



# 2011

# SCHOOL PRONOUNCER GUIDE

---

## CONTENTS

Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols .....	2
Guidelines Regarding Pronunciation and Language of Origin.....	3
Tips for Spelling Bee Officials.....	4
Rules for Local Spelling Bees.....	6
Words 1–125: Words from School Spelling Bee Study List, Grades 5–8 .....	11
Words 126–275: Additional Words .....	31
Alphabetical Index .....	53
Numerical Index .....	55

# Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols

- ə.....banana, collect  
 'ə, ɪ.....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* (|'habət| = |'habət, -bit|)  
 °.....immediately preceding |l|, |n|, |m|, |ŋ|, as in *battle*, *mitten*, and in one pronunciation of *cap* and *bells* |-'m-|, *lock* and *key* |-'ŋ-|; immediately following |l|, |m|, |r|, as in one pronunciation of French *table*, *prisme*, *titre*  
 əi.....as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for *bird* (alternative |əi|)  
 ɚr.....*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 |ɚr|) and in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative |ə'r|); stressed and with centered period after |ə'r| as in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative |ə'r|)  
 a.....*mat*, *map*  
 ā.....*day*, *fade*, *date*, *aorta*  
 ä.....*bother*, *cot*; most American speakers have the same vowel in *father*, *cart*  
 ɑ.....*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*  
 aü.....*now*, *loud*, some pronunciations of *talcum*  
 b.....*baby*, *rib*  
 ch.....*chin*, *nature* |'nāchə(r)| (actually, this sound is |t| + |ʃh|)  
 d.....*elder*, *undone*  
 d̥.....as in the usual American pronunciation of *latter*, *ladder*  
 e.....*bet*, *bed*  
 'ē, iē.....*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* |ä'nāryeer|  
 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*  
 i.....*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 |ā| + |i|)  
 iü.....as in one pronunciation of *milk*, *film*  
 j.....*job*, *gem*, *edge*, *procedure* |prə'sējə(r)| (actually, this sound is |d| + |ʒh|)  
 k.....*kin*, *cook*, *ache*  
 k̥.....as in one pronunciation of *loch* (alternative |k|), as in German *ich-laut*  
 l.....*lily*, *pool*  
 m.....*murmur*, *dim*, *nymph*  
 n.....*no*, *own*  
<sup>n</sup>.....indicates that a preceding vowel is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French *un bon vin blanc* |œ'bõ'va'blā|  
 ŋ.....*sing* |'siŋ|, *singer* |'siŋə(r)|, *finger* |'fiŋgə(r)|, *ink* |'iŋk|  
 ō.....*bone*, *snow*, *beau*; one pronunciation of *glory*  
 ó.....*saw*, *all*, *saurian*; one pronunciation of *horrid*  
 œ.....French *bœuf*, German *Höhle*  
 œ̃.....French *feu*, German *Höhle*  
 òi.....*coin*, *destroy*, *strawy*, *sawing*  
 oō.....(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* |kõõ't|  
 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* |'deths.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* |'nit.hùd|  
 th̥.....*then*, *either* (actually, this is a single sound, not two)  
 ü.....*rule*, *fool*, *youth*, *union* |'yünyən|, *few* |'fyü|  
 ù.....*pull*, *wood*, *curable* |'kyürəbəl|  
 ũ.....German *füllen*, *hübsch*  
 ũ̃.....French *rue*, German *föhlen*  
 v.....*vivid*, *give*  
 w.....*we*, *away*  
 y.....*yard*, *cue* |'kyü|, *union* |'yünyən|  
<sup>y</sup>.....(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* |dē'n|  
 yü.....*youth*, *union*, *cue*, *few*  
 yù.....*curable*  
 z.....*zone*, *raise*  
 zh.....with nothing between, as in *vision*, *azure* |'azhə(r)| (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in *rosehill* |'rõzhil|  
 '.....mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: |'penmən.ship|  
 ɹ.....mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: |'penmən.ship|  
 ( ).....indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: *factory* |'fakt(ə)rē|

## Guidelines Regarding Pronunciation and Language of Origin

### Pronunciation

For many words in *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster (*Webster's Third*), more than one pronunciation is offered. In this school pronouncer guide, the chief pronunciation for a word is most often the first pronunciation given in this dictionary. Occasionally, however, the Bee has chosen to assign the dictionary's second or third pronunciation as the chief pronunciation. This decision has been made whenever the Bee has reason to think that a certain pronunciation has become the most prevalent one since this dictionary was first published.

Many of the variations in pronunciation listed in *Webster's Third* 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 *Webster's Third* 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.

### Language of Origin

Information in this guide regarding language of origin is a simplification of that provided in *Webster's Third*. For example, *Webster's Third* gives Old English, Middle English, and English, but we give only English.

With New Latin and International Scientific Vocabulary, however, we tend to provide information that supplements that provided in *Webster's Third*. Where *Webster's Third* lists New Latin as the language of origin, we attempt to list the origin of the roots used to form the new word. We list International Scientific Vocabulary only when it is difficult to determine instead the languages from which the International Scientific Vocabulary element came.

We do not always list all of the languages a word passed through before it entered modern English. Only those languages that significantly altered the word are listed, with the earliest language listed first followed by the subsequent language(s). We give the separate etymologies of each word element regularly used in *Webster's Third*, with one exception: combining form(s). Combining forms are word elements regularly used in English or another language to make a new word, but they do not by themselves constitute words. Examples include *-ly*, *-ing*, *-ment*, *-en*, *-o-*, *en-*, *non-*, etc. Page 16a of *Webster's Third* contains more detailed information about etymological entries.

## Tips for Spelling Bee Officials

### 1. Acquaint yourself with the organization of this guide.

#### A. Words 1–125:

- These words were selected from the School Spelling Bee Study List. The first words on the list are School Spelling Bee Study List words designated for fifth graders.
- Words progress in difficulty by groups of 25 words.

#### B. Words 126–275 (Additional Words):

- These words were NOT selected from the Scripps National Spelling Bee Study Words. Instead, these words were selected from *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster (*Webster's Third*).

### 2. Acquaint yourself with the *Rules for Local Spelling Bees* beginning on page 6.

### 3. Pronouncers, please note:

- Before the spelling bee gets under way, review the 275 word entries and completely familiarize yourself with the correct pronunciations of the words.
- One pronunciation is listed alongside each word in this guide, and this pronunciation is usually the first given in *Webster's Third*. If the speller requests an alternate pronunciation, consult the additional pronunciation information provided in square brackets. Please refer to the guidelines regarding pronunciation provided on page 3.
- This guide provides language of origin information. Please refer to the guidelines regarding language of origin on page 3. Consult *Webster's Third* if you desire additional information or clarity regarding the word's language of origin.
- Although some words can be more than one part of speech, only one part of speech per word is provided in this guide. The part of speech provided matches that of the definition listed and coincides with the word's use in the illustrative sentence.
- Several words have homonyms or near homonyms. If you think a word is a homonym and yet a homonym is not listed, check *Webster's Third* or skip the word. It is possible that we did not note the fact that the word is a homonym. For the final word in handling homonyms, see the portions of Rules 5, 7, and 11 that refer to homonyms.
- Because during the spelling bee you may be asked to check for additional information in *Webster's Third*, this guide provides the *Webster's Third* page and column location of each word, designated in parentheses after the part of speech as follows: (*Webster's Third* page number, column number).

#### 4. Judges, please note:

- Ensure that you are completely familiar with the rules. Pay particular attention to Rule 6 (Judges' role), Rule 10 (End-of-bee procedure), and Rule 11 (Appeals).
- You may customize the word list in this guide for the circumstances of your spelling bee. You may omit words. You may place words elsewhere on the list. However, if you choose to place words elsewhere on the list, avoid placing a School Spelling Bee Study List word (any word with a number between 1 and 125) in the Additional Words (any word with a number greater than 125) and vice versa.
- Preserve fairness by ensuring that all spellers spelling in the same round receive words from the same section of this guide.
- *Webster's Third* (Figure 1) is the final authority for the spelling of all words that appear on Scripps National Spelling Bee word lists. We suggest that you have at least one copy of *Webster's Third* on hand at your spelling bee. If you cannot locate a copy of *Webster's Third* in time for your spelling bee, *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, eleventh edition (Figure 2), copyright 2003, Merriam-Webster, is the preferred alternative.

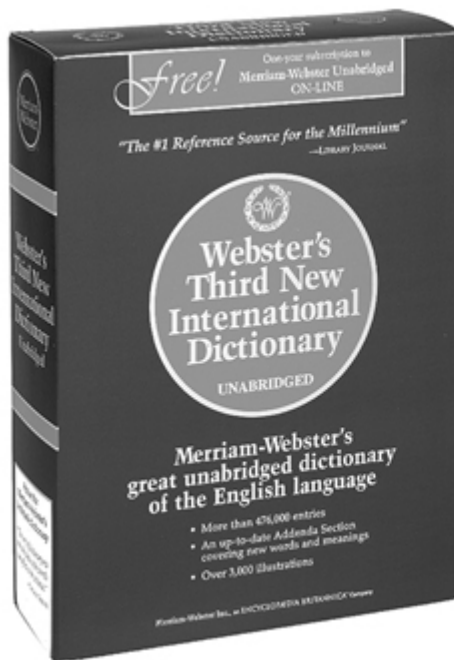


Figure 1

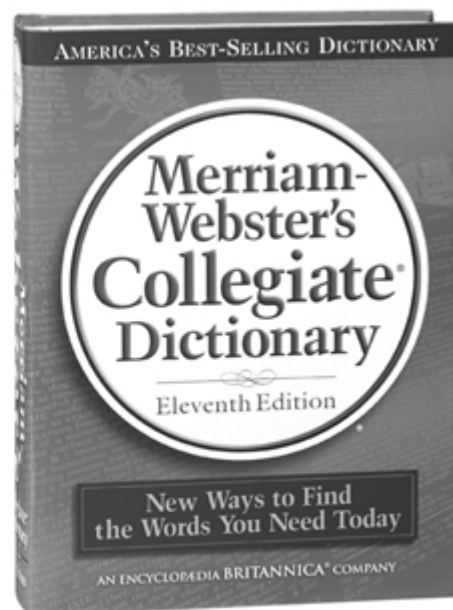


Figure 2

# 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 in the Washington, D.C., area). 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 in the Washington, D.C., area. 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 in the Washington, D.C., area operates under a significantly different set of rules called the *Contest Rules of the 2011 Scripps National Spelling Bee*. These rules contain provisions that are specific to unique conditions at the event in the Washington, D.C., area. Their successful implementation at the local level is considered impossible and therefore is not recommended.

---

## Rules

**1. Eligibility:** A speller qualifying for the 2011 Scripps National Spelling Bee in the Washington, D.C., area must meet these requirements:

(1) The speller must not have won a Scripps National Spelling Bee championship in the Washington, D.C., area.

(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, 2011.

