqualification request: An appeal seeking to dislodge another speller from the spelling bee should be denied.

**Words 1–225 are Scripps National Spelling Bee School Level Study Words.**

*This is the recommended starting point for **Grade 1 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 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.

**bus**                    \ 'bʌs \                    noun    [Has homonym: *buss*.]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]    a vehicle used for transporting children to or from school.  
*Justin sat at the front of the **bus** on the way home from school.*

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

**fit**                    \ 'fit \                    verb    [Different definition has archaic variant: *fytte*.]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]    to be correctly adjusted to or shaped for someone or something.  
*Paul tried on three jackets before finding one that **fit**.*

3. **job**                    \ 'jɒb \                    noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]    a specific required task, role or function.  
*It was Neveah’s **job** to water the plants in the classroom every Thursday afternoon.*

4. **tree**                    \ 'triː \                    noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]    a usually tall plant with one main woody stem and lots of branches and leaves.  
*On hot summer days, Luke relaxes in the shade of the huge oak **tree** in his backyard.*

5. 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.

**room**                    \ 'rʊm \                    noun    [Has homonym: *rheum*]  
[ \ 'rʊm \ ]                    a part of the inside of a building usually divided from other areas by walls.  
*The kitchen is the biggest **room** in Greta’s house.*

6. **case** \ 'kās \ noun  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] a situation requiring investigation or action by the police or other agency.  
*Seth loved being a detective, especially when he had a new **case** to solve.*
7. **spy** \ 'spī \ verb  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] to try to get information about a country or people without them knowing.  
*Eli denied that he was there to **spy** on the other team.*
8. *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.*
- lost** \ 'lōst \ adjective [Has near-homonym: *loss*.]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] put in a place you don’t remember.  
*Micah found his **lost** glasses between the couch cushions, along with a paper clip, two quarters, a ticket stub and some popcorn kernels.*
9. *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.*
- need** \ 'nēd \ verb [Has Scottish variant: *neid*. Has homonyms: *knead*, *knead*. Has near-homonym: *neat*.]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] to feel like you must have or do something.  
*Kittens **need** lots of sleep when they are very little.*
10. *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.*
- rang** \ 'rɑŋ \ verb [Has homonym: *wrang*.]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] sounded clearly and in a loud, echoing manner.  
*Lila had just started her homework when the telephone **rang**.*
11. **start** \ 'stārt \ verb  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] to begin.  
*Betsy knew it was wise to **start** working on her project as soon as possible.*
12. *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.*
- chew** \ 'chü \ verb [Has homonym: geographical entry *Chu*.]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] to crush or grind food with teeth in preparation for swallowing.  
*Mrs. Phillips reminded her children to **chew** their food thoroughly before swallowing.*
13. *Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*
- tile** \ 'tīl \ noun [Different definition has variant: *tile/tyle*.]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] a usually flat piece of hard clay, stone or other material used for roofs, floors or walls.  
*Last weekend, Mr. Fisher installed new **tile** in the bathroom.*



22. **sharp** \ 'shärp \ adjective  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] tapering to a fine point.  
*Jasmyne found a **sharp** pencil and started working on the crossword puzzle.*
23. **bones** \ 'bönz \ plural noun [Has differently pronounced, chiefly Scottish  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] variant: *banes*.]  
 the hard parts of the skeleton of a vertebrate.  
*The X-ray revealed that Delia had broken two **bones** in her left foot.*
24. **digging** \ 'digiŋ \ verb  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] turning up, loosening or removing soil or earth.  
*Colby put on his pirate costume and spent the afternoon **digging** for buried treasure in his backyard.*
25. **monster** \ 'mäntər \ noun  
 [ \ 'män(t)stər \ ] a ferocious legendary animal usually of great size.  
*Peyton dressed as a **monster** for Halloween last year.*

*This is the recommended starting point for **Grade 2 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.*

26. *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.*  
**tusk** \ 'täsk \ noun [Could be confused with *dusk*.]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] a large, long tooth that sticks out of an animal’s mouth.  
*The narwhal usually has a single **tusk** that is straight and has a spiral structure.*
27. *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.*  
**news** \ 'nü:z \ plural noun [Has near-homonym: *gnus*.]  
 [ \ 'nyüz \ ] recent information.  
*Kennedy told her class the **news** about the change to the lunchroom menu.*
28. *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.*  
**ivy** \ 'ivē \ noun [Has homonym: *IV*.]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] a climbing vine that clings to upright surfaces (such as walls).  
*Charlotte gently pulled the **ivy** off the side of the house.*
29. **fold** \ 'földz \ verb  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] reduces in size by laying one part over another part of.  
*Carmen carefully **fold**s each sheet and pillowcase before putting them in the closet.*

30. **oven** \ 'əvən \ noun  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] a closed, heated device used for cooking.  
*Tomas preheated the **oven** while he mixed the cake batter.*
31. **miles** \ 'mīlz \ plural noun  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] more than one of a unit of distance equal to 5280 feet.  
*Lyle walks nearly two **miles** to get to school each day.*
32. *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.*  
**road** \ 'rōd \ noun [Has homonyms: *rode*, *rowed* and geographical entry *Rhode*.]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] a track for vehicles, people and animals to travel on.  
*Mrs. Dalton drove her car down the **road** that led out of town.*
33. *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.*  
**corner** \ 'kɔrnər \ noun [Has near-homonym: *coroner*.]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] the place where two streets or roads meet.  
*Anya and Mason met at the **corner** of 5th Avenue and Main Street before walking to school.*
34. **snack** \ 'snak \ noun  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] a small amount of food usually eaten between meals.  
*Jillian eats a healthy **snack** every day before starting her homework.*
35. **pages** \ 'pājəz \ plural noun  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] leaves of a book or other printed item.  
*Ellen grabbed the book away from her little brother before he ripped out all the **pages**.*
36. *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.*  
**hardly** \ 'hɑrdlē \ adverb [Had near-homonym: *hardily*. Could be confused with *heartily*.]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] barely, scarcely.  
*Addyson **hardly** noticed when her mom gave her whole wheat noodles instead of white ones.*
37. **float** \ 'flōt \ verb  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] to rest on or partly under the surface of a liquid.  
*Moira likes to **float** on her back in her pool and stare up at the clouds.*
38. *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.*  
**bother** \ 'bʌθər \ verb [Has near-homonym: *father*.]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] to pester or disturb (someone).  
*Michaela knew better than to **bother** her baby brother while he was napping, but sometimes she did it anyway.*



48. 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.
- chance**                    \ 'chan(t)s \                    noun    [Has homonym: *chants*.]  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    opportunity.  
    *Robbie hadn’t had a **chance** to tell his mother about his idea for his Halloween costume.*
49.    **backdrop**                \ 'bak.dräp \                    noun  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    a cloth hung across the back of a stage that looks like a scenic background.  
    *Suddenly in the middle of the play, the **backdrop** fell down onto the stage.*
50.    **thumb**                    \ 'thəm \                    noun  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    the short, thick finger on your hand that can be placed opposite the other fingers.  
    *The politician would miss many things while nursing his broken **thumb**, but none quite so much as pinching babies’ cheeks while on the campaign trail.*

*This is the recommended starting point for **Grade 3 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.*

