



## 2023 Classroom Competition List

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Official Dictionary  
of the  
Scripps National  
Spelling Bee  
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# Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols

- ə** ..... banana, collect
- ʻə, ə** ..... humdrum
- ə̃** ..... as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for *bird* (alternative \əi\)
- ə̄** ..... two-value symbol equivalent to the unstressed variants \ə, iə, as in *habit*, *duchess* (\ˈhəbət = \ˈhəbət, -bit\)
- °** ..... immediately preceding \l, ɫ, ʌ, ɹ, as in *battle*, *mitten*, and in one pronunciation of *cap* and *bells* \-ˈm-, lock and key \-ˈŋ-; immediately following \l, ɫ, ʌ, ɹ, as in one pronunciation of *French table*, *prisme*, *titre*
- ə̇** ..... as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for *bird* (alternative \ə̇\)
- ər** ..... 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 \ə̇r\ ) and in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative \ə̇r\); stressed and with centered period after \ə̇r\ as in one pronunciation of *hurry* (alternative \ə̇r\)
- a** ..... mat, map
- ā** ..... day, fade, date, aorta
- ä** ..... bother, cot; most American speakers have the same vowel in *father*, *cart*
- â** ..... 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*
- aï** ..... now, loud, some pronunciations of *talcum*
- b** ..... baby, rib
- ch** ..... chin, nature \ˈnāchə(r)\ (actually, this sound is \t\ + \sh\)
- d** ..... elder, undone
- ḏ** ..... as in the usual American pronunciation of *latter*, *ladder*
- e** ..... bet, bed
- ē, ē̄** ..... beat, nosebleed, evenly, sleepy
- ē̇** ..... 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* \äˈnāryeer\
- eû** ..... 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 \ə̇\), one pronunciation of *habit* (alternative \ə̇\; see ə̇)
- ī** ..... site, side, buy (actually, this sound is \ä\ + \i\, or \ä\ + \i\)
- iû** ..... as in one pronunciation of *milk*, *film*
- j** ..... job, gem, edge, procedure \prəˈsējə(r)\ (actually, this sound is \d\ + \zh\)
- k** ..... kin, cook, ache
- ḵ** ..... as in one pronunciation of *loch* (alternative \k\), as in German *ich-laut*
- l** ..... lily, pool
- m** ..... murmur, dim, nymph
- n** ..... no, own
- ⁿ** ..... indicates that a preceding vowel is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French *un bon vin blanc* \œˈbɔ̃ˈvaˈblɑ̃\
- ŋ** ..... sing \ˈsiŋ, singer \ˈsiŋə(r), finger \ˈfiŋgə(r), ink \ˈiŋk\
- ō** ..... bone, snow, beau; one pronunciation of *glory*
- ô** ..... saw, all, saurian; one pronunciation of *horrid*
- œ** ..... French *bœuf*, German *Hölle*
- œ̄** ..... French *feu*, German *Höhle*
- ôi** ..... 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* \koōˈt\
- p** ..... pepper, lip
- r** ..... rarity, one pronunciation of *tar*
- s** ..... source, less
- sh** ..... with nothing between, as in *shy*, *mission*, *machine*, *special* (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in *death* *'s-head* \ˈdeths.hed\
- t** ..... tie, attack; one pronunciation of *latter* (alternative \d\)
- th** ..... with nothing between, as in *thin*, *ether* (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in *knighthood* \ˈnit.hüd\
- ṭh** ..... then, either (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
- ü** ..... rule, fool, youth, union \ˈyünyən\, few \ˈfyü\
- û** ..... pull, wood, curable \ˈkyürəbəl\
- ue** ..... German *füllen*, *hübsch*
- ŷ** ..... French *rue*, German *fühlen*
- v** ..... vivid, give
- w** ..... we, away
- y** ..... yard, cue \ˈkyü\, union \ˈyünyən\
- ʸ** ..... (in transcriptions of foreign words only) indicates that during articulation of the sound represented by the preceding character the tip of the tongue has substantially the position it has for the articulation of the first sound of *yard*, as in French *digne* \ˈdɛ̃n\
- yü** ..... youth, union, cue, few
- yû** ..... curable
- z** ..... zone, raise
- zh** ..... with nothing between, as in *vision*, *azure* \ˈazhə(r)\ (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in *rosehill* \ˈrɔ̃z.hil\
- ˈ** ..... mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: \ˈpen.mən.ship\
- ˌ** ..... mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: \ˌpen.mən.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 Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2022, Merriam-Webster (<http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com>), more than one pronunciation is offered. In this competition list, the chief pronunciation for a word is most often the first pronunciation given in this dictionary. If the Bee has reason to think that a certain pronunciation has become the most prevalent one, the Bee may choose to assign an alternate pronunciation as the chief pronunciation.
- Many of the variations in pronunciation listed in Merriam-Webster Unabridged are included in this publication as alternate pronunciations and are listed in square brackets under the chief pronunciation. These alternate pronunciations are all the variants in the dictionary's pronunciation data that differ phonemically from the chief pronunciation.
  - What SNSB **does not** include:
    - minor phonetic variations, such as pronunciations that differ only in the level of stress on given syllables.
    - certain regional pronunciations and 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.
  - What SNSB **does** include:
    - pronunciations in Merriam-Webster Unabridged that can offer any clues about spelling as chief and alternate pronunciation(s). 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 has no other pronunciations that differ phonemically from the provided pronunciation(s).
- Additionally, the Bee may elect to include a pronunciation or pronunciations crafted from the most current publication of another Merriam-Webster product, most notably but not exclusively *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, eleventh edition, copyright 2003, Merriam-Webster, Inc., or m-w.com. This is done at the discretion of the Bee if it is deemed to be helpful; however, the Bee is under no obligation to provide any pronunciation that appears outside of Merriam-Webster Unabridged.