(4) The speller must not have repeated fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth grade for the purpose of extending spelling bee eligibility. If the speller has repeated fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth grade, the speller must notify the Scripps National Spelling Bee of the circumstances of grade repetition by March 23, 2011; and the Scripps National Spelling Bee will, at its sole discretion, determine the speller’s eligibility status on or before April 30, 2011.

(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, 2011.

(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 30, 2010, and May 21, 2011.

(9) The speller must not have reached his/her 15<sup>th</sup> birthday on or before August 31, 2010.

(10) The speller must have won a final local spelling bee on or after February 1, 2011.

(11) Once having been disqualified at any level of a sponsor's spelling bee program between June 2010 and April 2011, the speller remains disqualified for the 2011 Scripps National Spelling Bee and may not seek advancement in the 2011 Scripps National Spelling Bee program through another sponsor and/or enrollment in another school.

(12) The speller, upon qualifying for the 2011 Scripps National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C., must submit a completed Champion Bio Form, a Certification of Eligibility Form, a signed Appearance Consent and Release Form, and a hard copy of a photo to the Scripps National Spelling Bee no later than March 27, 2011. The speller will notify the Bee—at least 24 hours prior to the first day of competition in the 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.

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 2011 Scripps National Spelling Bee and April 30, 2012—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 2011 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 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 School Spelling Bee Study List, the current edition of *Spell It!*, as well as some “end-of-bee” words.

All words on Scripps National Spelling Bee word lists are entries in *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster, the official dictionary of the Scripps National Spelling Bee.

**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 and *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster.

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 *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster 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 2011 Scripps National Spelling Bee word list or *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster.

**6. Judges' role:** The judges uphold the rules and determine whether or not words are spelled 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 a spelling 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 clear misspelling:** The judges will disqualify a speller (1) who refuses a request to start spelling; (2) who does not approach the microphone when it is time to receive the word; (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; or (6) who, in the process of spelling, utters unintelligible or nonsense sounds.

**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.

**7. Speller's role:** 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.

**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. Misspelling:** Upon incorrectly spelling a word, 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:** If none of the spellers remaining in the spelling bee at the start of a round spells a word correctly during that round, all remain in the competition and a new 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:** If only one speller spells correctly in a round, a new one-word round begins and the speller is given an opportunity to spell the next 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* round begins with ALL the spellers who spelled (correctly *and incorrectly*) 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, as indicated in Webster's Third:** 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 *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* and its addenda section, Merriam-Webster, copyright 2002, 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 *Webster's Third*: An appeal claiming that the speller spelled the word correctly according to a dictionary other than *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* and its addenda section, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster, should be denied.

Homonym: 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.

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 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 1–125 are Scripps National Spelling Bee Study Words for Grades 5–8**

*Before starting your bee, inform the spellers of your end-of-bee procedure. If you are using the Rules for Local Spelling Bees, refer to Rule 10. Failure to inform the spellers of how you will end your bee may result in complications at the end of the 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 Webster's Third New International Dictionary for further information or skip the word. It is possible that we did not note the fact that the word is a homonym. For the final word in handling homonyms, see the portions of Rules 5, 7, and 11 that refer to homonyms.*

*The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word's part of speech and definition.*

- |    |                 |  |  |
|----|-----------------|--|--|
| 1. | <b>gnash</b>    | \ 'nash \<br>[no alternate pronunciation(s)]     | [This word is probably of imitative English origin.]<br>a verb ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 970, column 2)<br>[has homonym: <i>nash</i> ]<br>grind or strike the teeth together.<br><i>Terry works for a company that makes custom mouth guards for patients who <b>gnash</b> during their sleep.</i> |
| 2. | <b>abnormal</b> | \ ab'nɔrməl \<br>[no alternate pronunciation(s)] | [This word is from Latin.]<br>an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 4, column 3)<br>differing from the typical.<br><i>In modern society, many people consider it <b>abnormal</b> to live without e-mail.</i>  |
| 3. | <b>quench</b>   | \ 'kwench \<br>[no alternate pronunciation(s)]   | [This word is originally English.]<br>a verb ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1863, column 1)<br>put out (as a fire or a light).<br><i>The firefighters are relieved by the decrease in wind activity and believe that they will <b>quench</b> the blaze today or tomorrow.</i>                           |
| 4. | <b>whittle</b>  | \ 'hwɪd·l \<br>[wɪd·l]                           | [This word is originally English.]<br>a verb ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 2611, column 1)<br>cut or shape (as a piece of wood) by paring or cutting off chips from the surface of.<br><i>Thomas will skillfully <b>whittle</b> the block of wood into a beautiful ornament.</i>                       |
| 5. | <b>yearning</b> | \ 'yɛrniŋ \<br>[no alternate pronunciation(s)]   | [This word is from an Old English and Middle English-derived element plus an English combining form.]<br>a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 2648, column 3)<br>eager or anxious longing.<br><i>Adam's <b>yearning</b> for a simpler life prompted him to buy a home in the country.</i>              |

6. **furious** \ 'fyūrēəs \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [fyūrēəs]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 923, column 2)  
exhibiting or goaded by anger or passion.  
*Howard fully expected a **furious** renewal of attacks against him for his stance on boutonnières.*
7. **optimism** \ 'äptəmizəm \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1584, column 3)  
an inclination to put the most favorable construction upon actions and happenings; to minimize adverse aspects, conditions, and possibilities; or to anticipate the best possible outcome.  
*Optimism is reflected in the proverb "Every cloud has a silver lining."*
8. **funnel** \ 'fənəl \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word went from Latin to Provençal to English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 922, column 3)  
a utensil that has typically a hollow cone with a tube extending from the point and is designed to catch and direct a downward flow of liquid or some other substance.  
*To avoid a spill, Mary Ann used a **funnel** when she added oil to the cruet.*
9. **citizen** \ 'sidəzən \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [sidəsən]  
[This word is from an Anglo-French word.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 411, column 3)  
an inhabitant of a city or town; especially : one that is entitled to civic rights and privileges.  
*Every eligible **citizen** in the United States should exercise the right to vote.*
10. **ferret** \ 'ferət \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 839, column 2)  
a semidomesticated variety of the European polecat.  
*Carl's **ferret** comes to him for a reward every time Carl squeezes a squeaky toy.*

*The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and/or spelling. Provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word's part of speech and definition.*

11. **clearance** \ 'klirən(t)s \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that went through French before becoming English, and the second part is an English combining form.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 420, column 2)  
[could be confused with *clarence*]  
the distance by which one object is separated from another or the space between them that is free from anything that impedes movement or action.  
*The sign on the bridge warned the drivers of trucks taller than seven feet that they would not have enough **clearance**.*



17. **destination** \ ,destə'nāshən \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 614, column 3)  
a place which is set for the end of a journey or to which something is sent.  
*The newest game show gives amateur travelers an itinerary every day but no sense of their final **destination**.*
18. **cavity** \ 'kavədə \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 357, column 3)  
a three-dimensional discontinuity in the substance of a mass or body.  
*The cranial **cavity** is the space within the skull occupied by the brain and its coverings and fluids.*
19. **knowingly** \ 'nōɪŋlē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is originally English.]  
an adverb (*Webster's Third* page 1252, column 3)  
with awareness, deliberateness, or intention.  
*The physician was indicted for **knowingly** defrauding the government.*
20. **infinity** \ ən'fɪnədə \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1159, column 2)  
an indefinitely great number or amount.  
*Helen was amazed that Walter could look up at the **infinity** of stars and point out numerous constellations.*

*The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and/or spelling. Provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word's part of speech and definition.*

21. **niece** \ 'nēs \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1526, column 3)  
[could be confused with French geographical name *Nice*]  
a daughter of one's brother or sister or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.  
*Rachel willed her jewelry to her favorite **niece**.*

*The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word's part of speech and definition.*

22. **castle** \ 'kasəl \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 349, column 1)  
[has homonyms: *Cassel, Kassel*]  
a large fortified building or set of buildings built originally in medieval times often surrounded by inferior buildings, a palisaded enclosure, and a moat.  
*Georgette's vacation plans include staying overnight in an old **castle** on the Rhine.*

23. **feud** \ 'fyüd \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from an originally Germanic word that became French before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 842, column 2)  
a relationship of aggressive hostility : a quarrel.  
*A bitter **feud** over the property boundaries developed between the two families.*
24. **unify** \ 'yünəfī \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a verb (*Webster's Third* page 2499, column 1)  
make into a coherent group or whole.  
*The coach hopes that his strategy will **unify** the members of the team.*
25. **visibility** \ ,vızə'bilədē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2557, column 2)  
the degree or extent to which something is capable of being seen.  
*The captain announced that **visibility** was approximately five miles.*
26. **yippee** \ 'yipē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is probably imitative in origin.]  
an interjection (*Webster's Third* page 2652, column 3)  
used to express exuberant delight or triumph.  
*"**Yippee!**" called the boys as the roller coaster started its long descent toward the double loop.*
27. **preferable** \ 'prefərəbəl \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1787, column 2)  
having greater value or desirability.  
*To Ginny, having math class first thing in the morning is **preferable** to having it in the afternoon.*
28. **satchel** \ 'sachəl \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2016, column 3)  
a small bag usually of leather or canvas with a flat bottom and often having a shoulder strap.  
*Kerry brought a lizard home in his book **satchel**.*
29. **procedure** \ prə'sējər \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1807, column 3)  
a particular way of doing or of going about the accomplishment of something.  
*Even though he carefully followed all the steps in the **procedure**, Jack still couldn't retrieve his messages.*

30. **quarterback** \ 'kwɔrd-ər.bək \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[The first part of this word was originally Latin and went through French before becoming English, and the second part is originally English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1860, column 2)  
a backfield player in football who usually lines up behind the center, calls the signals, and directs the offensive play of his team.  
*The Denver Broncos **quarterback** John Elway led his team to a Super Bowl championship in 1998.*
31. **wounded** \ 'wʊndəd \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is originally English.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2638, column 2)  
injured, hurt by, or suffering from an injury to the body consisting of a laceration or a breaking of the skin.  
*Tommy nursed his **wounded** arm carefully.*
32. **cascade** \ ka'skād \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from a Latin word that became Italian and then French.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 345, column 3)  
a fall of water over steeply slanting rocks (as in a river or brook).  
*The swiftly moving mountain stream became a **cascade** as it rushed toward the valley below.*
33. **desirable** \ də'zɪrəbəl \  
[dē'zɪrəbəl]  
[The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that went through French before becoming English, and the second part is an English combining form.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 612, column 2)  
of such properties or qualities as to be wished for or sought.  
*The tornado flattened 20 homes in one of the city's most **desirable** subdivisions.*
34. **laser** \ 'lāzər \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is an English acronym.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1274, column 1)  
a device that utilizes the natural oscillations of atoms or molecules between energy levels for generating coherent electromagnetic radiation.  
*The surgeon used a **laser** to make the incision.*
35. **celery** \ 'selərə \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from a word that went from Greek to Latin then probably to Italian before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 359, column 2)  
a vegetable with leafstalks that are eaten raw or cooked.  
*Terry's favorite snack is **celery** filled with pimento cheese.*
36. **sensibility** \ .sen(t)sə'bilədē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2067, column 3)  
awareness of and responsive feeling toward something (as emotion in another).  
*Joanne's natural **sensibility** plus her trustworthiness make her the perfect confidante.*

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.