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.
- frown**                    \ 'fraɪn \                    noun    [Could be confused with plural noun *frauen*.]  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    scowl.  
    *Matthias’ mom was very fond of the expression, “Turn that **frown** upside down!”*
52. 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.
- soul**                    \ 'sōl \                    noun    [Has homonyms: *sol, sole, sowl*.]  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    human being.  
    *“You are such a kind **soul**!” said Jessie’s grandma after Jessie brought her cookies.*
53.    **partly**                    \ 'pärtlē \                    adverb  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    not completely.  
    *Camila suspected that her brother’s story about the neighbor breaking her guitar was only **partly** true.*
54. 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.
- burst**                    \ 'bɜrst \                    verb    [Has near-homonyms: *versed, pursed*.]  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    exploded.  
    *The pipes **burst** and Gregg’s basement began to fill with water.*

55.	<b>silver</b>	\ 'silvər \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a white metallic element used to make coins, silverware, jewelry and other items. <i>Gavin wore a chain made of <b>silver</b> around his neck for luck during his swim meets.</i>
56.	<b>bakery</b>	\ 'bākərē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a store that sells bread, cakes, pastries and other edible goods. <i>Austin insisted on a cake from his favorite <b>bakery</b> every year on his birthday.</i>
57.	<b>dishes</b>	\ 'dishəz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	plural noun shallow containers used for serving food. <i>Anthony brought each of the <b>dishes</b> filled with piping hot food to the table.</i>
58.	<b>curved</b>	\ 'kərvd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	verb took a turn or changed direction from a straight line. <i>Patrick <b>curved</b> his bike to the left to avoid the pothole in the road.</i>
59.	<b>porch</b>	\ 'pɔrch \ [ \ 'pɔrch \ ]	noun a covered entrance to a building. <i>Adrian enjoyed sitting on his <b>porch</b> in the summer and watching thunderstorms.</i>
60.	<i>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.</i>		
	<b>leaky</b>	\ 'lɛkē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adjective [Has homonyms: <i>leaky</i> , proper name <i>Leakey</i> .] allowing a liquid to enter or escape through a hole. <i>The plumber searched and searched, but she couldn’t locate the source of the <b>leaky</b> pipe.</i>
61.	<b>rather</b>	\ 'rathər \ [ \ 'rathər \ ]	adverb preferably. <i>Heather told her mom she would <b>rather</b> eat worms than babysit her younger sister.</i>
62.	<i>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.</i>		
	<b>hungry</b>	\ 'hʌŋgrē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adjective [Could be confused with <i>Hungary</i> .] needing or craving food. <i>Jaime was so <b>hungry</b> that even broccoli started sounding appetizing.</i>
63.	<b>interact</b>	\ 'intərəkt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	verb to have an effect on one another. <i>The shelter’s new program allowed citizens to <b>interact</b> with animals on a regular basis.</i>

64. **London** \ 'lɒndən \ geographical entry  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] a city in southeastern England that is the capital of the United Kingdom.  
*While in **London**, Ian wanted to visit Big Ben and eat fish and chips.*
65. *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.*  
**sign** \ 'sɪn \ noun [Has homonyms: *sine, syne.*]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] a board on a building that tells the name and type of a business.  
*The **sign** told Melanie that she had arrived at the public library.*
66. *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.*  
**forward** \ 'fɔrwərd \ adverb [Has homonym: *foreword.*]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s); nonstandard pron(s): \ 'fɔrwərd \ ] to or toward what is before or in front.  
*Liam moved **forward** to the front of the lunch line.*
67. **arcade** \ ər'kɑd \ noun  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] a place where you can play coin-operated games.  
*Katie spent all of the money in her piggy bank playing her favorite game at the **arcade**.*
68. **hitched** \ 'hɪtʃ \ verb  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] attached with a hook or knot.  
*Gianna **hitched** her kayak to the top of the truck with a rope.*
69. **chamber** \ 'tʃæmbər \ noun  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] a private room : bedroom.  
*After a long day, the king retired to his **chamber** with the order that he was not to be disturbed.*
70. **shrill** \ 'ʃrɪl \ adjective [Has similarly pronounced archaic chiefly Scottish variants: *schill, shill.*]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] piercing.  
*The lifeguard’s **shrill** whistle made everyone jump.*
71. *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.*  
**mayor** \ 'mɑər \ noun [Has homonyms: *mare, mayer.*]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] the primary public official of a city.  
*Jade was determined to become the next **mayor** of her hometown.*
72. **snoozing** \ 'snuzɪŋ \ verb  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] sleeping briefly during the day.  
*Kathryn loved **snoozing** in the summertime with the windows open.*

73. **prevented** \ pri'ventəd \ verb  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] kept from happening due to previous caution.  
*Hannah **prevented** cavities from forming by brushing her teeth daily.*
74. **beginning** \ bi'giniŋ \ noun  
 [ \ bē'giniŋ \ ] the first part.  
*While she found the **beginning** of the book to be boring, Greta loved the dramatic ending.*
75. 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.
- lotion** \ lōshən \ noun [Has near-homonym: *Laotian*.]  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] a liquid used to soften the skin.  
*Cliff applied a generous amount of **lotion** to soothe his dry hands.*

*This is the recommended starting point for **Grade 4 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.*

76. **studio** \ 'stüdə.ō \ noun  
 [ \ 'styüdə.ō \ ] a place to study various performing arts such as dancing, singing or acting.  
*Nathaniel visited his dance **studio** three times each week to prepare for his upcoming recital.*
77. **destiny** \ 'destənē \ noun  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] fate.  
*Flynn knew it was his **destiny** to become an Olympic athlete.*
78. **wonderful** \ 'wəndərfəl \ adjective  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] unusually good, interesting, amusing, lovely.  
*Janice and Kristen told all of their friends about the **wonderful** movie they saw last weekend.*
79. **smirk** \ 'smərk \ verb  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] to smile in a false way.  
*Jill tried not to **smirk** when she won the contest.*
80. **pottery** \ 'pätərə \ noun  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] an article made of fired clay.  
*Gloria enjoyed collecting **pottery** from all over the world.*
81. **estate** \ ə'stāt \ noun  
 [ \ e'stāt \ ] the sum of all property and debts that someone leaves behind when they die.  
*The **estate** of the deceased billionaire has been tied up in lawsuits for over 12 years.*