## Language of Origin

- Information in this list regarding language of origin is a simplification of that provided in Merriam-Webster Unabridged. For example, Merriam-Webster Unabridged gives Old English, Middle English, and English, but we give only English.
- With New Latin and International Scientific Vocabulary (ISV), however, we tend to provide information that supplements that provided in Merriam-Webster Unabridged.
  - Where Merriam-Webster Unabridged lists New Latin as the language of origin, we attempt to list the origin of the roots used to form the new word.
  - SNSB lists ISV only when it is difficult to determine the languages from which the ISV element came.
- We do not always list all languages a word passed through before it entered modern English. Only those languages that significantly altered the word may be listed.
- We give the separate etymologies of each word element regularly used in Merriam-Webster Unabridged, 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. These word elements may have supplemental etymological information; however, they are often identified solely as combining forms.

## Tips for Conducting Your Classroom Spelling Bee

### Help your students prepare by:

- giving your students the grade-specific study list from the log-in section of spellingbee.com, and
- providing the full 2023 School Spelling Bee Study List to your students if they seek a challenge.

### Familiarize yourself with the *2023 Classroom Competition List*, in which:

- words 1-225 were selected from the 2023 School Spelling Bee Study List, and
- words 226-250 were selected from Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2022, Merriam-Webster (<http://unabridged.merriam-webster.com>) and do NOT appear on the 2023 School Spelling Bee Study List.

### If you are including word meaning rounds, familiarize yourself with the *2023 Classroom Competition List Word Meaning Supplement* (available when you log in to spellingbee.com), in which:

- pages 4-6 are One Bee Level oral word meaning rounds,
- pages 7 and 8 are Two Bee Level oral word meaning rounds, and
- beginning at page 9 are three written word meaning tests, one each for the One Bee, Two Bee and Three Bee Levels, that can be given to your students as supplementary material either before or after an oral bee.

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

- begin **One Bee** classroom spelling bees with **word 1** (page 6),
- begin **Two Bee** classroom spelling bees with **word 76** (page 19), and
- begin **Three Bee** classroom spelling bees with **word 151** (page 31).

### As pronouncer, be sure to:

- review the *2023 Classroom Competition List* prior to your bee, and
- refer to the Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols on page 2 of the *2023 Classroom Competition List* if you need assistance interpreting diacritical markings.

### Judges, please note:

- You may customize the word list in the *2023 Classroom Competition List* for the circumstances of your spelling bee. You may omit words. You may start partway through the list. You may place words elsewhere on the list. However, if you choose to place words elsewhere on the list, avoid placing a word from one section of the list — words from the School Spelling Bee Study List (words numbered 1-225) or additional words (words numbered 226-250) — in another section of the list. Also avoid mixing spelling words and word meaning questions in a single round.
- Integration of word meaning questions (oral or written) in your competition is at the discretion of contest organizers.
- Preserve fairness by ensuring that all spellers spelling or answering word meaning questions in the same round receive words from the same section of the *2023 Classroom Competition List*.
- Merriam-Webster Unabridged is the final authority for the spelling of all words that appear on Scripps National Spelling Bee word lists. We suggest that you have Merriam-Webster Unabridged open and available during your spelling bee. If you cannot subscribe to Merriam-Webster Unabridged, *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, eleventh edition, copyright 2003, Merriam-Webster, Inc., is the preferred alternative.

## Additional Tips

1. You don't need to start at the beginning of a word list, and you don't need to go word for word through the list. If spellers are not being challenged where you are in the word list, consider jumping forward at the end of the round. If the spot you selected is too difficult, it's perfectly acceptable to jump backward at the end of the round. Just be sure to count the spellers and the available words to make sure you have enough words for each speller in the new section *before* starting the next round. You *do* want to give spellers words from the same section of the list; that is, if speller 1 is given a word from a studied section, the final speller should also be given a word from that studied section.
2. At the beginning of the additional words section of unstudied words in each list you will find a box to read for the audience. Whether you start at the first word in the unstudied words or further on in the list, the SNSB recommends reading this script for the audience when you transition to this section. While it is not required, it can be helpful for the audience to understand that the words may sound easier but are unstudied.
3. You do not need to give all pronunciations. Many pronouncers give the first pronunciation and only offer available alternates if a speller asks or if it seems the speller is unsure of the word. If, however, an alternate pronunciation is clearly the most familiar one in your region, you might consider providing it as well as the main pronunciation.
4. You may choose to offer additional information that appears in the word list to help a speller understand the word, even if the speller does not ask for it. For example, if the speller has not asked for the definition but they seem unsure of the word, you are welcome to offer it.
5. If a speller doesn't seem to understand the word, it often helps to ask them to pronounce the word for the judge(s). Having the pronouncer work with the speller to ensure they are pronouncing the correct word can help the speller.
6. Remember that it is the pronouncer's job to provide word information to the speller, but it is ultimately the speller's responsibility to understand the word they are given.