43. **crocodile** \ 'krākədīl \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 539, column 2)  
any of several thick-skinned long-bodied aquatic reptiles of tropical and subtropical waters including certain voracious forms that do not hesitate to attack humans.  
*The huge **crocodile** in the zoo is one that was caught by the late Steve Irwin.*
44. **penalty** \ 'pen<sup>ə</sup>ltē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1668, column 3)  
a disadvantage (as loss of yardage, time, or possession of the ball) imposed for violation of the rules of a contest.  
*In ice hockey a **penalty** of two minutes off the ice is frequently given to players who commit minor infractions of the rules.*
45. **thorax** \ 'thōr.aks \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[Originally Greek, this word went into Latin before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2380, column 1)  
the portion of an insect body that is the middle of the three chief divisions.  
*The **thorax** of an insect consists of three segments, each having a pair of legs.*
46. **necessity** \ nə'sesədē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from an originally Latin word that then became French.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1511, column 1)  
something that is essential.  
*Water is a basic **necessity** of life.*
47. **stamina** \ 'stamənə \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2222, column 1)  
strength or courage of conviction : staying power.  
*The elderly senator doubted that he had the **stamina** to vigorously campaign for reelection.*
48. **hydrant** \ 'hīdrənt \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Greek.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1107, column 1)  
a discharge pipe with a valve and spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of waterworks—called also “fireplug.”  
*City workers affixed a metal rod with a red diamond vertically to the **hydrant** so that fire fighters could find it in the snow.*
49. **navigator** \ 'navəgādər \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1509, column 2)  
an officer on a ship or aircraft responsible for conducting it from one place to another.  
*The pilot turned to his **navigator** to verify the new compass heading.*



55.	<b>pedicure</b>	\ 'pedə.kyūr \ [ 'pedē.kyūr ]	[This word consists of a Latin part plus a part that went from Latin to French.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1664, column 3) a single treatment of the feet, toes, and toenails. <i>Lee's friends are treating her to a <b>pedicure</b> for her birthday.</i>
56.	<b>vintage</b>	\ 'vintij \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.] an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 2553, column 3) marked by an advanced age : dating from the past : archaic. <i>On eBay Don found a <b>vintage</b> automobile that was the perfect specimen for his next restoration project.</i>
57.	<b>sanitary</b>	\ 'sanə.terē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is from Latin.] an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 2012, column 1) for or relating to the preservation of health. <i>Conditions at Christ Hospital are as <b>sanitary</b> as is humanly possible.</i>
58.	<b>counterclockwise</b>	\ .kaüntər'kläk.wīz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is from a word that went from Latin to French to English plus an element that went from Latin to French to Dutch to English plus an English element.] an adverb ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 519, column 2) in a direction opposite to that in which the hands of a clock rotate. <i>Fay never can remember whether turning the jar lid <b>counterclockwise</b> tightens or loosens it.</i>
59.	<b>versatile</b>	\ 'vərsəd'əl \ [ 'vərsə(,)tɪl, 'vərsə.tɪl ]	[This word is from Latin.] an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 2545, column 1) having a wide range of skills, aptitudes, or interests. <i>Hannah is a <b>versatile</b> athlete, having participated in many different sports.</i>
60.	<b>semester</b>	\ sə'mestər \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is from Latin.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 2063, column 1) either of the two periods of instruction commonly 18 weeks in length into which an academic year is usually divided. <i>Yolanda was delighted that her grades for the first <b>semester</b> were all As.</i>
61.	<b>exoskeleton</b>	\ .eksō'skelət'n \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word consists of a Greek part plus a part that went from Greek to Latin.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 798, column 1) an external supportive or protective structure or framework of an insect. <i>An <b>exoskeleton</b> provides protection for an insect, much like a suit of armor.</i>

62. **gimmick**            \ 'gimik \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is of unknown origin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 958, column 1)  
a new and ingenious device, scheme, or idea for solving a problem or achieving an end : a new angle of approach : a novel or unconventional twist.  
*Jonathan came up with a new advertising **gimmick** that he hoped would increase user traffic at his online game store.*
63. **enzyme**            \ 'en.zīm \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a word that went from Greek to German.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 760, column 2)  
any of a very large class of complex proteinaceous substances that are produced by living cells and that are essential to life by acting as catalysts.  
*An **enzyme** speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the amount of energy needed to start that reaction.*
64. **solicit**            \ sə'lisət \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from Latin.]  
a verb (*Webster's Third* page 2169, column 1)  
make petition to : entreat : importune.  
*Diane will **solicit** the zoning board for a hearing about the new park.*

*The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word's part of speech and definition.*

65. **grievance**            \ 'grēvən(t)s \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 999, column 1)  
[has homonym: plural noun *grievants*]  
a cause of uneasiness or distress felt to afford rightful reason for reproach, complaint, or resistance.  
*Once Tom had aired his **grievance** with his sister, he felt much better.*
66. **thespian**            \ 'thespēən \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from a Greek name plus an English combining form.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2374, column 2)  
an actor.  
*Freda became stagestruck at an early age and was determined to become a **thespian**.*
67. **whisperer**            \ 'hwispərər \  
                                  ['wispərər]
- [This word is originally English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2606, column 1)  
one that speaks softly with the aim of preserving secrecy.  
*Reverend Loomis scanned the congregation in vain, searching for the **whisperer**.*

68.	<b>yokel</b>	\ 'yŏkəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word is from an imitative English word.] a noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2653, column 1) an unpolished, naïve, or gullible inhabitant of a rural area or of a small town. <i>The pool hustler disguised himself as a <b>yokel</b> to lure unsuspecting victims.</i></p>
69.	<b>indomitable</b>	\ ən'däməd-əbəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word is from Latin.] an adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1154, column 1) incapable of being subdued. <i>The pens, the tongues, the fortunes, and the <b>indomitable</b> wills of many women were pledged to secure the right of the elective franchise.</i></p>
70.	<b>raspberry</b>	\ 'raz.berē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[The first part of this word is of unknown origin, and the second part is of English origin.] a noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1883, column 3) any of various usually black or red sweet juicy edible berries that technically are aggregate fruits consisting of numerous small one-seeded fruits crowded upon a fleshy receptacle from which they are easily separated when ripe. <i>The <b>raspberry</b> is highly prized for making jams and preserves.</i></p>
71.	<b>prejudice</b>	\ 'prejdəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.] a noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 1788, column 2) an irrational attitude of hostility directed against an individual, a group, a race, or their supposed characteristics. <i>Clara is well-known in her city as a social activist who fights injustices and racial <b>prejudice</b>.</i></p>
72.	<b>abracadabra</b>	\ abrəkə'dabrə \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word is from Latin.] a noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 5, column 3) confused or unintelligible language : nonsense. <i>Despite the <b>abracadabra</b> in the poem "Jabberwocky," its message is rather clear.</i></p>
73.	<b>unanimous</b>	\ yü'nänəməs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word is from Latin.] an adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2482, column 2) being of one mind : agreeing in opinion, design, or determination. <i>The advice given the candidate by those in his confidence was <b>unanimous</b>.</i></p>

74. **grammarian** \ grə'merēən \  
 [grə'mārēən]  
 [This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English.]  
 a noun (*Webster's Third* page 986, column 3)  
 a specialist in the study of what is to be preferred and what avoided in the inflections and syntax of language.  
*The **grammarian** in Johnny cringes every time he hears someone ask, "Where at?"*

75. **inoculate** \ ə'näkyə.lāt \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
 [This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.]  
 a verb (*Webster's Third* page 1166, column 2)  
 introduce microorganisms, vaccines, or sera into a living body to establish immunity to a disease.  
*Dr. Cooper knows that she will **inoculate** Frank only if she bribes him with a lollipop.*

*The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and/or spelling. Provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word's part of speech and definition.*

76. **aborigine** \ əbə'rijə(,)nē \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
 [This word is from Latin.]  
 a noun (*Webster's Third* page 5, column 1)  
 [could be confused with differently pronounced variant *aborigen*]  
 one of the native people especially as contrasted with an invading or colonizing people.  
*Cathy Freeman, an Australian **aborigine**, carried the flame into the Olympic stadium.*

*The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word's part of speech and definition.*

77. **cistern** \ 'sistərn \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
 [This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.]  
 a noun (*Webster's Third* page 411, column 2)  
 [has homonym: *sistern*]  
 an artificial reservoir or tank for holding or storing water or other liquids; specifically : an often underground tank for storing rainwater collected from a roof.  
*Three weeks into the drought, the farm's **cistern** ran dry.*

78. **succinct** \ sə'sinj(k)t \  
 [sək'sinj(k)t]  
 [This word is from Latin.]  
 an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2282, column 3)  
 marked by brief and compact expression or by lack of unnecessary words and details.  
*Sandy's **succinct** answers do not satisfy those who question him.*

*Do only two or three spellers remain? If so, and if your bee does not conclude in two or three rounds, it will be time to move on to the Additional Words (126–275).*

79.	<b>monstrosity</b>	\ mǎnz'trāsədē \ [mǎn(t)'strāsədē]	[This word is from Latin.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1465, column 1) an object of terrifying size or force or complexity. <i>Some believe the thermonuclear bomb is the greatest <b>monstrosity</b> of the twentieth century.</i>
80.	<b>surmountable</b>	\ ,sər'mauntəbəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[The first part of this word is from a French word that then became English, and the second part is from an originally English word.] an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 2301, column 2) capable of being overcome. <i>Bob is confident that most of the problems associated with his learning disability are <b>surmountable</b>.</i>
81.	<b>herringbone</b>	\ 'herɪŋ,bōn \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is originally English.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1060, column 3) a pattern (as on a fabric) made up of adjacent rows of parallel lines where any two adjacent rows slope slightly in reverse directions. <i>Dina wove herself a new wool scarf in <b>herringbone</b>.</i>
82.	<b>millennium</b>	\ mə'lenēəm \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is from Latin.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1434, column 3) a period of 1,000 years. <i>In his "Four Freedoms" speech, Franklin D. Roosevelt stressed that his vision was not that of a distant <b>millennium</b>.</i>
83.	<b>impudent</b>	\ 'ɪmpyədənt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is from Latin.] an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1138, column 2) disrespectful : insolent. <i>The bully stood before the principal with an <b>impudent</b> and haughty look on his face.</i>
84.	<b>concomitant</b>	\ kən'kämədənt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is from Latin.] an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 471, column 3) occurring along with or at the same time as and with or without causal relationship. <i>Mr. Simmons noted that his son's poor grades in algebra were <b>concomitant</b> with the start of the basketball preseason.</i>
85.	<b>zigzaggedness</b>	\ zig'zəgədnəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is from a probably German-derived French element plus English combining forms.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 2658, column 2) the quality or state of having short sharp turns or angles. <i>An aerial photograph revealed the <b>zigzaggedness</b> of the mountain road.</i>
86.	<b>lugubrious</b>	\ lə'gübriəs \ [lü'gübriəs]	[This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.] an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1344, column 3) expressive of, marked by, or giving rise to grief or sorrow. <i>The funeral director spoke in <b>lugubrious</b> tones as she explained the arrangements.</i>