82. *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.*
- pouring**                    \ 'póriŋ \                    verb    [Has homonym: *poring*.]  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    causing or allowing something to flow in a steady stream.  
*It was when Martin was halfway through **pouring** sugar into his coffee that he realized he had grabbed the salt by mistake.*
83. **square**                    \ 'skwer \                    noun  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    a rectangle with all four sides equal.  
*The instructions indicated that the **square** in the top right corner of the form is for official use only.*
84. *Say to the speller “This word could be confused with a similar word.” Next, say the word. Next, provide the word’s part of speech and definition. Next, answer speller’s questions, if any, about the word.*
- lantern**                    \ 'lantərn \                    noun    [Has differently pronounced, chiefly British variant with one overlapping pronunciation: *lanthorn*.]  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    a portable lamp.  
*The red light in the distance came from a **lantern** that hung from the last car of the train.*
85. **umbrella**                    \ ,əm'brələ \                    noun  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    a small portable covering that provides protection against the weather.  
*Corrie borrowed Molly’s **umbrella** for her rainy walk home.*
86. **promote**                    \ prə'mōt \                    verb  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    to move forward in station, rank or honor.  
*Michael wanted to **promote** Sandra to manager, but he was concerned about her constant tardiness.*
87. **country**                    \ 'kəntri \                    noun  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    a political state or nation.  
*Peter has always wanted to visit the **country** of Switzerland.*
88. **liquid**                    \ 'likwəd \                    noun  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    an extremely fluid substance that flows freely like water.  
*Annabelle wasn’t sure if the suspicious **liquid** on the floor was water or if her new puppy had had an accident.*
89. **furnish**                    \ 'fərnish \                    verb  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    to provide a room with necessary and decorative items.  
*Leilani couldn’t wait to **furnish** her new home with all her belongings.*
90. *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.*
- bronze**                    \ 'brānz \                    noun    [Has near-homonym: *brawns*.]  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    a substance made of copper and tin that is used to make industrial items, art and bells.  
*The antique candlesticks that Alex inherited from his great-aunt were made of **bronze**.*

91.	<b>merely</b>	\ 'mɪrlē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adverb only, simply. <i>Joseph was <b>merely</b> repeating what his brother had told him.</i>
92.	<b>balance</b>	\ 'bælən(t)s \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun stability as a result of equally spreading your weight. <i>Lauren quickly learned how to maintain her <b>balance</b> on a bicycle.</i>
93.	<b>subtracting</b>	\ səb'træktɪŋ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	verb taking away an amount from a total. <i>Marion's teacher pointed out that she was <b>subtracting</b> two numbers when she should have been adding them.</i>
94.	<b>thunderbolt</b>	\ 'θʌndər,bɔlt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a flash of lightning that makes the loud sound of thunder. <i>Jenna's dog ran to hide under her bed every time a <b>thunderbolt</b> cracked outside her window.</i>
95.	<b>mansion</b>	\ 'mæŋʃən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a home that is impressive due to its size. <i>Local children refuse to go near the reportedly haunted <b>mansion</b> on the hill.</i>
96.	<b>available</b>	\ ə'væləbəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adjective being free to do something at an exact time. <i>Lara told Todd she was <b>available</b> to study for the test on Thursday evening.</i>
97.	<i>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.</i>		
	<b>gallant</b>	\ gə'lænt \ [ \ gə'lænt, 'gælənt \ ]	adjective [Has homonym: <i>galant</i> .] brave, dashing and generous. <i>The press conference featured speeches in praise of the <b>gallant</b> adventurers who had rescued the lost hikers.</i>
98.	<b>portions</b>	\ 'pɔrʃənz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	plural noun parts of a whole. <i>Marisol divided the dough into equal <b>portions</b> for her children to knead.</i>
99.	<b>whistling</b>	\ 'hwɪslɪŋ, \ [ \ 'hwɪsəlɪŋ, 'wɪslɪŋ \ ]	verb making clear sounds by blowing air through pursed lips. <i>Jessie practiced <b>whistling</b> day and night so that she could someday compete as a professional.</i>
100.	<b>voyage</b>	\ 'vɔi(i)j \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a journey by water : cruise. <i>Bill and Gail went on a sea <b>voyage</b> for their honeymoon.</i>

*This is the recommended starting point for **Grade 5 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.*

101. **funnel** \ 'fʌnəl \ noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] a tool shaped like a hollow cone with a tube extending from the point that is used to direct the flow of liquid.  
*To avoid a spill, Mary Ann used a **funnel** when she refilled the windshield washer fluid in her car.*
102. *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.*
- hangar** \ 'hæŋər \ noun [Has homonym: *hanger*.]  
[ \ 'hæŋər \ ; nonstandard pron(s): \ 'hæŋgər \ ] a covered and usually enclosed area or a large shed for housing and repairing aircraft (as airplanes).  
*The huge empty **hangar** made Ms. Bostock feel tiny.*
103. **gravely** \ 'grævliē \ adverb  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] seriously.  
*Phoebe’s leg was **gravely** injured when she fell from the tree.*
104. **dowdy** \ 'daʊdē \ adjective  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] old-fashioned : out of date.  
*Her stepsisters told Cinderella that she couldn’t possibly go to the ball in her mother’s **dowdy** old dress.*
105. **clients** \ 'kliənts \ plural noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] patrons, customers.  
*Stevie loves getting to know her regular **clients** at the salon.*
106. **quality** \ 'kwälətē \ noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] a special or distinguishing attribute : characteristic.  
*Kai’s sunny personality is a **quality** that has made him many friends.*
107. *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.*
- blurred** \ 'blərd \ adjective [Has near-homonym: *blurt*.]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] characterized by dimness, indistinctness or obscurity.  
*Ali couldn’t identify anyone in the **blurred** photograph.*
108. **classical** \ 'klasikəl \ adjective  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] relating to music other than popular music or music for entertainment.  
*Jun enjoys playing both contemporary pop and **classical** pieces on the piano.*



118.	<b>dignified</b>	\ 'dignəˌfɪd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adjective showing or expressing formality, seriousness and self-confidence in appearance, manner or language. <i>Jayden quickly learned that it was hard to learn to ice skate and look <b>dignified</b> at the same time.</i>
119.	<b>unbearable</b>	\ ənˈberəbəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adjective not able to be endured. <i>Losing the big game to their school rival was almost <b>unbearable</b>.</i>
120.	<b>vinegar</b>	\ 'vɪnɪgər \ [ \ 'vɪnɛgər \ ]	noun a sour liquid used as a condiment or a preservative and is often seasoned especially with herbs. <i>Jacques enjoyed making his own pickles using cucumbers, <b>vinegar</b>, salt and spices.</i>
121.	<b>initials</b>	\ ɪˈnɪʃəlz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	plural noun the first letters of each word in a person's name. <i>Rachel had her <b>initials</b> sewn decoratively on a pillow.</i>
122.	<b>poisonous</b>	\ 'pɔɪzˌnəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adjective having the qualities or effects of a substance that in the right amounts can harm or kill a living thing. <i>The guide taught Greer and her friends to identify several different <b>poisonous</b> mushrooms.</i>
123.	<b>dumbwaiter</b>	\ ˈdʌm.wɑːtər \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a small elevator used for carrying food and dishes or small goods from one floor of a building to another. <i>Jenni had a <b>dumbwaiter</b> in her house that would lift heavy groceries from her garage up to the second floor kitchen.</i>
124.	<b>lounge</b>	\ ˈlaʊnj \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	verb to stand, sit or recline lazily : loaf. <i>Aja's plans for the day were to <b>lounge</b> around the house until her mom caught her and made her do chores.</i>
125.	<i>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.</i>		
	<b>terrier</b>	\ ˈterɪər \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun [Has homonym: <i>tarrier</i> .] a type of small dog now mainly kept as a pet but originally used for hunting. <i>Different breeds of <b>terrier</b> range greatly in size from just a couple of pounds to over 70 pounds.</i>

*This is the recommended starting point for **Grade 6 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.*