## 2023 Suggested Rules for Local Spelling Bees

The Scripps National Spelling Bee offers suggested competition rules for use at the discretion of spelling bee officials. You can access the rules at [spellingbee.com/rules](https://spellingbee.com/rules) or by scanning the QR code below.



## Words 1–225 are Scripps National Spelling Bee School Spelling Bee Study List Words

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

*If a word has a homonym or could be confused with another word, that is probably noted at the word's entry in this list. We encourage you to include these words in your bee, provided you indicate the word's homonym or could be confused with status to the speller.*

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

1. **top**                    \ 'tɒp \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is originally English.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with dop.]  
highest, uppermost.  
*Daphne's room is on the **top** floor of the house.*
2. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**sit**                        \ 'sɪt \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Has homonym: cit.]  
to rest in a position in which the body is essentially vertical and supported or balanced chiefly on the seat or thighs or both.  
*Mr. Jones asked the children to **sit** on the floor for story time.*
3. **plan**                    \ 'plæn \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word went from Latin to French.  
verb  
to have in mind : to intend.  
*"I **plan** to become king!" said the jester, making everyone laugh.*
4. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**not**                        \ 'nɒt \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is originally English.  
adverb  
[Has homonym: knot.]  
— used as a function word to turn an expression consisting of a word or group of words into an implicitly opposite expression.  
*Ewan could tell from the sad faces of the fans leaving the stadium that their team did **not** win.*



11. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*

**drag**

\ 'drag \

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.

verb

[Could be confused with dreg.]

to trail along on the ground.

*Linus let his security blanket **drag** on the ground, so it often needed to be washed.*

12. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*

**grass**

\ 'gras \

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.

noun

[Has homonym: Grasse.]

green herbage that affords food for grazing animals and that usually consists predominantly of narrow-leaved plants often intermixed with herbs.

*Tianna knows spring has arrived when she sees bright green **grass** growing in the meadow.*

13. **trap**

\ 'trap \

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is from Germanic-derived English and French.

noun

a device (such as a pitfall, snare, or clamp that springs shut suddenly) for taking game or destructive animals.

*Woody found a rusty old bear **trap** on his walk in the forest.*

14. **food**

\ 'fud \

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.

noun

material consisting of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, and supplementary substances (as minerals, vitamins) that is taken or absorbed into the body of an animal in order to sustain growth, repair, and all vital processes and to furnish energy for all activity of the organism.

*Although there was lots of **food** in the fridge, Clarisse had no idea what to make for dinner.*

15. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*

**trees**

\ 'trēz \

[no alternate pronunciation(s)]

This word is originally English.

plural noun

[Could be confused with drees.]

woody perennial plants with a usually long single main stem that are crowned with lots of branches and leaves or (as in palms) leaves only.

*Seeing the **trees** sprout new leaves is one of Garrett's favorite parts of spring.*





21. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- poke**                    \ 'pōk \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with dialectal polk.]
- a quick thrust : a jab, a dig.
- Annie was a little clumsy and gave her dad a **poke** in the ribs when she ran to hug him.*
22. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- share**                    \ 'sher \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- verb
- [Has homonym: geographical entry Cher.]
- to partake of, use, experience, or enjoy with others.
- Elijah and Antonio **share** a seat on the bus every day, but they don ’t talk much.*
23. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- tiny**                    \ 'tīnē \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally English word.
- adjective
- very small or diminutive : minute.
- Lena took **tiny** bites of her cookie to make it last longer.*
24. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- meal**                    \ 'mēl \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with miaul.]
- the portion of food taken at a particular time to satisfy hunger or appetite.
- Nolan prepared pasta, salad, and garlic bread for his evening **meal**.*
25. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- none**                    \ 'nən \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- pronoun
- [Has homonym: nun.]
- not any.
- None** of the cars had enough room for our Great Dane, so Mom had to get an SUV.*
26. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- sway**                    \ 'swā \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This English word is probably of Scandinavian origin.
- verb
- to move or become moved in usually slow and rhythmic back and forth oscillations.
- Hearing her favorite song on the radio, Courtney started to **sway** to the beat.*



33. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- bones**                    \ 'bɔ̃nz \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
[Could be confused with synonymous cross-reference, chiefly Scottish banes.]  
the hard parts of the skeleton of a vertebrate.  
*The X-ray showed that Delia had broken two **bones** in her left foot.*
34. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- area**                      \ 'arēə \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.  
noun  
[Could be confused with aria.]  
any particular extent of space or surface.  
*Ms. Garza marked off an **area** on the whiteboard to feature the student of the week.*
35. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- many**                      \ 'menē \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with mini.]  
consisting of or amounting to a large but indefinite number : not few.  
***Many** students take the bus to and from school each day.*
36. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- order**                      \ 'ɔrdər \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin to French before becoming English.  
verb  
[Could be confused with ardor/ardour, ordure.]  
to require or direct (something) to be done : to command.  
*Mrs. Dawson knew she would have to **order** her daughter to clean up the bathroom, because asking nicely didn’t seem to work.*
37. **skipped**                \ 'skipt \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is perhaps of Scandinavian origin.  
verb  
passed over without notice, mention, or attention.  
*“Hey, you **skipped** me!” Henry said, when the teacher went around the room asking people to share their favorite foods.*

38. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- leave**                    \ 'lēv \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Has homonym: leeve. Could be confused with leaf.]  
to go away or depart from.  
*Although their trip was about to end, Reginald didn’t want to **leave**.*
39. **stinky**                    \ 'stɪŋkē \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
adjective  
that emits a strong offensive odor.  
*As the first part of his plan, Marty let the eggs sit in a bucket until they were good and **stinky**.*
40. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- some**                    \ 'səm \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
pronoun  
[Has homonym: sum.]  
one indeterminate quantity, portion, or number as distinguished from the rest : a part of a number or group of persons.  
***Some** kittens in the litter are black and **some** have stripes.*
41. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- tales**                    \ 'tālz \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
[Has homonym: tails.]  
narratives of some events or sequences of actual, legendary, or fictitious events usually imaginatively composed with intent to entertain or amuse : stories.  
*Every night, Grandma would tell them **tales** of the adventures of a kid named Bonzer Bob until they fell asleep.*
42. **wiggle**                    \ 'wɪgəl \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an English word derived from Dutch or German.  
verb  
to move back and forth or up and down with quick jerky or shaking motions.  
*Our dog starts to **wiggle** when he gets the perfect belly rub.*
43. **crafty**                    \ 'kraftē \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
adjective  
adept at deceiving others : cunning, wily.  
*The **crafty** raccoon kept finding a way to eat the food inside the trap without getting caught.*

44. **bottom** \ 'bätəm \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is originally English.  
noun  
the lower or lowest section, point, region, or level.  
*Mom told Milan that his fuzzy sweater was at the **bottom** of the drawer.*
45. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*  
**blue** \ 'blü \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word came to English from a French word of Germanic origin.  
adjective  
[Has homonym: blew.]  
having the color of the clear sky or the deep sea.  
*After he drew a detailed pirate ship, Zach grabbed a **blue** crayon to color in the ocean.*
46. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*  
**stumped** \ 'stəmp̩t \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Could be confused with stomped.]  
blocked the progress or efforts of : perplexed, confounded.  
*“Are you **stumped** yet?” her cousin asked when Stella couldn’t answer his riddle.*
47. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*  
**pace** \ 'pās \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word went from Latin to French to English.  
noun  
[Could be confused with pays.]  
rate of performance or delivery : speed.  
*At the third level, the **pace** of the video game increases, and you have to do everything faster.*
48. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*  
**what** \ 'wät \  
[ \ 'wət, 'hwät, 'hwət \]  
This word is originally English.  
pronoun  
[Has homonym: watt.]  
— used in direct or indirect questions as an interrogative pronoun expressing inquiry about the identity of an object or matter.  
*“Sorry, **what** did you say?” Mom asked.*
49. **busy** \ 'bizē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is originally English.  
adjective  
engaged in something requiring time or attention : not idle or at leisure.  
*Because Mr. Thomas was very **busy** grading papers, Chelsea decided to wait until later to ask him her question.*

50. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- sole**                    \ 'sōl \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word passed from Latin to French to English.
- noun
- [Has homonym: soul.]
- the part of a shoe or other article of footwear on which the undersurface of the foot rests and upon which the wearer treads.
- Jamaea scraped gum off the **sole** of her shoe with a stick.*
51. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- tower**                    \ 'taūr \
- [nonstandard pron(s): \ 'taūr \]
- This word went from Greek to Latin to French before becoming English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with dower, dour.]
- a building or structure designed primarily for elevation that is higher than its diameter and high relative to its surroundings.
- The prince climbed to the highest room in the tallest **tower** to rescue the princess, but she promptly told him she didn’t need to be rescued.*
52. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- streak**                    \ 'strēk \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- [Has homonym: streak.]
- a continuous series (as of victories or defeats).
- After winning 26 games of checkers in a row, Kevin’s **streak** was broken with a spectacular loss to his little sister.*
53. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- faith**                    \ 'fāth \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Latin word that passed to French before becoming English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with fate.]
- firm or unquestioning trust or confidence in the value, power, or effectiveness of something.
- Although Jack’s doctor is young, he has **faith** in her ability to treat her patients.*
54. **chunks**                    \ 'chəŋks \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is perhaps from an English word of unknown origin.
- plural noun
- short thick pieces often crudely or roughly formed : lumps.
- Phil added **chunks** of pineapple to the fruit salad for a little tropical flavor.*