93. **effervescent** \ ɛfər'ves'nt \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 725, column 1)  
impossible or difficult to restrain or suppress : bubbling :  
exuberant.  
*Sean's effervescent personality caught the attention of the job  
recruiter.*
94. **cinematographer** \ ˌsɪnəmə'tägrəfər \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Greek.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 407, column 2)  
a motion-picture camera operator.  
*Darina won the award for outstanding cinematographer at last  
year's Montreal Film Festival.*
95. **quizzical** \ 'kwɪzəkəl \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from an element of unknown origin plus English  
combining forms.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1868, column 1)  
questioning : curious.  
*The speller's expression became quizzical when he heard the  
unfamiliar word.*
96. **anthropology** \ ˌæn(t)(,)θrə'päləjē \  
[ˌæn(t)(,)θrə'päləjē]  
[This word is from Greek.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 93, column 1)  
the study considering the physical character, historical and  
present geographical distribution, racial classification, group  
relationships, and cultural history of humanity.  
*Jody created a poster that highlighted Margaret Mead's  
contributions to anthropology.*
97. **lackadaisical** \ ˌlækə'dāzəkəl \  
[ˌlækə'dāsəkəl]  
[This word consists of an English part and an English combining  
form.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1261, column 3)  
lacking life, spirit, or zest : devoid of energy or purpose.  
*John's piano teacher criticized him for his lackadaisical  
performance in the recital.*
98. **orthographize** \ ɔr'thəgrə'fɪz \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[The first part of this word is from an originally Greek word that  
passed into Latin and then French before becoming English, and  
the second part is an English combining form.]  
a verb (*Webster's Third* page 1594, column 3)  
spell correctly or according to usage : correct in regard to  
spelling.  
*In his role as editor, Mr. Owens will orthographize the  
manuscripts before they go to the typesetter.*

*As you near the end of this section, compare the number of words that remain with the number of spellers still standing. Begin a new round in this section only if the number of words remaining is greater than the number of spellers still standing. Move to the Additional Words if this criterion is not met.*

99.	<b>entrepreneur</b>	\ ˌɛntrəprəˈnɜːr \ [ˌɛntrəprəˈnɜːr, ˌɛntrəprəˈnyʊr]	[This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 759, column 1) the organizer of an economic venture; especially : one who organizes, owns, manages, and assumes the risks of a business. <i>Ariel is an <b>entrepreneur</b> who runs a cookery school and a company that manufactures kitchen equipment.</i>
100.	<b>variegated</b>	\ ˈvɛrēəgāˈdɛd \ [ˈvɛrəgāˈdɛd]	[This word is from Latin.] an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 2534, column 1) marked with different colors or tints in spots, streaks, or stripes. <i>A shady corner of the garden was brightened by a clump of <b>variegated</b> coleus plants.</i>
101.	<b>incendiary</b>	\ ɪnˈsɛndē.ɪrē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is from Latin.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1141, column 2) [could be confused with incendiaryist] a person who deliberately sets fire to a building or other property. <i>The state fire inspectors determined that the fire was the work of an <b>incendiary</b>.</i>
102.	<b>malleable</b>	\ ˈmælēəbəl \ [ˈmalyəbəl]	[Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.] an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1367, column 3) capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer or by the pressure of rollers. <i>Of all the various metals, gold is the most <b>malleable</b>.</i>
103.	<b>quadrilateral</b>	\ ˌkwɔdrəˈlɑːrəl \ [ˌkwɔdrəˈlɑːrəl]	[This word is from Latin.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1857, column 1) a plane figure of four sides and consequently four angles. <i>The perimeter of a baseball diamond forms a <b>quadrilateral</b>.</i>
104.	<b>chaperonage</b>	\ ˈʃapəˌrɒnɪj \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is composed of a French word that then became English plus an English combining form.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 375, column 3) attendance or supervision by one delegated to ensure proper behavior. <i>The note to parents explained that ample <b>chaperonage</b> will be provided by the faculty.</i>
105.	<b>endocrine</b>	\ ˈɛndəˌkrɪn \ [ˈɛndəˌkrɪn, ˈɛndəˌkrɛn]	[This word consists of two Greek parts.] an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 748, column 3) producing secretions that are distributed in the body by way of the bloodstream rather than discharged through ducts. <i>Hormones from the <b>endocrine</b> glands regulate metabolism, growth and development, and stress responses.</i>
106.	<b>intermittent</b>	\ ɪntərˈmɪtˈnt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is from Latin.] an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1180, column 2) coming and going at intervals : not continuous. <i>The weather forecast warned of <b>intermittent</b> showers for the afternoon.</i>

107.	<b>duodenum</b>	\ ,düə'dēnəm \ [ˌdyüə'dēnəm, dü'äd'nəm]	[This word is from Latin.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 702, column 2) the first, shortest, and widest part of the small intestine. <i>A muscle opens and closes the passageway from the stomach into the <b>duodenum</b>.</i>
108.	<b>Pompeii</b>	\ pä'm'pā \ [pä'm'pā.ē]	[This word is from an Italian geographical name.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1762, column 2) a moderate to deep reddish brown. <i>Nancy's favorite earth tone is <b>Pompeii</b>.</i>
109.	<b>resplendence</b>	\ rə'splendən(t)s \ [rē'splendən(t)s]	[This word is from a word that went from Latin to English.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1935, column 1) the quality or state of shining brilliantly. <i>The <b>resplendence</b> of the sunset over Loon Lake enticed Eric to stay one more day.</i>
110.	<b>phalanx</b>	\ 'fā.ləŋks \ ['fɑ.ləŋks]	[This word is from Greek.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1693, column 1) a group or body in close formation. <i>Sarah craned her neck in wonder as the <b>phalanx</b> of military jets flew over in tight formation.</i>
111.	<b>elucidate</b>	\ ə'lüsə.dāt \ [ē'lüsə.dāt, ə'l'yüsə.dāt]	[This word is from Latin.] a verb ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 738, column 1) make intelligible by clear explanation or careful analysis. <i>Without the critical notes that <b>elucidate</b> her philosophy textbook, Belinda would be lost in the course.</i>
112.	<b>bereavement</b>	\ bə'rēvmənt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is originally English.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 206, column 1) deprivation; especially : loss of a loved one by death. <i>Some scientific studies have shown that <b>bereavement</b>, such as the loss of a spouse, can affect one's immunity to illness.</i>
113.	<b>virulently</b>	\ 'virələntlē \ ['viryələntlē]	[The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.] an adverb ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 2556, column 2) in a manner full of bitter malicious hatred. <i>The campaign turned <b>virulently</b> hostile as the candidates exchanged nasty personal insults.</i>
114.	<b>nebulosity</b>	\ nebyə'läsədəē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is from Latin.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1510, column 3) the quality or state of being unclear, hazy, or indistinct. <i>The author's <b>nebulosity</b> invited several different interpretations of his work.</i>

115. **jingoism** \ 'jɪŋɡəʊ.ɪzəm \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from a probably Biblically-derived British name plus an English combining form.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1216, column 3)  
clamorous chauvinism or arrogant nationalism especially marked by a belligerent foreign policy.  
*Jingoism can contribute strongly to a nation's involvement in war.*
116. **crepuscular** \ krə'pəskyələr \  
[krə'pəskələr]  
[The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 534, column 3)  
active in the twilight.  
*Darnel blurted out "firefly" when the teacher asked for an example of a **crepuscular** insect.*
117. **aquiline** \ 'akwə.lɪn \  
['akwələn]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 108, column 3)  
curving or hooked like an eagle's beak.  
*The senator was easily recognizable by his **aquiline** nose.*
118. **xanthic** \ 'zan(t)θɪk \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Greek.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2643, column 1)  
colored with some tint of yellow—used of a flower.  
*The forsythia rivals the daffodil for being the loveliest **xanthic** bloom in Cynthia's garden.*
119. **seismologist** \ .sɪz'mäləjəst \  
[.sɪs'mäləjəst]  
[This word was formed from Greek elements plus an English combining form.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2057, column 2)  
a geophysicist who specializes in the study of earthquakes and attendant phenomena.  
*By studying the pattern of past earthquake activity a **seismologist** can try to predict future earthquakes.*
120. **ululate** \ 'ulyə.lāt \  
['yülyə.lāt]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a verb (*Webster's Third* page 2480, column 1)  
utter a loud mournful usually protracted and rhythmical sound : cry out.  
*In some parts of India, wedding guests **ululate** and blow conch shells to welcome the groom to the bride's house.*
121. **flammeous** \ 'flamēəs \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 864, column 1)  
consisting of or resembling the color of flame.  
*Flammeous maple leaves carpeted the lawn of the inn.*
122. **tenebrific** \ .tenə'brɪfɪk \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word was formed from a Latin word plus English combining forms.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2355, column 3)  
causing gloom or darkness.  
*Tenebrific rain clouds overshadowed the entire region.*

123. **leviathan** \ lə'vīəθən \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
 [This word is from a word that went from Hebrew to Latin to English.]  
 a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1301, column 1)  
 any of various large sea animals.  
*Some versions of the story of Jonah and the **leviathan** assume that the creature was a whale.*
124. **cumulonimbus** \ ,kyümyə(,)lō'nimbəs \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
 [This word is from Latin.]  
 a noun (*Webster's Third* page 553, column 3)  
 a mountainous cumulus cloud charged with electricity and producing lightning and thunder.  
*As the giant **cumulonimbus** approached, the sky darkened, rain fell, and thunder rumbled.*

*The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word's part of speech and definition.*

125. **yeoman** \ 'yōmən \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
 [This word is originally English.]  
 a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2651, column 2)  
 [has homonym: plural form *yeomen*]  
 a petty officer (as in the U.S. Navy) who performs clerical duties and is responsible for keeping records and reports and providing information relating to his department.  
*The **yeoman** proved very efficient at keeping the personnel records up to date.*