126. **botany** \ 'bätənē \ noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] the branch of science dealing with plants.  
*Mary has little formal education in **botany**, but she definitely has a green thumb.*
127. 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.  
**vertical** \ 'vərtikəl \ adjective [Could be confused with *vortical*, *Vertikal* (company).]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or to a primary axis : upright.  
*Enid tried on a green skirt with thin **vertical** stripes.*
128. 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.  
**gourd** \ 'görd \ noun [Has homonym: *gored*. Could be confused with *chord*, *cored*, *cord*.]  
[ \ 'gürd \ ] a fruit that is hard-shelled, inedible and used often for decoration, and that comes from a vine.  
*Kimiko arranged a **gourd**, a candle and three ears of maize as a centerpiece for her Thanksgiving celebration.*
129. 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.  
**linen** \ 'linən \ noun [Could be confused with *linon*.]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] a strong cloth made of flax noted for its strength and coolness but that wrinkles easily.  
*Jin loved that his suit made of **linen** kept him cool in the summertime, but he hated that it was always wrinkled by midmorning.*
130. 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.  
**cathedral** \ kə'thēdrəl \ noun [Has near-homonym: cross-reference *cathedra*.]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] a church that was once a bishop’s church.  
*On her trip to Italy, Thalia toured a large **cathedral** with a cross-shaped floor plan and an impressive frescoed dome.*
131. **perimeter** \ pə'rimətər \ noun  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] the sum of the lengths of the line segments forming a polygon.  
*Laila knew how to calculate the **perimeter** of a rectangle, but she couldn’t remember how to calculate the area.*
132. **concise** \ kən'sīs \ adjective  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] expressed using few words and without unnecessary detail.  
*Ms. Powers asked Lydia to write a **concise** summary of the novel.*

133.	<b>naturalist</b>	\ 'nachərələst \ [ \ 'nachrələst, 'nachərləst \ ]	noun someone who studies the physical world and everything in it, such as plants and animals. <i>As a budding <b>naturalist</b>, Ricardo recorded lots of facts about plants and animals he saw on his frequent walks in the woods.</i>
134.	<b>fervently</b>	\ 'fərvəntlē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adverb in a manner characterized by often deep intensity of feeling or expression. <i>Christopher spoke <b>fervently</b> about his desire for more dessert and fewer vegetables at every meal.</i>
135.	<b>pitiful</b>	\ 'pɪtəfəl \ [ \ 'pɪtəfəl \ ]	adjective deserving or giving rise to compassion. <i>Fido the dog wore a <b>pitiful</b> expression as he watched his owner leave for work.</i>
136.	<b>spatula</b>	\ 'spachələ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a flat thin dull-edged tool used for spreading or mixing soft substances, scooping or lifting. <i>With brownie batter on his face and a <b>spatula</b> in his fist, Kasey smiled for his mom and her camera.</i>
137.	<b>oblivious</b>	\ ə'blɪvἑəs \ [ \ ə'blɪvἑəs, ä'blɪvἑəs \ ]	adjective unaware. <i>Yasmine walked confidently onto the old rope bridge, seemingly <b>oblivious</b> to any dangers that might lie ahead.</i>
138.	<b>unappealing</b>	\ .ənə'pἑlɪŋ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adjective lacking interest or charm : plain. <i>Lewis found doughnuts without sprinkles entirely <b>unappealing</b>.</i>
139.	<b>satchel</b>	\ 'sachəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a small bag usually of leather or canvas with a flat bottom and a shoulder strap. <i>Harry packed the books in his <b>satchel</b> and headed out for the library.</i>
140.	<b>diligent</b>	\ 'dɪləjənt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adjective [Has archaic variant not in Webster's Unabridged: deligent.] characterized by steady, earnest, attentive and energetic effort. <i>Despite his <b>diligent</b> study habits, Horatio always panics at exam time.</i>
141.	<i>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.</i>		
	<b>pensive</b>	\ 'pen(t)sɪv \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adjective [Could be confused with <i>pensieve</i> (Harry Potter term).] absorbed or engrossed in or given to sober thoughtfulness. <i>Malik appeared <b>pensive</b> on the last day of school.</i>

142. **tuition** \ tü'ishən \  
[ \ tyü'ishən \ ] noun  
the price of or payment for instruction.  
*Ansun won several scholarships to help pay the cost of his college **tuition**.*
143. *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.*  
**herring** \ 'herɪŋ \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] noun [Has homonym: haring.]  
a food fish that is often eaten smoked or salted, or preserved as sardines.  
*Elsa prepared a traditional Swedish meal that included pickled **herring**, boiled potatoes and lingonberry jam.*
144. **orchestra** \ 'ɔrkəstrə \  
[ \ 'ɔr.kestrə \ ] noun  
a large group of players of musical instruments including typically strings, woodwinds, brasses and percussion organized for performing one of the larger forms of concert music.  
*The **orchestra** impressed the audience with its performance of Tchaikovsky’s “1812 Overture.”*
145. **arduous** \ 'ærjəwəs \  
[ \ 'ærdyúwəs, 'ærjüəs \ ] adjective  
difficult.  
*Alan began the **arduous** task of planning every aspect of his family’s annual vacation.*
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.*  
**forfeit** \ 'fɔrfət \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] verb [Could be confused with *farfet*, *forfaiting* (not in Webster’s Unabridged).]  
to lose the right to something because of an error, fault, offense or crime.  
*In many states, individuals convicted of a felony **forfeit** their right to vote.*
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.*  
**mastiff** \ 'mastɪf \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] noun [Could be confused with *massif*.]  
a very large powerful dog used chiefly as a watchdog and guard dog.  
*A big brown **mastiff** stood motionless behind the gate.*
148. **armadillo** \ ,ärmə'dilɔ \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] noun  
a burrowing nocturnal mammal with a bony shell shielding its head and body.  
*Using its long, sticky tongue to extract ants from their nests, the **armadillo** may eat up to 40,000 ants at a sitting.*
149. **reggae** \ 'rā.gā \  
[ \ 're.gā, 'regē \ ] noun  
popular music of Jamaican origin that combines indigenous styles with elements of rock and soul music.  
*The travel documentary about Jamaica featured a soundtrack of **reggae**.*

150. 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.

**tortoise**                    \ 'tɔ:rtəs \                    noun    [Has homonym: *tortas*.]  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    a turtle — used especially of land-dwelling turtles.  
    *A **tortoise** takes about five hours to walk one mile.*

*This is the recommended starting point for **Grade 7 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.*

151.    **zodiac**                    \ 'zōdē.ak \                    noun  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    a figure representing the signs and the symbols of 12 constellations that combine to form an imaginary belt in space.  
    *Of all the symbols of the **zodiac**, the one for Aquarius is Ginger’s favorite.*
152.    **antidote**                    \ 'antidōt \                    noun  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    something that stops the effects of poison.  
    *When Clara was bitten by a rattlesnake, she had to be taken to the hospital to receive an **antidote**.*
153.    **emperor**                    \ 'empərər \                    noun  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    the sovereign or supreme monarch of an extended territory.  
    *George VI was the last British king to be called “**Emperor** of India.”*
154.    **hovel**                        \ 'həvəl \                    noun  
    [ \ 'hävəl \ ]                    a small shabby house or hut.  
    *The hiker hid from the storm in a **hovel** close to the path.*
155.    **resonate**                    \ 'rezənāt \                    verb  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    to echo again or repeat.  
    *The words of the nation’s Founding Fathers **resonate** throughout the museum.*
156.    **derelict**                    \ 'derəlɪkt \                    adjective  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    forgotten, run-down.  
    *While out for a hike, Theo and Gabby discovered a **derelict** cabin in an overgrown clearing.*
157.    **nonviolent**                    \ nän'vīələnt \                    adjective                    [Also *non-violent*.]  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]    not done with the use of physical force : peaceful.  
    *Historical figures such as Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., encouraged the use of **nonviolent** resistance to bring about change.*