55. **uplift** \ .əp'lift \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word was formed in English from an originally English part and an originally Old Norse part.
- verb
- to improve or attempt to improve the condition of especially spiritually, socially, culturally, or intellectually.
- Feng finds that when he's feeling a little sad, music will quickly **uplift** his spirits.*
56. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.
- freedom** \ 'frēdəm \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with fretum.]
- the quality or state of being exempt or released.
- After years of nervousness, Ming-Na took up meditation and quickly found **freedom** from her worries.*
57. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.
- scared** \ 'skerd \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally Old Norse word that passed into English.
- verb
- [Could be confused with dialectal variant scart.]
- struck with sudden fear : frightened.
- Taz was **scared** when the alarm went off, but he quickly realized it was just a fire drill.*
58. **gravy** \ 'grāvē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a French word that then became English.
- noun
- any of several thickened sauces served especially with meat or potatoes.
- On Thanksgiving, Grandma always spent a long time at the stove stirring the **gravy**.*
59. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.
- The following word has two or more correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.*
- color** or  
**colour** \ 'kələr \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word passed from Latin to French to English.
- noun
- [Has homonym: culler.]
- the tint characteristic of good health and spirits or of at least a normal amount of outdoor activity.
- When Ravi returned from sledding, his fingers were icy cold and his cheeks were full of **color**.*





66. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- sights**                    \ 'sīts \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
[Has homonyms: sites, cites.]  
aims, goals.  
*Although he doesn’t always achieve his goals, Manuel always sets his **sights** high.*
67. **peacock**                \ 'pē.kāk \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is probably ultimately imitative, but it went from Latin to Germanic to English.  
noun  
a male peafowl distinguished by a crest of upright down feathers and by long tail feathers tipped with eyelike spots that are raised and spread at will in a fan shimmering with iridescent color.  
*The iridescent tail feathers of a **peacock** are not fully grown until roughly the age of three.*
68. **belongs**                \ bi'lonz \  
                                  [\ bē'lonz, bi'lānz \]
- This word is originally English.  
verb  
is a member of a club or similar association — used with “to.”  
*Freddie **belongs** to the golf club, the student council, and the crochet circle at his school.*
69. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- choose**                    \ 'chüz \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
verb  
[Has homonym: chews.]  
to decide upon especially by vote : to elect.  
*The PTA will **choose** a new president at tonight’s meeting.*
70. **greasy**                    \ 'grēsē \  
                                  [\ 'grēzē \]
- This word consists of a part that went from Latin to French to English plus an English combining form.  
adjective  
containing an unusual amount of animal fat that has been extracted and clarified by melting.  
*Jamaal avoids all **greasy** foods, including fries, chips, and pizza.*
71. **stuttered**                \ 'stətərd \  
                                  [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
verb  
spoke with disruption or blocking of speech that is not voluntary (as by repetition of vocal sounds).  
*Many famous people who **stuttered** at some point in their lives have gone on to become prominent entertainers, including musicians Jimi Hendrix and Ed Sheeran and actors Samuel L. Jackson and James Earl Jones.*



77. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.
- skidded**            \ 'skidəð \  
                               [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is perhaps of Scandinavian origin.  
 verb  
 [Could be confused with skitted, scudded.]  
 failed to grip the roadway; specifically : slipped sideways on the road.  
*Kelvin's car hit a patch of black ice and **skidded** across the road, but thankfully there were no other cars around.*
78.     **slouch**            \ 'slaʊtʃ \  
                               [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The origin of this word is unknown.  
 verb  
 to move, walk, stand, or sit with a gait or posture characterized by ungainly stooping of head and shoulders or undue relaxation of body muscles : to assume or drop into such a posture : to slump.  
*Sylvie will **slouch** around the house pouting for hours before she forces herself to clean her room.*
79.     The speller should not be disqualified based upon noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based upon uttering the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.
- pitch-black**        \ 'pɪtʃ'blæk \  
                               [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- The first part of this word went from Latin to English and the second part is originally English.  
 adjective  
 extremely dark.  
*There was no moon, so it was a **pitch-black** night outside the cozy cabin walls.*
80.     **ebb**                 \ 'eb \  
                               [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
 verb  
 to fall gradually from a higher to a lower level (as of activity) or from a better to a worse state.  
*After a long day of studying on little sleep, Freddie's energy began to **ebb**.*
81.     Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.
- waist**                 \ 'wāst \  
                               [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
 noun  
 [Has homonym: waste.]  
 the part of the human body immediately below the ribs or thorax : the small part of the body between the thorax and hips.  
*Jane wanted to grow her hair so long that it would hang past her **waist**.*
82.     **rental**               \ 'rentəl \  
                               [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of originally Latin elements.  
 noun  
 a property (as an apartment, automobile, dinner jacket) that is given for use in return for payment.  
*Aisha booked an oceanfront **rental** for a weekend getaway.*