## Additional Words

### Words 126–275 do not appear on Scripps National Spelling Bee Study Word Lists

*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. **dangle**            \ 'dʌŋgəl \  
                              [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
                              [This word is probably of Scandinavian origin.]  
                              a verb (*Webster's Third* page 573, column 3)  
                              hang loosely especially with a swinging or jerking motion.  
                              *Axel longed for the lazy days of last summer when he and Eva  
                              would sit on the dock and **dangle** their feet in the cool water.*
127. **peppery**            \ 'pepərə \  
                              [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
                              [This word is originally English.]  
                              an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1674, column 2)  
                              hot : pungent : piquant.  
                              *The **peppery** smell coming from the wok almost made Josh choke  
                              when he entered the kitchen.*
128. **mandate**            \ 'mɑn.dət \  
                              [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
                              [This word is from Latin.]  
                              a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1373, column 2)  
                              an authoritative command, order, or injunction : a clear  
                              instruction, authorization, or direction.  
                              *The governor cited a statute as the **mandate** for his action.*
129. **bookkeeper**        \ 'bʊk.kēpər \  
                              [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
                              [This word is originally English.]  
                              a noun (*Webster's Third* page 253, column 2)  
                              one who maintains accounts.  
                              *Dad has been a **bookkeeper** at the plant for 14 years.*
130. **overhead**            \ 'ovər'hed \  
                              [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
                              [This word is originally English.]  
                              an adverb (*Webster's Third* page 1608, column 2)  
                              above one's head.  
                              *The flight attendant warned us that the contents of the  
                              compartments might shift **overhead** during the flight.*

*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 Webster's  
Third New International Dictionary for further information or skip the word. It is possible  
that we did not note the fact that the word is a homonym. For the final word in handling  
homonyms, see the portions of Rules 5, 7, and 11 that refer to homonyms.*

131. **habit** \ 'habət \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1017, column 2)  
a behavior pattern acquired by frequent repetition.  
*It is a Yorkshire **habit** to say what you think with blunt frankness, and old Ben Weatherstaff was a Yorkshire moor man.*
132. **muzzle** \ 'məzəl \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1493, column 3)  
the projecting jaws and nose of an animal : a snout.  
*Sam's dog was always poking its **muzzle** into everything.*
133. **knack** \ 'nak \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is originally English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1248, column 2)  
a special ready capacity that is hard to analyze or teach for dexterous adroit performance especially of the unusual, technical, or difficult.  
*Kayla's **knack** for juggling made it easy for her to learn sleight of hand.*

*The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word's part of speech and definition.*

134. **polling** \ 'pōliŋ \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is originally English.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1756, column 1)  
[has homonym: *poling*]  
of or relating to the registering or casting of votes (as at an election).  
*Harry got off work early to vote on **polling** day.*
135. **rural** \ 'rūrəl \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1990, column 2)  
of, relating to, associated with, or typical of the country.  
*Kevin has always resided in the city and knows little about the **rural** way of life.*
136. **jockey** \ 'jäkē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from a Scottish nickname.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1217, column 3)  
one who rides or drives a horse; especially : a professional rider in a horse race.  
*Sally did not believe that Wilfred was a **jockey** until she saw him in the Derby.*

*Has a speller asked you to provide the root of the word? Root word questions can be extremely difficult to answer correctly, and a correct answer may often mislead the speller. For this reason, you should inform the speller that root word questions are entertained only at the national level of competition.*

*Remember: Roots and origins are separate matters. You may answer questions about a word's origin readily with the word origin information provided for each word's entry.*





152. **iceberg** \ 'is.bərg \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[Originally from Old Norse, this word came through Danish or Norwegian before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1120, column 1)  
a large mass of land ice broken from a glacier at the edge of a body of water that when afloat has only a small part above the surface and that in the ocean floats with subsurface currents often to great distances.  
*Many maritime experts agree that if the great ship "Titanic" had not swerved in an attempt to avoid the infamous **iceberg**, it might not have sunk.*
153. **decade** \ 'de.kād \  
[de'kād]  
[This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then French before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 583, column 2)  
a period of any ten years.  
*Carla claims she is going to let her hair grow for a **decade** without cutting it.*
154. **potatoes** \ pə'tādōz \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from an originally Taino word that passed into Spanish.]  
a plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 1774, column 3)  
the edible starchy tubers that are enlargements of underground stems of plants of the genus "Solanum" and species "tuberosum."  
*Baked **potatoes** with a variety of toppings were served for dinner.*
155. **appoint** \ ə'pɔɪnt \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.]  
a verb (*Webster's Third* page 105, column 1)  
assign, designate, or set apart by authority.  
*The prom committee's chairman will **appoint** a cleanup crew of 12 students.*
156. **breadth** \ 'bredθ \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is originally English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 270, column 3)  
distance from side to side.  
*The **breadth** of the church's transept is 54 feet.*
157. **fracture** \ 'frakchər \  
['frakshər]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 901, column 1)  
the breaking of hard tissue (as bone).  
*Mike's fall off the ladder resulted in the **fracture** of his thighbone.*
158. **volcano** \ vəl'kɑ(,)nō \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2562, column 3)  
a vent in Earth's crust from which molten or hot rock and steam issue.  
*Is that **volcano** in Hawaii still active?*

159. **totality** \ tō'talədē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2415, column 1)  
the phase of an eclipse during which it is total : state of total  
eclipse.  
*An eerie silence crept over the crowd as the eclipse reached  
totality.*
160. **unfurl** \ ,ən'fərl \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [The first part of this word is an English combining form, and  
the second part is from a Latin word that became French and  
then English.]  
a verb (*Webster's Third* page 2496, column 2)  
release or open out (as a sail or flag) from a rolled-up state.  
*Kendra embroidered her school's motto on the new flag she will  
unfurl during tomorrow's assembly.*
161. **allergy** \ 'alərjē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into  
German and then English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 56, column 1)  
exaggerated or pathological reaction marked by sneezing,  
itching, skin rashes, or other symptoms to substances, situations,  
or physical states that are without comparable effect on the  
average individual.  
*Because of her allergy to many types of animal dander, Mrs.  
Griffin discouraged her students from bringing in any furry pets  
for show-and-tell.*
162. **hurriedly** \ 'hərədlē \  
['hərēdlē] [The first part of this word is perhaps from an originally English  
word, and the rest consists of two English combining forms.]  
an adverb (*Webster's Third* page 1104, column 1)  
quickly : hastily.  
*The Joneses hurriedly left their home when they received an  
emergency call informing them of a fire danger.*
163. **lightning** \ 'lītniŋ \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is originally English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1309, column 1)  
the flashing of light produced by a discharge of atmospheric  
electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth;  
also : the discharge itself.  
*The meteorologist said that each bolt of lightning carries about  
one million volts of electricity.*
164. **weasel** \ 'wēzəl \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is originally English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2590, column 1)  
any of various small slender-bodied carnivorous mammals that  
are very active, bold, and bloodthirsty and kill many small birds  
and mammals and especially great numbers of mice and other  
vermin and have a mostly reddish brown coat and a black-tipped  
tail.  
*The farmer suspected that a weasel was responsible for the  
death of many of his chickens.*

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.

165. **perchance** \ pər'chan(t)s \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin and French.]  
an adverb (*Webster's Third* page 1675, column 3)  
perhaps : possibly.  
*David hopes that Fiona **perchance** saw his calculator in the lounge and picked it up for him.*
166. **rodeo** \ 'rōdē.ō \  
[rō'dā(.)ō] [This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1967, column 1)  
a public performance that features especially contests in calf roping and bull riding.  
*Little Mikey was only six, but he took the blue ribbon for junior division calf roping at the **rodeo**.*
167. **overpowering** \ ɔvər'paʊərɪŋ \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from English and Latin with an English combining form. ]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1609, column 2)  
exercising an irresistible influence : overwhelming.  
*Leslie's **overpowering** garlic breath kept her friends at arm's length.*

*The following word is a homonym. Inform the speller that this word is a homonym and provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word's part of speech and definition.*

168. **tartar** \ 'tɑrdər \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2342, column 1)  
[has homonym and near homonyms: *tarter* and *tartare*, *Tatar*]  
an incrustation on the teeth consisting of salivary secretion, food residue, and various salts.  
*The dental hygienist carefully removed the **tartar** from Rekha's teeth.*
169. **askew** \ ə'skiyü \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from English and French.]  
an adverb (*Webster's Third* page 128, column 3)  
out of line : to one side.  
*Jared's house was leaning because one of the beams had gone **askew**.*
170. **colony** \ 'kälənē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from a Latin word that became French and then English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 447, column 2)  
a group of persons united by a common characteristic or interest living in a limited section surrounded by others not so united.  
*Members of the **colony** occasionally left the compound to purchase food, medicine, and fuel.*
171. **equator** \ ē'kwādər \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 767, column 2)  
the great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane is perpendicular to the axis of Earth.  
*Spring begins when the Sun moves north across the **equator**.*

172. **marshmallow** \ 'märsh.melō \  
[ 'märsh.malō ]  
[This word is originally English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1385, column 3)  
a confection made from corn syrup, sugar, albumen, and gelatin;  
beaten to a light creamy consistency; and usually rolled in  
powdered sugar when partly dry.  
*Burt toasted a **marshmallow** and put it between layers of  
graham crackers and chocolate squares.*
173. **graduate** \ 'grajəwət \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s);  
nonstandard pron: 'grajə.wāt]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 985, column 2)  
of, relating to, or engaged in studies that go beyond the first or  
bachelor's degree and which are usually specialized or  
professional.  
*Although he is only a junior in college, Cecil is taking several  
courses at the **graduate** level.*
174. **scentless** \ 'sentləs \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that  
went through French before becoming English, and the second  
part is an English combining form.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2028, column 2)  
emitting no odor.  
*Gerald prefers **scentless** soap.*
175. **concentrate** \ 'kän(t)sən.trāt \  
[ 'kän.sən.trāt ]  
[The first two parts of this word are originally Latin elements,  
and the final part is a Latin-derived English combining form.]  
a verb (*Webster's Third* page 469, column 2)  
bring all one's powers, faculties, or activities to bear (as upon a  
course of action, a thought, or an object).  
*When Dixie and Donna **concentrate** together, they can recite the  
names of all 50 states.*
176. **transitory** \ 'tranzə.tōrē \  
[ 'tran(t)sətōrē ]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2428, column 3)  
marked by the quality of passing away : evanescent.  
*Last week's homily emphasized the **transitory** nature of material  
wealth.*
177. **liberation** \ .libə'rāshən \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1303, column 2)  
the act of freeing from control or domination by a foreign power  
or the state of being freed from such power.  
*The **liberation** of the city from enemy control was an occasion of  
great celebration.*
178. **sauna** \ 'saūnə \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Finnish.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2019, column 1)  
a Finnish bath in steam from water thrown on heated stones.  
*Ella always enjoys a **sauna** after a long bike ride.*

179. **horizon** \ hə'ɹɪzən \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[Originally Greek, this word went into Latin before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1090, column 3)  
an apparent junction of Earth and sky.  
*Stan thought he saw an airplane on the **horizon**.*
180. **galaxy** \ 'galəksē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 929, column 3)  
one of billions of large systems of stars including not only stars but nebulae, star clusters, globular clusters, and interstellar matter that make up the universe.  
*Our solar system is in the **galaxy** known as the "Milky Way."*
181. **economist** \ ɛ'kənəmɪst \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Greek.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 720, column 2)  
a specialist in or student of the social science that studies the production, distribution, and consumption of commodities.  
*Adam Smith was the most influential **economist** of the eighteenth century.*
182. **coronary** \ 'kɔrənərē \  
[kärənərē]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 509, column 3)  
relating to or involving certain blood vessels of the heart;  
broadly : of or relating to the heart.  
*A blockage in a **coronary** artery caused Tom's heart attack.*
183. **supersonic** \ süpər'sänik \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2296, column 1)  
moving or capable of moving at speeds from one to five times the speed of sound in air.  
*Myrna says that when she grows up, she wants to fly **supersonic** aircraft.*
184. **mimicking** \ 'mɪmɪkɪŋ \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[The first part of this word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin, and the second part is from an English combining form.]  
a verb (*Webster's Third* page 1436, column 1)  
copying or imitating very closely especially in external characteristics (as voice, gesture, or manner).  
*"I think you're too young to see that movie," said Hannah, **mimicking** her father's baritone voice.*
185. **hemisphere** \ 'heməsfiə \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Greek.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1055, column 1)  
a half of the terrestrial globe especially as divided by the equator or into halves one of which contains Europe, Asia, and Africa and the other the Americas.  
*Kathy lived in the southern **hemisphere** for the first 12 years of her life.*

Do only two or three spellers remain? If so, and if your bee does not conclude in two or three rounds, consider skipping ahead 25 words.