158. 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.
- sentries**                    \ 'sentrēz \                    plural noun            [Has near-homonym: centuries.]  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]            soldiers standing guard.  
    *Sentries flanked the palace door, preventing the entry of any uninvited guests.*
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.
- discreetly**                    \ dē'skrētlē \                    adverb            [Has homonym: discretely.]  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]            in a tactful manner.  
    *The news anchor hired a public relations agent to **discreetly** manage the announcement of her retirement.*
160. **charismatic**                    \ .kerəz'matik \                    adjective  
    [ \ .kariz'matik \ ]                    possessing a special magnetic charm or appeal.  
    *Mr. Brown’s **charismatic** teaching style inspired his students to put in extra effort on their assignments.*
161. **servitude**                    \ 'sərvətüd \                    noun  
    [ \ 'sərvətyüd \ ]                    the condition of subjecting to slavery or something like slavery.  
    *Moira objected to having to do chores during her summer vacation, telling her mom it was practically **servitude**.*
162. **tremendous**                    \ tri'mendəs \                    adjective  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]            astonishing due to extreme size, power, greatness or excellence.  
    *Wendy raved that her months of spelling bee preparation had left her with a **tremendous** vocabulary.*
163. **prosthetic**                    \ präs'thetik \                    adjective  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]            of or relating to an artificial device to replace a missing part of the body.  
    *Nico had to learn to walk again with a **prosthetic** right foot after losing his in an accident.*
164. **treatise**                    \ 'trētəs \                    noun  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]            a piece of writing that provides a thorough and careful discussion or argument about a subject.  
    *Victor’s **treatise** on international relations was well received by his colleagues.*
165. **petrifying**                    \ 'petrəfiɪŋ \                    verb  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]            turning organic matter into stone or a stony substance.  
    *In Greek mythology, the Gorgon Medusa had a nasty habit of **petrifying** anyone who looked at her face.*
166. **artillery**                    \ ār'tilərē \                    noun  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]            the missiles fired by the weapons of war.  
    *The ship’s **artillery** bombarded the beaches before troops began their invasion.*

167.	<b>venerable</b>	\ 'venərəbəl \ [ \ 'venərəbəl \ ]	adjective deserving of respect due to age, character and accomplishments. <i>The <b>venerable</b> teacher's retirement saddened students who had hoped to attend her classes.</i>
168.	<b>enumerated</b>	\ ə 'nümərətəd \ [ \ ə 'nyümərətəd, ē 'nümərətəd \ ]	verb listed one after another. <i>Once the server had <b>enumerated</b> the dessert choices, picking just one was difficult.</i>
169.	<i>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.</i>		
	<b>oracle</b>	\ 'örəkəl \ [ \ 'ärəkəl \ ]	noun [Has near-homonym: <i>auricle</i> .] a person of great authority or wisdom whose opinions or judgments are regarded with great respect. <i>After 35 years in the banking business, Annika was regarded as an <b>oracle</b> by her peers and her opinions were taken seriously.</i>
170.	<b>bestial</b>	\ 'beschəl \ [ \ 'beshəl, 'bestyəl, 'bēstēəl \ ]	adjective [Has obsolete variant: <i>beastial</i> .] of or relating to an animal. <i>Tina refers to her pets as her "<b>bestial</b> best buddies."</i>
171.	<b>stratagems</b>	\ 'stratəjəmz \ [ \ 'stratəjəmz \ ]	plural noun clever tricks used to deceive or outsmart an enemy. <i>Before the epic paintball battle, each team met to discuss their best <b>stratagems</b>.</i>
172.	<b>antiquated</b>	\ 'antək wātəd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adjective no longer used or popular due to being very old : obsolete. <i>As part of the remodel, the library is updating their <b>antiquated</b> computer system which has been in place since 2000.</i>
173.	<b>pearlescent</b>	\ ,pər'les'nt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adjective having the appearance of mother-of-pearl. <i>Crystal found a <b>pearlescent</b> shell on the beach.</i>
174.	<b>boulevards</b>	\ 'büləvārdz \ [ \ 'büləvārdz, 'bələvārdz \ ]	plural noun broad streets; especially: ones that are more showy than an ordinary street with trees along the center or sides. <i>While visiting Paris, Marta spent a full afternoon people-watching while strolling down the city's grand <b>boulevards</b>.</i>
175.	<b>laburnums</b>	\ lə'bərnəmz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	plural noun plants of a small genus of poisonous shrubs and trees with bright yellow flowers. <i><b>Laburnums</b> are sometimes called "golden chains" due to their eye-catching hanging flowers.</i>

*This is the recommended starting point for **Grade 8 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. *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.*

**marvelous or marvellous**      \ 'märvələs \      adjective      [Alternate spelling *marvellous* is more commonly British.]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

notably superior : excellent.

*Mrs. Tottersweet had a **marvelous** time at the opera.*

177. *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.*

**uranium**      \ yə'ranēəm \      noun      [Could be confused with *Uranian*.]  
[ \ yü'rānēəm \ ]      a silvery, heavy radioactive metallic element that is used primarily in atomic energy programs.

*Long before its discovery as an element, **uranium** in its natural oxide form had been used to add color to ceramic glazes and glass.*

178. **alpinist**      \ 'alpənist \      noun  
[ \ al'pīnist \ ]      a mountain climber specializing in high difficult climbs.

*It took the **alpinist** several days to reach the summit.*

179. **quandary**      \ 'kwändrē \      noun  
[ \ 'kwändərē \ ]      a state of perplexity or doubt : dilemma.

*Taylor’s advice left Miriam in more of a **quandary** than she was in before she sought his help.*

180. *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.*

**bedlam**      \ 'bedləm \      noun      [Could be confused with the alteration of the geographical name from which it is derived.]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

a place or scene of wild mad uproar.

*After the home team victory in the final game of the championship series, there was **bedlam** in the parking lot.*

181. *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.*

**collision**      \ kə'lizhən \      noun      [Could be confused with *collusion*.]  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]      the action or an instance of two or more things striking forcefully together typically by accident.