83.	<b>slippery</b>	\ 'slɪpəreɪ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from an English word, perhaps with German influence. adjective causing one to slide or fall down. <i>Polina almost fell on the <b>slippery</b>, ice-coated driveway.</i>
84.	<b>innings</b>	\ 'ɪnɪŋz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from originally English parts. plural noun divisions consisting of a turn at bat for each team in baseball. <i>With the score tied at three, the game went into extra <b>innings</b>.</i>
85.	<b>hitched</b>	\ 'hɪtʃt \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. verb caught or fastened by or as if by a hook or a knot. <i>Arthur <b>hitched</b> his horse to a post and went into the barber's shop.</i>
86.	<b>blotch</b>	\ 'blɒtʃ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is probably from a word that went from Latin to French before becoming English. noun a spot or mark (as of color or ink) especially when large or irregular. <i>Ernesto was horrified to discover that his uncapped marker had made a <b>blotch</b> on the car seat.</i>
87.	<b>weave</b>	\ 'weɪv \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. verb to form (cloth) by interlacing strands (as of yarn). <i>MJ learned to <b>weave</b> on their grandmother's loom.</i>
88.	<b>hummingbird</b>	\ 'hʌmɪŋ,bɜːd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of originally English elements. noun a small feathered animal with a slender bill and a long tongue. <i>The male <b>hummingbird</b> can be distinguished from the female by its colorful feathers.</i>
89.	<i>Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.</i>		
	<b>sheepish</b>	\ 'ʃiːpɪʃ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. adjective [Could be confused with cheapish.] embarrassed by consciousness of a fault. <i>Waleed looked <b>sheepish</b> after getting strawberry jam on Mom's dress.</i>
90.	<b>smirk</b>	\ 'smɜːk \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. noun an affected smile : a simper. <i>Maya knew Cassie had tripped her because of the <b>smirk</b> on Cassie's face.</i>

91. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- comic** \ 'kämik \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word passed from Greek to Latin.  
noun  
[Has homonym: kamik. Could be confused with comix.]  
a group of cartoons or drawings arranged in a narrative sequence.  
*Julio thought the **comic** was so funny that he cut it out and taped it to his door.*
92. **former** \ 'förmär \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
adjective  
having been at some previous time : onetime, sometime.  
*Several **former** students, who are now in college, act as mentors to the high school seniors.*
93. **interesting** \ 'intərəstɪŋ \  
[ \ 'intrəstɪŋ, 'intərəstɪŋ \]
- This word is from a Latin-derived French word plus an English combining form.  
adjective  
engaging the attention : capable of giving rise to curiosity or emotion.  
*Bisha finds etymologies **interesting** and spends hours reading the dictionary.*
94. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- doodled** \ 'düdɪd \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is probably from another English word.  
verb  
[Has homonym: differently defined doodled/doudled.]  
made an aimless more or less automatic scribble, outline, design, or sketch traced while one is mentally occupied with something else.  
*Mom **doodled** on the paper menu while she waited for our meals to arrive.*
95. **slivers** \ 'slivərz \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.  
plural noun  
long slender pieces cut or torn off : splinters.  
*Laura topped the pasta with **slivers** of Parmesan and a sprinkling of fresh parsley.*
96. **bossiness** \ 'bösnəs \  
[ \ 'bäsənəs \]
- This word is made up of a word that went from Dutch to English, plus English combining forms.  
noun  
the quality or state of being dictatorial or inclined to domineer.  
*Henry's teacher warned him that his **bossiness** wouldn't make him many friends.*



103. **disband** \ dis'band \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a part that is Latin-derived French and a part that went from Germanic to Provençal to French and then English.
- verb  
to break up the organization of : to dissolve.  
*Professor Umbridge ordered all student organizations to **disband** immediately.*
104. **grimy** \ 'grīmē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of a part that went from Dutch to Flemish to English plus an English combining form.
- adjective  
full of or covered with soil (as soot or dirt) usually firmly adhering to or deeply embedded in a surface.  
*Fernanda threw the **grimy** jersey in the hamper after her soccer game.*
105. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- puttering** \ 'pətəriŋ \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is probably from an originally English word.
- verb  
[Could be confused with synonymous pottering.]  
moving or acting without plan or purpose : occupying oneself aimlessly.  
*Ever since he retired, Grandpa seems to spend most of the day **puttering** around the house.*
106. **twelve** \ 'twelv \  
[nonstandard pron(s): \ 'tweüv \]
- This word is originally English.
- adjective  
being one more than 11 in number.  
*Every holiday season, a group of neighborhood carolers go from house to house singing “The **Twelve** Days of Christmas.”*
107. **distracted** \ də'straktəd \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word passed from Latin to English.
- verb  
drew (the sight, mind, or attention) to a different object or compellingly and confusingly attracted in divergent directions at once.  
*Yuying was so **distracted** by the television in the restaurant that she kept losing the thread of the conversation at the table.*
108. **respond** \ ri'spænd \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally from Latin.
- verb  
to say something in return : to make an answer.  
*Dad was so worked up he didn’t even give Lucas a chance to **respond**.*
109. **compute** \ kəm'pyüt \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
- verb  
to make sense.  
*When Austin said he doesn’t like dessert, Tilda responded in her best robot voice, “Does not **compute**.”*