192. **fossilize** \ 'fäsə.līz \  
[fösə.līz]  
[This word is from Latin and International Scientific Vocabulary.]  
a verb (*Webster's Third* page 897, column 1)  
turn (as remains of organisms from past geologic eras) into a mineralized form in Earth's crust.  
*Since not all plant materials **fossilize** equally well, some plants will be preserved and others will vanish in the course of time.*
193. **mayoralty** \ 'māərəltē \  
['merəltē]  
[Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1396, column 3)  
the term of office as the chief executive or nominal head of a city or borough.  
*His opponent's television commercial made the point that Henry Vermillion had accomplished little during his **mayoralty**.*
194. **elevation** \ .elə'vāshən \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 735, column 3)  
the angular distance of a celestial object above the horizon.  
*Simon measured the Moon's **elevation** with a protractor, a straw, a string, and a washer.*
195. **luminosity** \ .lümə'näsədē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1345, column 3)  
the quantity of radiation emitted by a star or other celestial source usually expressed in terms of the Sun's intensity.  
*The comet's **luminosity** was so great that it could be seen during the day.*
196. **chasm** \ 'kazəm \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 379, column 2)  
a deep opening : a narrow, deep steep-walled valley, gorge, or canyon.  
*Earthquake tremors opened a great **chasm** in the valley.*
197. **balminess** \ 'bämēnəs \  
['bälmēnəs]  
[This word is came through Latin, Greek, and French before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 168, column 2)  
the quality or state of being mild or soothing.  
*The **balminess** of the evening breeze helped Kate forget her brother's annoying remark.*
198. **ellipse** \ ə'līps \  
[e'līps, ē'līps]  
[This word is from Greek.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 737, column 1)  
an elongated circle.  
*The walking path behind the school forms an **ellipse** around the tennis courts.*

199. **ascending** \ a'sendɪŋ \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
 [The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word that then became English, and the second part is an English combining form.]  
 an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 126, column 2)  
 mounting up or sloping upward : rising.  
*The watercolor depicted a country manor with a gently **ascending** driveway.*

*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.*

200. **isolationism** \ ɪsə'lāshənɪzəm \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
 [This word consists of a part that went from Latin to French to English plus English combining forms.]  
 a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1199, column 3)  
 a policy directed toward the separation of a nation from other nations by a deliberate abstention from alliances and other international political and economic relations.  
*A policy of **isolationism** delayed America's entry into World War I.*
201. **alphanumerical** \ ˌalfənü'merəkəl \  
 [ˌalfənyü'merəkəl]  
 [This word consists of Greek and Latin plus English combining forms.]  
 an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 62, column 1)  
 consisting of both letters and numbers and often other symbols as well.  
*Georgia entered an **alphanumerical** password to access the computer database.*
202. **septuplets** \ sep'təpləts \  
 [sep'tüpləts, sep'tyüpləts]  
 [This word is from Latin.]  
 a plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 2071, column 2)  
 a group of seven offspring born at one birth.  
*Little Kylie pretended that her seven dolls were **septuplets** with their own reality TV show.*
203. **peninsula** \ pə'nɪn(t)sələ \  
 [pə'nɪn(t)chələ, pə'nɪnshələ]  
 [This word is from Latin.]  
 a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1670, column 2)  
 a piece of land jutting out into the water.  
*The state of Florida includes a very large **peninsula**.*
204. **celestial** \ sə'leshchəl \  
 [sə'lestēəl, sə'leshchəl]  
 [This word is from Latin.]  
 an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 359, column 2)  
 of or relating to the sky.  
*The awesome display of **celestial** light was later identified as a meteor shower.*

205.	<b>diabetes</b>	\ .dīə'bēdēz \ [dīə'bēdās]	<p>[This word is from Greek.]  a noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 621, column 3)  any of certain abnormal conditions characterized by the secretion and excretion of excessive amounts of urine.  <i>Medications and dietary changes can control <b>diabetes</b> in many patients.</i></p>
206.	<b>recyclable</b>	\ rē'sīkələbəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[The first part of this word is an English combining form, the second part is from an originally Greek word that went into Latin, and the third part is an English combining form.]  an adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 124a, column 2)  capable of being processed in order to regain material for human use.  <i>Each office in the building has its own receptacle for <b>recyclable</b> paper.</i></p>
207.	<b>savvy</b>	\ 'savē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word is from a word that went from Latin to Spanish.]  a noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2020, column 3)  expertness in a particular field based on experience and native ability : know-how : shrewdness.  <i>Officer Greene's street <b>savvy</b> was a great help in apprehending drug dealers.</i></p>
208.	<b>arthritis</b>	\ ăr'thrīdəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin before becoming English.]  a noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 123, column 2)  inflammation of one or more joints due to infectious, metabolic, or constitutional causes.  <i>Theo's <b>arthritis</b> kept him from playing tennis.</i></p>
209.	<b>tribulation</b>	\ .tribyə'lāshən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word is from Latin.]  a noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2441, column 1)  distress or suffering resulting from oppression, persecution, affliction, or sometimes contact with the physical environment.  <i>Despite personal <b>tribulation</b>, the survivor continued to search for her lost family.</i></p>
210.	<b>sentient</b>	\ 'senchənt \ [senchēənt]	<p>[This word is from Latin.]  an adjective (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 2069, column 1)  consciously perceiving : aware.  <i>Whiskers arched her back and twitched her ears, <b>sentient</b> of the captain's ghost.</i></p>
211.	<b>epidermis</b>	\ .epə'dərməs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>[This word is from Greek.]  a noun (<i>Webster's Third</i> page 763, column 1)  the outer layer of the skin of a vertebrate.  <i>The paper cut, though painful, barely broke Kayla's <b>epidermis</b>.</i></p>



219. **exhaustion** \ ɪg'zɔʃən \  
[eg'zɔʃən]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 796, column 1)  
the act or process of depriving wholly of strength, patience, or resources or the state of being so deprived.  
*Vance collapsed from **exhaustion** after running the marathon.*
220. **correspond** \ kɒrə'spænd \  
[kärə'spænd]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a verb (*Webster's Third* page 511, column 3)  
communicate with a person by exchange of letters.  
*Mason and his friends **correspond** frequently by e-mail.*
221. **allegation** \ ələ'gæʃən \  
[alē'gāshən]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 55, column 2)  
the act of asserting positively often before a court.  
*Patrick's **allegation** that his neighbor started the forest fire was totally unfounded.*
222. **nostalgia** \ nə'stæljə \  
[nä'stäljēə, nō'stäljə,  
nò'stäljə, nə'stäljə]  
[This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin and then English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1542, column 3)  
homesickness.  
*Theo was overcome with **nostalgia** at the sight of a McDonald's in Istanbul.*
223. **misanthropic** \ mɪs'nθrəpɪk \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[The first part of this word is originally Greek, and the second part is an English combining form.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1442, column 1)  
marked by a hatred or contempt for humankind.  
*The moral corruption the policeman witnessed caused him to become a **misanthropic** cynic.*
224. **unnecessarily** \ ʌn.nesə'serəlē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[The first part of this word is an English combining form, and the second part is from an originally Latin word.]  
an adverb (*Webster's Third* page 2504, column 3)  
not in such a way that it cannot be otherwise : to a needless degree.  
*The taxi ride was **unnecessarily** long because the driver did not know the best route to take.*
225. **gubernatorial** \ ˌgʊbənə'tɔrēəl \  
[ˌgʊbənə'tɔrēəl, ˌgʊbənə'tɔrēəl, ˌgʊbənə'tɔrēəl]  
[The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1008, column 1)  
of or relating to a governor or to government.  
*A **gubernatorial** signature was required for the law to become effective.*

The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and/or spelling.  
Provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word's part of speech and definition.

226. **varicose**            \ 'varəkōs \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- [This word is from Latin.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 2534, column 1)  
[Could be confused with differently pronounced variant *varicosed*. Also, has near homonym: *verrucose*.]  
abnormally swollen or dilated.  
*Extreme cases of **varicose** veins can require surgical treatment.*
227. **deteriorate**        \ dət'irēərāt \  
                                  [dē'tirēərāt]
- [This word is from Latin.]  
a verb (*Webster's Third* page 616, column 2)  
grow worse : become impaired in quality, state, or condition.  
*When it was clear that the patient's health would only **deteriorate**, her doctor recommended that the family contact a hospice nurse for support.*
228. **mischievous**      \ 'mischəvəs \  
                                  ['mishchəvəs]
- [This word is originally English.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1442, column 3)  
capable of causing or tending to cause annoyance, trouble, or minor injury or damage to others.  
*Dr. Seuss's "The Cat in the Hat" books are full of the distressing events that occurred when children let a **mischievous** stranger into the house.*
229. **espionage**        \ 'espēənəzh \  
                                  ['espēənij, 'espēənāj]
- [This word is from a French word.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 776, column 3)  
the practice of watching in a furtive or stealthy manner for the purpose of secretly obtaining information for usually hostile purposes.  
*After discovering that Mr. Carmichael had sold company trade secrets to a competitor, his employer charged him with industrial **espionage**.*
230. **Caribbean**        \ kə'ribēən \  
                                  [karə'bēən]
- [The first part of this word was originally Arawak and went through Spanish and Latin before becoming English, and the second part is an English combining form.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 339, column 2)  
of, relating to, or characteristic of the eastern and southern West Indies.  
*Whenever Ellie thinks about **Caribbean** music, she hears in her head the brilliant sound of steel drums.*
231. **feloniously**        \ fə'lōnēəslē \  
                                  [fe'lōnēəslē]
- [Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]  
an adverb (*Webster's Third* page 836, column 2)  
in a manner having the nature of or involving a grave crime.  
*Garcia was **feloniously** relieved of his MP3 player by a couple of hoodlums.*