*The **collision** on the highway had traffic backed up for hours.*



191.	<b>Einstein</b>	\ 'ɪnz.tɪn \ [ \ 'ɪn.stɪn \ nonstandard pron(s): \ 'ɪn.shtɪn \ ]	noun a mathematical genius. “Hey, <b>Einstein</b> ,” Juan called to his brother, “help me with my algebra homework.”
192.	<b>aperture</b>	\ 'apər.chūr \ [ \ 'apər.chər, 'apər.tyūr, 'apər.tūr \ ]	noun the opening in a photographic lens that admits the light passing through. A photographer typically has to adjust the shutter speed and set the <b>aperture</b> .
193.	<b>Holocaust</b>	\ 'hɒlə.kɒst \ [ \ 'hɒlə.kɒst, 'hɒlə.kɒst \ ]	noun the mass slaughter of European civilians and especially Jews by the Nazis during World War II. Myra spoke to the assembly about her dreadful experiences in the World War II <b>Holocaust</b> .
194.	<b>gladiatorial</b>	\ ,gladɪə'tɔrɪəl \ [ \ ,gladɪə'tɔrɪəl \ ]	adjective of, relating to or suggestive of persons in ancient Rome who fought against other people or wild animals for the entertainment of the public. Mona was impressed when her brothers' fight over the last pork chop at dinner began to resemble <b>gladiatorial</b> combat.
195.	<b>affectionately</b>	\ ə'fekʃənətliː \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adverb in a loving or fond manner. Joyce rubbed the small kitten <b>affectionately</b> behind its ears.
196.	<b>nuisance</b>	\ 'njuːsːn(t)s \ [ \ 'nyūsːn(t)s \ ]	noun something that is disagreeable or troublesome : an annoyance. Not wanting to be a <b>nuisance</b> to his neighbors, Jeff brought his dogs in to keep them from barking.
197.	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>		
	<b>sanctum sanctorum</b>	\ 'sɑŋ(k)təm.sɑŋ(k)'tɔrəm \ [ \ 'sɑŋ(k)təm.sɑŋ(k)'tɔrəm \ ]	noun [Has near-homonym: plural <i>sancta sanctorum</i> .] a study, office or place of retreat where one is free from intrusion. Josh knocked nervously on the door to his father’s office, reluctant to bother him in his <b>sanctum sanctorum</b> .
198.	<b>undulating</b>	\ 'ʌnjə.lətiŋ \ [ \ 'ændyə.lətiŋ, 'əndə.lətiŋ \ ]	adjective rising and falling in waves : fluctuating. Aniyah stared out at the stormy, <b>undulating</b> water.



206.	<b>promulgate</b>	\ 'präməlgāt \ [ \ prō'məlgāt, prə'məlgāt \ ]	verb to make widely known through speech or writing : announce. <i>Jake used Facebook to <b>promulgate</b> his declarations of love for Amanda.</i>
207.	<b>syncope</b>	\ 'sɪŋkə,pē \ [ \ 'sɪnkə,pē \ ]	noun loss of consciousness resulting from arrest of the blood supply to the brain : faint. <i>Unexplained dizziness and <b>syncope</b> occasionally occur on arrival at high altitude.</i>
208.	<i>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.</i>		
	<b>remonstrance</b>	\ ri'män(t)strən(t)s \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun [Could be confused with plural <i>remonstrants</i> .] an act or instance of saying or pleading in protest or opposition. <i>The loud <b>remonstrance</b> of the home team’s supporters caused the officials to award the away team two free throws.</i>
209.	<b>crustaceans</b>	\ ,krə'stāshənz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	plural noun animals belonging to a large class of invertebrates comprising the majority of the marine or freshwater arthropods (as lobsters, shrimps, crabs and barnacles) and some terrestrial forms (as the wood lice). <i>On their way to the lobster festival, Aisha’s dad declared that they would feast on <b>crustaceans</b> that night.</i>
210.	<b>pterodactyl</b>	\ ,terə'daktəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun any of numerous extinct flying reptiles having no feathers, a wing membrane and a tail usually rather short but sometimes expanded and resembling a rudder. <i>The museum’s dinosaur exhibit includes a mechanical replica of a <b>pterodactyl</b>.</i>
211.	<b>pirouetted</b>	\ ,pɪrə'wetəd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	verb performed a full turn on the toe or ball of one foot in ballet. <i>The ballerinas <b>pirouetted</b> gracefully across the stage.</i>
212.	<b>Cotswold</b>	\ 'kät.swōld \ [ \ 'kätswōld \ ]	noun a sheep of an English breed of large long-wooled sheep. <i>Morris took a picture of a <b>Cotswold</b> sitting in a beautiful green field.</i>
213.	<b>patronymic</b>	\ ,patrə'nɪmɪk \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a name derived from that of the father or his ancestor usually by the addition of a prefix or suffix. <i>The surname MacDonald, meaning “the son of Donald,” is a common Scottish <b>patronymic</b>.</i>
214.	<b>cayenne</b>	\ kɪ'en \ [ \ kə'en \ ]	noun a very hot powder made by drying and grinding the whole fruits or the seeds of several hot peppers. <i>Paolo’s chili was too mild for his taste, so he sprinkled some <b>cayenne</b> on it.</i>

215. **ebullience** \ ə'būlyən(t)s \ noun  
 [ \ ɛ'būlyən(t)s, e'būlyən(t)s, ə'bəlyən(t)s \ ]  
 high spirits : enthusiasm.  
*Molly loved the **ebullience** with which her puppy greeted her every time she came home.*
216. *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.*  
**toccata** \ təkätə \ noun [Could be confused with Japanese name *Takata*.]  
 [ \ təkätə \ ]  
 a brilliant musical composition usually for pipe organ or harpsichord, in free fantasia style, and usually with many equal-timed notes in rapid movement.  
*Jamila sat down at the church organ and played a fast Bach **toccata**.*
217. **gendarme** \ 'zhän.därm \ noun  
 [ no alternate pronunciation(s); nonstandard pron(s): \ 'jän.därm, 'jen.därm \ ]  
 a European police officer, especially one from France.  
*The **gendarme** sighed heavily when he realized the only witness to the burglary was a mime.*
218. *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.*  
**tumulus** \ 'tümyələs \ noun [Has homonym: *tumulous*.]  
 [ \ 'tümyələs \ ]  
 a small artificial hill or mound (as over a grave).  
*In the center of the cemetery is a large **tumulus** where one of the town’s founders is buried.*
219. **aspidistra** \ ,aspə'distrə \ noun  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
 any plant of a genus of Asian herbs with large pointed leaves and flowers in sets of four borne close to the ground.  
*Jeremiah chose an **aspidistra** as his first houseplant because they are hardy and can survive shade and neglect.*
220. *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.*  
**reveille** \ 'revələ \ noun [Could be confused with similarly pronounced  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] dialectical variant *revelly*.]  
 a signal usually sounded by bugle at about sunrise summoning soldiers or sailors to the day’s duties.  
*When it looks like his children have snoozed through their alarm, Mr. Harrison will play **reveille** on his trumpet to make sure they’re awake in time for school.*
221. **Huguenot** \ 'hyüɡə.nät \ noun  
 [ \ 'hyüɡə.nót, 'hyüɡə.nō \ ]  
 a French Protestant in the 16th and 17th centuries.  
*Natalie can trace her ancestry back to a **Huguenot** who fled from France to the English colony of Pennsylvania.*

222. *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.*
- recherché**                    \ rə.sher'shā \                    adjective  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]                    of highest quality : exquisite.  
    *As the food critic for an upscale magazine, Corrie had many opportunities to dine in **recherché** establishments.*
223. **supererogation**                    \ .süpə.rerə'gāshən \                    noun  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]                    the act of performing more than is necessary to complete an undertaking.  
    *The teacher asked for a three-page essay on insects, but in a burst of **supererogation**, Duane wrote six pages.*
224. *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.*
- au fait**                    \ ɔ'fā \                    adjective  
    [no alternate pronunciation(s)]                    familiar : fully informed : in touch.  
    *Kimiani is always **au fait** with the latest fashion trends.*
225. *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.*
- 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.*
- wallah or**                    \ 'wālə \                    noun    [Original Hindi suffix has multiple variants: -wala,  
    **walla**                    [ \ 'wōlə \ ]                    -walla, vala. Has homonym: Arabic wallah/wullah.]  
    a person who is associated with a particular type of work or who performs a specific duty or service.  
    *Kumail flagged a rickshaw **wallah** who gave him a 15-minute ride to his hotel.*