110.	<b>camel</b>	\ 'kəməl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Originally from Semitic-derived Greek, this word passed from Latin to French to English.  noun  either of two large ruminant mammals used as draft and saddle animals in desert regions especially of Africa and Asia and peculiarly adapted to desert life.  <i>The two humps of the Bactrian <b>camel</b> are filled with fat, not water.</i>
111.	<b>section</b>	\ 'sekʃən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin.  verb  to cut or separate into parts.  <i>The butcher took the carcass and began to <b>section</b> it into different cuts.</i>
112.	<b>potion</b>	\ 'pōʃən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	Originally Latin, this word passed from French to English.  noun  a liquid mixture or dose of a medicine or drug.  <i>The princess declared haughtily that she had no need for a love <b>potion</b>.</i>
113.	<b>limbering</b>	\ 'lɪmbərɪŋ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is of unknown origin.  verb  making flexible or pliant : loosening.  <i>Susie always made a point of <b>limbering</b> up before a long row.</i>
114.	<b>smooshed</b>	\ 'smʊʃt \ [ \ 'smʊʃt \ ]	This word is probably from a word that is perhaps from two English words.  verb  squashed or mashed.  <i>The candy bars left at the bottom of the backpack had gotten <b>smooshed</b> together.</i>
115.	<b>pottery</b>	\ 'pɑtəri \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Germanic-derived French.  noun  clayware; especially : earthenware as distinguished on the one hand from porcelain and stoneware and on the other from brick and tile.  <i>Gloria enjoyed collecting <b>pottery</b> from all over the world.</i>
116.	<b>switcheroo</b>	\ 'swɪtʃə'ruː \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is an alteration of a word that is perhaps from Dutch.  noun  a reversal or surprising variation of a familiar or expected action or manner.  <i>The movie begins as a typical comedy before pulling a disturbing <b>switcheroo</b> on the audience about halfway through.</i>
117.	<b>bandage</b>	\ 'bændɪʒ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word was formed in French from a Germanic-derived Latin word.  noun  a narrow length of fabric used to cover a wound, hold a dressing in place, immobilize an injured part, or apply pressure.  <i>Mom immediately cleaned and put a <b>bandage</b> on Taj's scraped knee.</i>

118. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- shawl**                    \ 'shɔːl \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Persian.
- noun
- [Could be confused with chawl.]
- a usually square or oblong piece of fabric used especially as a covering for the head or shoulders.
- Alexandra threw a **shawl** over her head and ran down the path to the windmill.*
119. **rifled**                    \ 'rɪfəld \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is perhaps from an English word.
- verb
- leafed through (as a book) rapidly or hastily.
- Rajesh **rifled** the National Park guidebook looking for a particular trail map.*
120. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- yurt**                    \ 'jʊrt \
- [\ 'jɜrt \]
- This word is from a Turkic-derived Russian word.
- noun
- [Could be confused with yerd, differently pronounced variant yurta.]
- a circular domed tent consisting of skins or felt stretched over a collapsible lattice framework and used by the Kyrgyz and other pastoral peoples of inner Asia.
- The **yurt** originally had a fire pit in the middle and a hole in the ceiling for smoke to escape.*
121. **astride**                    \ ə'strɪd \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word consists of two originally English elements.
- preposition
- on or above and with one leg on each side of.
- Frieda set her son John **astride** the pony.*
122. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- shriveled**                    \ 'shrɪvəl \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is of unknown origin.
- verb
- [Could be confused with shriveled.]
- to shrink and form wrinkles.
- The time-lapse video depicts grapes as they **shriveled** and turn into raisins.*
123. **newt**                    \ 'njuːt \
- [\ 'nyut \]
- This word is from two originally English words.
- noun
- any of various small semiaquatic salamanders.
- Gussie found a beautiful bright-orange **newt** while walking by the stream near his apartment.*
124. **devoured**                    \ də'vaɪərd \
- [\ də'vaɪərd \]
- This word passed from Latin to French to English.
- verb
- ate up with greediness : consumed ravenously.
- The hungry campers **devoured** the pizza within minutes.*