232. **inanimate** \ in'anəmət \  
[ən'anəmət] [This word is from Latin.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1140, column 1)  
not endowed with consciousness or animal life.  
*Vera talked to her plants as if they were not **inanimate** objects.*
233. **glaucoma** \ glō'kōmə \  
[gləu'kōmə] [This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 963, column 3)  
a disease of the eye marked by increased pressure within the eyeball that damages the optic disk and results in gradual loss of vision and ultimate blindness.  
*Ophthalmologists routinely test for **glaucoma** as part of their eye examinations.*
234. **noncommittal** \ nänkə'midʰl \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1536, column 1)  
taking no clear position or giving no clear indication of attitude, feeling, or point of view.  
*Lacy's tone was friendly but **noncommittal**.*
235. **pyrite** \ 'pīrīt \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1853, column 3)  
a common mineral that consists of iron disulfide and has a pale brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster—called also “fool's gold.”  
*Jacob brought a chunk of **pyrite** to school for show-and-tell.*
236. **dissident** \ 'disədənt \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 656, column 3)  
one who differs often contentiously with an established political or religious system or belief of a country or people.  
*The **dissident** went on a hunger strike to publicize her repeated attempts to emigrate.*
237. **reservoir** \ 'rezəv.wär \  
[rezərv.wär, 'rezə.vór, 'rezəv.wór] [This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1931, column 1)  
a place where water is collected and kept in quantity for use when wanted.  
*Because of the dry spell, the town **reservoir** was only half full and water restrictions had to be imposed.*
238. **misdemeanor** \ misdə'mēnər \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from an English element plus an element that went from Latin to French plus an English combining form.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1443, column 1)  
a crime less than a felony; specifically : a crime that is not punishable by death or imprisonment in a state penitentiary.  
*The trespasser was arrested and charged with a **misdemeanor**.*

239. **astigmatism** \ ə'stigmətɪzəm \  
 [a'stigmətɪzəm] [The first part of this word is originally Greek, and the second part is an English combining form.]  
 a noun (*Webster's Third* page 134, column 3)  
 a defect of vision due to a defect of the refractive system of the eye commonly caused by irregular conformation of the cornea.  
*Amy's new eyeglasses correct her **astigmatism**.*
240. **valedictory** \ ˌvælə'dɪktərē \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [The first part of this word is from an originally Latin word, and the second part is an English combining form.]  
 a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2529, column 2)  
 the speech of farewell usually given at the commencement exercises of a school or college.  
*Alice's **valedictory** at graduation brought the entire senior class to its feet.*
241. **psychiatry** \ sə'kiɑtrē \  
 [sɪ'kiɑtrē] [The first part of this word is originally Greek, and the second part is originally Latin.]  
 a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1832, column 3)  
 a branch of medicine that deals with the science and practice of treating mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders.  
*The concept of multiple personalities is of special interest to Helen, who plans to pursue a career in **psychiatry**.*
242. **itinerant** \ ɪ'tɪnərənt \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Latin.]  
 an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1203, column 3)  
 traveling about from place to place.  
*The large farm employed many **itinerant** workers during the harvest season.*
243. **clientele** \ ˌkliɛn'tel \  
 [ˌklɛən'tel, ˌklɛ.ən'tel] [This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.]  
 a noun (*Webster's Third* page 422, column 3)  
 a body of patrons or customers.  
*Bill hopes to enlarge the **clientele** of his shoe store.*

*The following word could be confused with another word similar in sound and/or spelling. Provide, without being asked by the speller to do so, the word's part of speech and definition.*

244. **entomologist** \ ˌentə'mäləjəst \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from a French word that was made up entirely of Greek elements.]  
 a noun (*Webster's Third* page 758, column 2)  
 [could be confused with *etymologist*]  
 one specializing in a branch of biology concerned with insects.  
*Ever since he was in the third grade, Dirk has had his heart set on someday becoming a famous **entomologist**.*



252. **galvanize** \ 'galvənīz \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from a word that went from an Italian name to French.]  
a verb (*Webster's Third* page 932, column 2)  
stimulate as if by the application of an electric current.  
*An F on his report card might be the only thing that will galvanize Robert into taking the class more seriously.*
253. **verbatim** \ vər'bād-əm \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
an adverb (*Webster's Third* page 2542, column 3)  
word for word : in the same words.  
*Marcelle can recite the entire Gettysburg Address verbatim.*
254. **avarice** \ 'avərəs \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 150, column 1)  
excessive or insatiable desire for wealth or gain : greediness.  
*Many Christian traditions count pride, avarice, and gluttony among the seven deadly sins.*
255. **stalagmite** \ stə'lag,mīt \  
[ 'staləg,mīt]  
[This word is from Greek.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2221, column 1)  
a deposit of crystalline calcium carbonate that is formed on the floor of a cave and resembles an inverted icicle.  
*A gigantic stalagmite blocked the spelunker's path.*
256. **jicama** \ 'hēkəmə \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from a word that went from Nahuatl to Spanish.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1215, column 3)  
a tall-climbing Mexican vine with showy flowers and a sweet watery root that is sometimes eaten raw or cooked.  
*Suleika made a coleslaw of jicama and shredded carrot.*
257. **mezzanine** \ 'mez'n.ēn \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from a Latin word that became Italian and then French.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1425, column 3)  
the lowest balcony in a theater.  
*Melinda says that she enjoys the view from the mezzanine better than the view from the orchestra.*
258. **impugnable** \ əm'pyünəbəl \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 1138, column 2)  
capable of being called into question.  
*Although the senator's loyalty was never doubted, his judgment was certainly impugnable.*
259. **facsimile** \ fak'siməlē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
[This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 813, column 1)  
an exact and detailed copy of something (as of a book, document, painting, or statue).  
*Jared bought a facsimile of Noah Webster's 1828 dictionary.*

260. **Chihuahua** \ chə'wä(,)wä \  
[shə'wä(,)wä] [This word is from a Mexican geographical name.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 388, column 1)  
a very small round-headed large-eared short-coated dog reputed to predate Aztec civilization.  
*A popular fast food restaurant chain once used a talking Chihuahua in its advertisements.*
261. **laureation** \ ,lôrē'āshən \  
[,lärē'āshən] [This word is from Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1278, column 2)  
an act of crowning with or as if with a wreath of leaves as a mark of honor or achievement.  
*At her laureation the recipient of the honorary degree paid tribute to her college professors.*
262. **philologist** \ fə'läləjəst \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from Greek.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1697, column 3)  
a scholar concerned with human speech as the vehicle of literature and as a field of study that sheds light on cultural history.  
*Hannah wants to become a philologist and study ancient Russian dialects.*
263. **bibliothecarial** \ ,bīblēəthə'karēəl \  
[,bīblē.äthə'karēəl] [This word consists of a Greek part plus a Latin combining form.]  
an adjective (*Webster's Third* page 212, column 1)  
of or related to a library.  
*Thurmond has great interest in Dewey decimal classification and other bibliothecarial topics.*
264. **hydronautics** \ hīdrə'nòdīks \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [Both parts of this word are originally Greek.]  
a plural noun (*Webster's Third* page 96a, column 3)  
the science of constructing and operating marine craft and instruments designed to explore the ocean environment.  
*Charles Beebe's keen interest in hydronautics led to the development of the bathysphere.*
265. **guernsey** \ 'gærnzē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from an English geographical name.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 1008, column 2)  
an animal of the breed of fawn and white dairy cattle producing rich yellowish milk.  
*A lone guernsey grazed in the middle of the herd of black and white holsteins in Mr. Henley's pasture.*
266. **syncopation** \ ,sīŋkə'pāshən \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)] [This word is from an originally Greek word that passed into Latin.]  
a noun (*Webster's Third* page 2319, column 2)  
a temporary displacement or shifting of the regular metrical accent in a musical composition.  
*Syncopation is typical of much Eastern European folk dance music.*

267.	<b>oophagous</b>	\ ɔ̄'äfəgəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is from an originally Greek word.] an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1578, column 2) living or feeding on eggs—used of insects or reptiles. <b>Oophagous</b> insects help control the bug population.
268.	<b>rheometer</b>	\ rē'ämədər \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[Both parts of this word are originally Greek.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1946, column 3) an instrument for measuring the flow of viscous substances. <b>A rheometer is used for measuring the flow properties of powders, granules, and wet mixes in the drug and cosmetic industries.</b>
269.	<b>incunabulum</b>	\ ,ənkyə'nabyələm \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is from Latin.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1146, column 3) a book printed before 1501. <b>Alfred was looking at an incunabulum in the British Library when he met his future wife.</b>
270.	<b>xenophobic</b>	\ ,zenə'fɔ̄bik \ [zenə'fäbik]	[Both parts of this word are originally Greek.] an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 2644, column 2) of, relating to, or characterized by fear and hatred of strangers or foreigners or of anything that is strange or foreign. <b>Clyde's xenophobic attitudes cost him his job at the department store.</b>
271.	<b>eohippus</b>	\ ,ēɔ̄'hipəs \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[Both parts of this word are originally Greek.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 760, column 3) an animal or fossil of a genus of small primitive four-toed horses from the Lower Eocene of the western United States. <b>Modern horses are descended from the eohippus.</b>
272.	<b>tachistoscope</b>	\ tək'istəskɔ̄p \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[Both parts of this word are originally Greek.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 2325, column 3) an apparatus for the brief exposure of visual stimuli that is used in the study of learning, attention, and perception. <b>The teacher used a tachistoscope to encourage the students to read faster.</b>
273.	<b>arpeggio</b>	\ ä'r'pejē,ɔ̄ \ [ä'r'pe(,)jō]	[This word is from a Germanic element that went into Italian before entering English.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 120, column 2) production of the tones of a chord in succession and not simultaneously. <b>The opening measure of Ryan's piano recital piece featured a difficult arpeggio.</b>
274.	<b>thalassic</b>	\ thə'lasik \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is from Greek.] an adjective ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 2366, column 3) of or relating to the sea or ocean. <b>Some thalassic currents travel for thousands of miles.</b>
275.	<b>obloquy</b>	\ 'äbləkwē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	[This word is from Latin.] a noun ( <i>Webster's Third</i> page 1557, column 1) a strongly and often intemperately condemnatory utterance. <b>Mr. Willett recited the names of the pranksters with uncharacteristic obloquy.</b>

## A

abnormal – 2.  
aborigine – 76.  
abracadabra – 72.  
allegation – 221.  
allergy – 161.  
allocate – 189.  
alphanumeric – 201.  
anthropology – 96.  
appoint – 155.  
aquiline – 117.  
arpeggio – 273.  
arthritis – 208.  
ascending – 199.  
askew – 169.  
astigmatism – 239.  
auburn – 14.  
avarice – 254.