**Words 226–250 are selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged.**

226.	<b>triplets</b>	\ 'tripləts \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	plural noun a group of three offspring born at one birth. <i>With two young children and newborn <b>triplets</b>, Liza felt like she would never sleep again.</i>
227.	<b>legend</b>	\ 'leʒənd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun one having a special status as a result of possessing or being held to possess extraordinary qualities that are usually partly real and partly mythical. <i>Baseball <b>legend</b> Babe Ruth was the first player to hit 60 home runs in a single season.</i>
228.	<b>jagged</b>	\ 'jagəd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adjective having a sharply uneven edge or surface. <i>Geoffrey was afraid he would get a splinter from the <b>jagged</b> edges of the firewood.</i>
229.	<b>cottage</b>	\ 'kɑtɪj \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a small house designed typically for summer use. <i>Annie's family visited their <b>cottage</b> near Lake Erie every single summer in July.</i>
230.	<b>spruce</b>	\ 'spruːs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a color averaging a dark grayish green. <i>Mrs. Kim says that for her Christmas dinner tablecloth, the perfect shade of green to go with red napkins is <b>spruce</b>.</i>
231.	<b>matches</b>	\ 'mætʃəz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	plural noun short thin pieces of wood tipped with a flammable mixture that bursts into flame through friction. <i>Henry bought lots of <b>matches</b> at the store so that he could light candles if the power went out.</i>
232.	<b>plunger</b>	\ 'plɛnjər \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a device that functions by being thrust quickly and forcibly into a liquid or other medium. <i>The best-known example of a <b>plunger</b> is the toilet <b>plunger</b>.</i>
233.	<i>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.</i>		
	<b>soaring</b>	\ 'sɔriŋ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	verb [Could be confused with <i>souring</i> .] sailing or hovering in the air often at a great height : glide. <i>Lukas spotted an eagle <b>soaring</b> high up in the sky.</i>
234.	<b>general</b>	\ 'ʒenrəl \ [ \ 'ʒenərəl \ ]	adjective applicable or relevant to the whole rather than to a limited part, group or section. <i>The spring thaw began in one or two areas, but soon there was a <b>general</b> change in temperature throughout the country.</i>

235.	<b>wilderness</b>	\ 'wildərnəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a tract of land or a region (as a forest or a wide plain) uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings. <i>The Great Swamp in New Jersey is an area of <b>wilderness</b> located within 30 miles of Manhattan.</i>
236.	<b>swimmingly</b>	\ 'swimiŋlɪ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adverb in the easy, smooth or steadily progressive manner of one moving in water by natural means; especially : prosperously, successfully. <i>Nick was pleased to report to his parents that his exams had gone <b>swimmingly</b>.</i>
237.	<b>variable</b>	\ 'verɪəbəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun able or apt to change or shift. <i>The tour guide reminded the group that the day's schedule was <b>variable</b> in order to accommodate unpredictable weather.</i>
238.	<b>tapestry</b>	\ 'təpəstri \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a heavy handwoven textile for hangings, curtains and upholstery. <i>Tillie was surprised to learn that the vibrant colors in the <b>tapestry</b> were produced hundreds of years ago from plant dyes.</i>
239.	<b>boundary</b>	\ 'baʊndrɪ \ [ \ 'baʊndərɪ \ ]	noun something that indicates or fixes a limit or extent. <i>Celia's parents made it clear that her curfew is a <b>boundary</b> they take very seriously.</i>
240.	<b>ethnicity</b>	\ eth'nɪsətɪ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a group of people based on common racial, national, tribal, religious, linguistic or cultural origin or background. <i>The survey form offered detailed options to indicate <b>ethnicity</b>.</i>
241.	<b>significant</b>	\ sig'nɪfɪkənt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adjective having or likely to have influence or effect : important. <i>The 2008 presidential election was a <b>significant</b> event in American history.</i>
242.	<b>reputation</b>	\ .rɛpə'təʃən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	noun a particular character in popular estimation. <i>The old dilapidated house had a <b>reputation</b> for being haunted.</i>
243.	<i>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.</i>		
	<b>oppressive</b>	\ ə'presɪv \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	adjective [Could be confused with <i>impressive, pressive</i> .] overpowering or depressing to the spirit or senses. <i>The runners battled the <b>oppressive</b> heat by drinking large amounts of water.</i>



## Numerical Index of Spelling Words

1. bus	55. silver	109. hiccups <i>or</i>	162. tremendous	215. ebullience
2. fit	56. bakery	hiccoughs	163. prosthetic	216. toccata
3. job	57. dishes	110. delicate	164. treatise	217. gendarme
4. tree	58. curved	111. priority	165. petrifying	218. tumulus
5. room	59. porch	112. farfetched	166. artillery	219. aspidistra
6. case	60. leaky	113. annual	167. venerable	220. reveille
7. spy	61. rather	114. creation	168. enumerated	221. Huguenot
8. lost	62. hungry	115. wistfully	169. oracle	222. recherché
9. need	63. interact	116. bargain	170. bestial	223. supererogation
10. rang	64. London	117. saucepan	171. stratagems	224. au fait
11. start	65. sign	118. dignified	172. antiquated	225. wallah <i>or</i>
12. chew	66. forward	119. unbearable	173. pearlescent	walla
13. tile	67. arcade	120. vinegar	174. boulevards	226. triplets
14. claws	68. hitched	121. initials	175. laburnums	227. legend
15. soap	69. chamber	122. poisonous	176. marvelous <i>or</i>	228. jagged
16. cross	70. shrill	123. dumbwaiter	marvellous	229. cottage
17. first	71. mayor	124. lounge	177. uranium	230. spruce
18. small	72. snoozing	125. terrier	178. alpinist	231. matches
19. picky	73. prevented	126. botany	179. quandary	232. plunger
20. butter	74. beginning	127. vertical	180. bedlam	233. soaring
21. great	75. lotion	128. gourd	181. collision	234. general
22. sharp	76. studio	129. linen	182. Dantean	235. wilderness
23. bones	77. destiny	130. cathedral	183. exquisite	236. swimmingly
24. digging	78. wonderful	131. perimeter	184. assailant	237. variable
25. monster	79. smirk	132. concise	185. vagabonds	238. tapestry
26. tusk	80. pottery	133. naturalist	186. inadvertent	239. boundary
27. news	81. estate	134. fervently	187. tremulous	240. ethnicity
28. ivy	82. pouring	135. pitiful	188. Mandarin	241. significant
29. folds	83. square	136. spatula	189. functionary	242. reputation
30. oven	84. lantern	137. oblivious	190. prodigious	243. oppressive
31. miles	85. umbrella	138. unappealing	191. Einstein	244. integer
32. road	86. promote	139. satchel	192. aperture	245. satirical
33. corner	87. country	140. diligent	193. Holocaust	246. perpendicular
34. snack	88. liquid	141. pensive	194. gladiatorial	247. connotative
35. pages	89. furnish	142. tuition	195. affectionately	248. leisurable
36. hardly	90. bronze	143. herring	196. nuisance	249. criterion
37. float	91. merely	144. orchestra	197. sanctum sanctorum	250. accomplish
38. bother	92. balance	145. arduous	198. undulating	
39. mane	93. subtracting	146. forfeit	199. machete	
40. spider	94. thunderbolt	147. mastiff	200. hypotenuse	
41. pantry	95. mansion	148. armadillo	201. ascetic	
42. awake	96. available	149. reggae	202. decrepitude	
43. shirts	97. gallant	150. tortoise	203. tetanus	
44. branch	98. portions	151. zodiac	204. mandrill	
45. stroller	99. whistling	152. antidote	205. churlish	
46. artwork	100. voyage	153. emperor	206. promulgate	
47. beehive	101. funnel	154. hovel	207. syncope	
48. chance	102. hangar	155. resonate	208. remonstrance	
49. backdrop	103. gravely	156. derelict	209. crustaceans	
50. thumb	104. dowdy	157. nonviolent	210. pterodactyl	
51. frown	105. clients	158. sentries	211. pirouetted	
52. soul	106. quality	159. discreetly	212. Cotswold	
53. partly	107. blurred	160. charismatic	213. patronymic	
54. burst	108. classical	161. servitude	214. cayenne	