## B

babblative – 247.  
baggage – 146.  
balminess – 197.  
bereavement – 112.  
bibliothecarial – 263.  
biscotti – 92.  
blurred – 137.  
bookkeeper – 129.  
breadth – 156.

## C

Caribbean – 230.  
cascade – 32.  
castle – 22.  
cavity – 18.  
celery – 35.  
celestial – 204.  
chaperonage – 104.  
chasm – 196.  
Chihuahua – 260.  
cinematographer – 94.  
cistern – 77.  
citizen – 9.  
clearance – 11.  
clientele – 243.  
colony – 170.

concentrate – 175.  
concomitant – 84.  
coronary – 182.  
correspond – 220.  
counterclockwise – 58.  
crepuscular – 116.  
crocodile – 43.  
cumulonimbus – 124.

## D

dangle – 126.  
decade – 153.  
designer – 15.  
desirable – 33.  
destination – 17.  
deteriorate – 227.  
detritus – 251.  
diabetes – 205.  
dissident – 236.  
dozen – 143.  
duodenum – 107.

## E

economist – 181.  
effervescent – 93.  
elevation – 194.  
ellipse – 198.  
elucidate – 111.  
endocrine – 105.  
entomologist – 244.  
entrepreneur – 99.  
enzyme – 63.  
eohippus – 271.  
epidermis – 211.  
equator – 171.  
espionage – 229.  
euphoria – 249.  
exhaustion – 219.  
exoskeleton – 61.

## F

facsimile – 259.  
feloniously – 231.  
ferret – 10.  
feud – 23.  
feverishly – 53.

flammeous – 121.  
fluorescent – 245.  
fossilize – 192.  
fracture – 157.  
funnel – 8.  
furious – 6.

## G

galaxy – 180.  
galvanize – 252.  
geocentric – 190.  
gimmick – 62.  
glaucoma – 233.  
globalization – 215.  
gnash – 1.  
graduate – 173.  
grammarian – 74.  
grievance – 65.  
gubernatorial – 225.  
guernsey – 265.

## H

habit – 131.  
hamlet – 16.  
harangue – 250.  
harvest – 144.  
helmet – 149.  
hemisphere – 185.  
herringbone – 81.  
hexagonal – 91.  
homage – 212.  
horizon – 179.  
hurriedly – 162.  
hydrant – 48.  
hydronautics – 264.

## I

iceberg – 152.  
illiteracy – 214.  
impudent – 83.  
impugnable – 258.  
inanimate – 232.  
incendiary – 101.  
incremental – 248.  
incunabulum – 269.  
indomitable – 69.

infinity – 20.  
innermost – 138.  
inoculate – 75.  
intermittent – 106.  
isolationism – 200.  
itinerant – 242.

## J

jaundice – 186.  
jicama – 256.  
jingoism – 115.  
jockey – 136.  
journalism – 217.

## K

kanji – 88.  
knack – 133.  
knowingly – 19.

## L

lackadaisical – 97.  
laser – 34.  
laureation – 261.  
lawful – 41.  
leviathan – 123.  
liberation – 177.  
lightning – 163.  
lugubrious – 86.  
luminosity – 195.

## M

malleable – 102.  
mandate – 128.  
manifold – 216.  
marshmallow – 172.  
mayoralty – 193.  
mezzanine – 257.  
millennium – 82.  
mimicking – 184.  
misanthropic – 223.  
mischievous – 228.  
misdemeanor – 238.  
monetary – 50.  
monstrosity – 79.

mustang – 140.  
muzzle – 132.

## N

narrate – 37.  
navigator – 49.  
nebulosity – 114.  
necessity – 46.  
niece – 21.  
nominee – 191.  
noncommittal – 234.  
nostalgia – 222.  
novice – 40.

## O

obloquy – 275.  
oophagous – 267.  
optimism – 7.  
orthographize – 98.  
overhead – 130.  
overpowering – 167.  
oxygen – 42.

## P

patio – 151.  
pedicure – 55.  
penalty – 44.  
penguin – 13.  
peninsula – 203.  
peppery – 127.  
perchance – 165.  
phalanx – 110.  
philologist – 262.  
planetary – 187.  
plaza – 145.  
polling – 134.  
Pompeii – 108.  
potatoes – 154.  
precedent – 213.  
preferable – 27.  
prejudice – 71.  
preliminary – 52.  
prevaricate – 246.  
procedure – 29.  
psychiatry – 241.  
pyrite – 235.

## Q

quadrilateral – 103.  
quarterback – 30.  
quench – 3.  
quizzical – 95.

## R

raspberry – 70.  
reclining – 148.  
recyclable – 206.  
referee – 188.  
reservoir – 237.  
resplendence – 109.  
reversible – 38.  
rheometer – 268.  
rodeo – 166.  
rural – 135.

## S

sanitary – 57.  
sashay – 51.  
satchel – 28.  
sauna – 178.  
savvy – 207.  
scentless – 174.  
seismologist – 119.  
semester – 60.  
sensitivity – 36.  
sentient – 210.  
septuplets – 202.  
skillet – 139.  
solicit – 64.  
stalagmite – 255.  
stamina – 47.  
succinct – 78.  
suffrage – 54.  
supersonic – 183.  
supplicate – 89.  
surmountable – 80.  
suspend – 141.  
syncopation – 266.

## T

tachistoscope – 272.  
tartar – 168.

tenebrific – 122.  
tentacled – 218.  
thalassic – 274.  
thespian – 66.  
thorax – 45.  
totality – 159.  
transitory – 176.  
tribulation – 209.

## U

ululate – 120.  
unanimous – 73.  
underneath – 150.  
unfurl – 160.  
unify – 24.  
unnecessarily – 224.  
uvula – 90.

## V

valedictory – 240.  
varicose – 226.  
variegated – 100.  
verbatim – 253.  
versatile – 59.  
vintage – 56.  
virulently – 113.  
visibility – 25.  
volcano – 158.

## W

warrior – 12.  
weasel – 164.  
whisperer – 67.  
whittle – 4.  
widespread – 142.  
wizard – 147.  
woebegone – 87.  
wounded – 31.  
wrestle – 39.

## X

xanthic – 118.  
xenophobic – 270.

## Y

yearning – 5.  
yeoman – 125.  
yippee – 26.  
yokel – 68.

## Z

zigzaggedness – 85.

1. gnash	56. vintage	111. elucidate	166. rodeo	221. allegation
2. abnormal	57. sanitary	112. bereavement	167. overpowering	222. nostalgia
3. quench	58. counterclockwise	113. virulently	168. tartar	223. misanthropic
4. whittle	59. versatile	114. nebulosity	169. askew	224. unnecessarily
5. yearning	60. semester	115. jingoism	170. colony	225. gubernatorial
6. furious	61. exoskeleton	116. crepuscular	171. equator	226. varicose
7. optimism	62. gimmick	117. aquiline	172. marshmallow	227. deteriorate
8. funnel	63. enzyme	118. xanthic	173. graduate	228. mischievous
9. citizen	64. solicit	119. seismologist	174. scentless	229. espionage
10. ferret	65. grievance	120. ululate	175. concentrate	230. Caribbean
11. clearance	66. thespian	121. flammeous	176. transitory	231. feloniously
12. warrior	67. whisperer	122. tenebrific	177. liberation	232. inanimate
13. penguin	68. yokel	123. leviathan	178. sauna	233. glaucoma
14. auburn	69. indomitable	124. cumulonimbus	179. horizon	234. noncommittal
15. designer	70. raspberry	125. yeoman	180. galaxy	235. pyrite
16. hamlet	71. prejudice	126. dangle	181. economist	236. dissident
17. destination	72. abracadabra	127. peppery	182. coronary	237. reservoir
18. cavity	73. unanimous	128. mandate	183. supersonic	238. misdemeanor
19. knowingly	74. grammarian	129. bookkeeper	184. mimicking	239. astigmatism
20. infinity	75. inoculate	130. overhead	185. hemisphere	240. valedictory
21. niece	76. aborigine	131. habit	186. jaundice	241. psychiatry
22. castle	77. cistern	132. muzzle	187. planetary	242. itinerant
23. feud	78. succinct	133. knack	188. referee	243. clientele
24. unify	79. monstrosity	134. polling	189. allocate	244. entomologist
25. visibility	80. surmountable	135. rural	190. geocentric	245. fluorescent
26. yippee	81. herringbone	136. jockey	191. nominee	246. prevaricate
27. preferable	82. millennium	137. blurred	192. fossilize	247. babblative
28. satchel	83. impudent	138. innermost	193. mayoralty	248. incremental
29. procedure	84. concomitant	139. skillet	194. elevation	249. euphoria
30. quarterback	85. zigzaggedness	140. mustang	195. luminosity	250. harangue
31. wounded	86. lugubrious	141. suspend	196. chasm	251. detritus
32. cascade	87. woebegone	142. widespread	197. balminess	252. galvanize
33. desirable	88. kanji	143. dozen	198. ellipse	253. verbatim
34. laser	89. supplicate	144. harvest	199. ascending	254. avarice
35. celery	90. uvula	145. plaza	200. isolationism	255. stalagmite
36. sensibility	91. hexagonal	146. baggage	201. alphanumeric	256. jicama
37. narrate	92. biscotti	147. wizard	202. septuplets	257. mezzanine
38. reversible	93. effervescent	148. reclining	203. peninsula	258. impugnable
39. wrestle	94. cinematographer	149. helmet	204. celestial	259. facsimile
40. novice	95. quizzical	150. underneath	205. diabetes	260. Chihuahua
41. lawful	96. anthropology	151. patio	206. recyclable	261. laureation
42. oxygen	97. lackadaisical	152. iceberg	207. savvy	262. philologist
43. crocodile	98. orthographize	153. decade	208. arthritis	263. bibliothecarial
44. penalty	99. entrepreneur	154. potatoes	209. tribulation	264. hydronautics
45. thorax	100. variegated	155. appoint	210. sentient	265. guernsey
46. necessity	101. incendiary	156. breadth	211. epidermis	266. syncopation
47. stamina	102. malleable	157. fracture	212. homage	267. oophagous
48. hydrant	103. quadrilateral	158. volcano	213. precedent	268. rheometer
49. navigator	104. chaperonage	159. totality	214. illiteracy	269. incunabulum
50. monetary	105. endocrine	160. unfurl	215. globalization	270. xenophobic
51. sashay	106. intermittent	161. allergy	216. manifold	271. eohippus
52. preliminary	107. duodenum	162. hurriedly	217. journalism	272. tachistoscope
53. feverishly	108. Pompeii	163. lightning	218. tentacled	273. arpeggio
54. suffrage	109. resplendence	164. weasel	219. exhaustion	274. thalassic
55. pedicure	110. phalanx	165. perchance	220. correspond	275. obloquy