## Alphabetical Index of Spelling Words

### A

accomplice – 250  
 affectionately – 195  
 alpinist – 178  
 annual – 113  
 antidote – 152  
 antiquated – 172  
 aperture – 192  
 arcade – 67  
 arduous – 145  
 armadillo – 148  
 artillery – 166  
 artwork – 46  
 ascetic – 201  
 aspidistra – 219  
 assailant – 184  
 au fait – 224  
 available – 96  
 awake – 42

### B

backdrop – 49  
 bakery – 56  
 balance – 92  
 bargain – 116  
 bedlam – 180  
 beehive – 47  
 beginning – 74  
 bestial – 170  
 blurred – 107  
 bones – 23  
 botany – 126  
 bother – 38  
 boulevards – 174  
 boundary – 239  
 branch – 44  
 bronze – 90  
 burst – 54  
 bus – 1  
 butter – 20

### C

case – 6  
 cathedral – 130  
 cayenne – 214  
 chamber – 69  
 chance – 48  
 charismatic – 160  
 chew – 12  
 churlish – 205  
 classical – 108  
 claws – 14  
 clients – 105  
 collision – 181

concise – 132  
 connotative – 247  
 corner – 33  
 Cotswold – 212  
 cottage – 229  
 country – 87  
 creation – 114  
 criterion – 249  
 cross – 16  
 crustaceans – 209  
 curved – 58

### D

Dantean – 182  
 decrepitude – 202  
 delicate – 110  
 derelict – 156  
 destiny – 77  
 digging – 24  
 dignified – 118  
 diligent – 140  
 discreetly – 159  
 dishes – 57  
 dowdy – 104  
 dumbwaiter – 123

### E

ebullience – 215  
 Einstein – 191  
 emperor – 153  
 enumerated – 168  
 estate – 81  
 ethnicity – 240  
 exquisite – 183

### F

farfetched – 112  
 fervently – 134  
 first – 17  
 fit – 2  
 float – 37  
 folds – 29  
 forfeit – 146  
 forward – 66  
 frown – 51  
 functionary – 189  
 funnel – 101  
 furnish – 89

### G

gallant – 97  
 gendarme – 217  
 general – 234  
 gladiatorial – 194  
 gourd – 128

gravely – 103  
 great – 21

### H

hangar – 102  
 hardly – 36  
 herring – 143  
 hiccups or  
 hiccoughs – 109  
 hitched – 68  
 Holocaust – 193  
 hovel – 154  
 Huguenot – 221  
 hungry – 62  
 hypotenuse – 200

### I

inadvertent – 186  
 initials – 121  
 integer – 244  
 interact – 63  
 ivy – 28

### J

jagged – 228  
 job – 3

### L

laburnums – 175  
 lantern – 84  
 leaky – 60  
 legend – 227  
 leisable – 248  
 linen – 129  
 liquid – 88  
 London – 64  
 lost – 8  
 lotion – 75  
 lounge – 124

### M

machete – 199  
 Mandarin – 188  
 mandrill – 204  
 mane – 39  
 mansion – 95  
 marvelous or  
 marvellous – 176  
 mastiff – 147  
 matches – 231  
 mayor – 71  
 merely – 91  
 miles – 31  
 monster – 25

### N

naturalist – 133  
 need – 9  
 news – 27  
 nonviolent – 157  
 nuisance – 196

### O

oblivious – 137  
 oppressive – 243  
 oracle – 169  
 orchestra – 144  
 oven – 30

### P

pages – 35  
 pantry – 41  
 partly – 53  
 patronymic – 213  
 pearly – 173  
 pensive – 141  
 perimeter – 131  
 perpendicular – 246  
 petrifying – 165  
 picky – 19  
 pirouetted – 211  
 pitiful – 135  
 plunger – 232  
 poisonous – 122  
 porch – 59  
 portions – 98  
 pottery – 80  
 pouring – 82  
 prevented – 73  
 priority – 111  
 prodigious – 190  
 promote – 86  
 promulgate – 206  
 prosthetic – 163  
 pterodactyl – 210

### Q

quality – 106  
 quandary – 179

### R

rang – 10  
 rather – 61  
 recherché – 222  
 reggae – 149  
 remonstrance – 208  
 reputation – 242  
 resonate – 155  
 reveille – 220  
 road – 32  
 room – 5

### S

sanctum  
 sanctorum – 197  
 satchel – 139  
 satirical – 245  
 saucepan – 117  
 sentries – 158  
 servitude – 161  
 sharp – 22  
 shirts – 43  
 shrill – 70  
 sign – 65  
 significant – 241  
 silver – 55  
 small – 18  
 smirk – 79  
 snack – 34  
 snoozing – 72  
 soap – 15  
 soaring – 233  
 soul – 52  
 spatula – 136  
 spider – 40  
 spruce – 230  
 spy – 7  
 square – 83  
 start – 11  
 stratagems – 171  
 stroller – 45  
 studio – 76  
 subtracting – 93  
 supererogation – 223  
 swimmingly – 236  
 syncope – 207

### T

tapestry – 238  
 terrier – 125  
 tetanus – 203  
 thumb – 50  
 thunderbolt – 94  
 tile – 13  
 toccata – 216  
 tortoise – 150  
 treatise – 164  
 tree – 4  
 tremendous – 162  
 tremulous – 187  
 triplets – 226  
 tuition – 142  
 tumulus – 218  
 tusk – 26

**U**

umbrella – 85  
unappealing – 138  
unbearable – 119

undulating – 198  
uranium – 177

**V**

vagabonds – 185  
variable – 237  
venerable – 167  
vertical – 127  
vinegar – 120  
voyage – 100

**W**

wallah or  
walla – 225  
whistling – 99  
wilderness – 235  
wistfully – 115  
wonderful – 78

**Z**

zodiac – 151