125.	<b>casa</b>	\ 'käsə \ [ \ 'kasə \ ]	Originally Latin, this word came to English through Spanish and Italian. noun a dwelling house. <i>Salma has a little <b>casa</b> on the outskirts of Taos, New Mexico.</i>
126.	<b>scrawled</b>	\ 'skröld \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is of unknown origin. verb wrote hastily and carelessly : scribbled. <i>Campbell <b>scrawled</b> his name on the top of his test before turning it in.</i>
127.	<b>instead</b>	\ ənz'ted \ [ \ ən'sted \ ]	This word is from an originally English phrase. adverb in the place : in lieu : as a substitute or equivalent. <i>Midge knew she needed to finish her homework, but she read a book <b>instead</b>.</i>
128.	<b>pandemic</b>	\ pan'demik \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of an originally Greek part plus an English combining form. noun an outbreak of a disease occurring over a wide geographic area and affecting an exceptionally high proportion of the population. <i>Although the exact cause remains unknown, a <b>pandemic</b> of what may have been typhoid fever in the 5th century B.C.E. diminished Athenian power.</i>
129.	<b>adjusted</b>	\ ə'jəstəd \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin-derived French. verb changed the position of (as for better fit or appearance). <i>Felipe <b>adjusted</b> his suspenders so they wouldn't fall off his shoulders.</i>
130.	<i>Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.</i>		
	<b>dredged</b>	\ 'drejd \ [nonstandard pron(s): \ 'drəjd \ ]	This word is probably an alteration of a Scots word that was originally English. verb [Nonstandard pronunciation has homonym: drugged.] to make a search of or dig into deeply with or as if with a tool or machine for digging objects or earth from the bed of a body of water. <i>Nestor <b>dredged</b> his memory but still could not recall where he'd placed his glasses.</i>
131.	<b>debit</b>	\ 'debət \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun a charge against a bank deposit account. <i>At the end of every month, Rafael checks each <b>debit</b> from his account for accuracy.</i>

132. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.
- adaptable**                    \ ə'daptəbəl \  
   [\ a'daptəbəl \]
- This word consists of a part that passed to English from Latin plus an English combining form.  
 adjective  
 [Could be confused with adoptable.]  
 capable of being made suitable or fit (as for a particular use, purpose, or situation) or of making oneself suitable or fit.  
*Faizan decided that, with a little cleaning, the old shoes were **adaptable** for his interview.*
133. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.
- declaration**                \ .deklə'rāshən \  
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from a Latin word that went through French before entering English.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with decoration.]  
 something that is openly made known, proclaimed, or publicly announced : formal statement : avowal.  
*The U.S. Congress made a formal **declaration** of war against the German Empire on April 6, 1917.*
134. Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.
- paradise**                    \ 'parə.dīs \  
   [\ 'parə.dīz \]
- Originally from Iranian, this word passed through Greek, Latin, and French before becoming English.  
 noun  
 [Could be confused with parodize.]  
 a place of bliss : a region of supreme felicity or delight.  
*Ronette transformed her backyard into an earthly **paradise**, complete with palm trees, a pool, and a hot tub.*
135. **observations**            \ .äbsər'vāshənz \  
   [\ .äbzər'vāshənz \]
- This word passed from Latin to French.  
 plural noun  
 acts of recognizing and noting some fact or occurrence (as in nature) often involving the measurement of some magnitude with suitable instruments.  
*Makenna’s meteorology homework was to make **observations** about the temperature for seven days.*
136. **minerals**                \ 'minərəlz \  
   [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came to English from Latin.  
 plural noun  
 various naturally occurring usually but not necessarily solid substances (such as ore, coal, asbestos, asphalt, clay, precious stones, salt, sand, gravel) obtained for human use usually from the ground.  
*Most gems are types of rare and beautiful **minerals**, but some materials we consider gemstones — such as opals — are not.*

137.	<b>alternate</b>	\ 'ɒltər.nāt \ [nonstandard pron(s): \ 'altər.nāt \]	This word is from Latin. verb to take turns. <i>Yvonne and Percy <b>alternate</b> as line leader for the walk to the playground during recess.</i>
138.	<b>equipment</b>	\ ə'kwɪpmənt \ [\ ə'kwɪpmənt \]	This word consists of a part from a Germanic-derived French word plus a combining form that went from Latin to French to English. noun the implements (such as machinery or tools) used in an operation or activity. <i>It is Dev's job to put all the soccer <b>equipment</b> away at the end of practice.</i>
139.	<b>republic</b>	\ rɪ'pʌblɪk \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin-derived French. noun a government in which supreme power resides in a body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by elected representatives governing according to law. <i>The new citizens pledged allegiance to the <b>republic</b> of the United States of America.</i>
140.	<b>intertribal</b>	\ .ɪntər'trɪbəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	The first part of this word is an English combining form from an originally Latin word, and the second part is from a word that went from Latin to French to English. adjective existing or occurring between social groups comprising numerous families, clans, or generations. <i>In the 1700s and 1800s, <b>intertribal</b> warfare was fierce on the Great Plains.</i>
141.	<b>potential</b>	\ pə'ten(t)ʃəl \ [\ pə'ten(t)ʃəl \]	This word went from Latin to English. noun something that exists in a state of possibility for changing or developing into a state of actuality. <i>Freya hopes to find a job with growth <b>potential</b> so she can advance to upper management.</i>
142.	<b>abodes</b>	\ ə'bɒdɪz \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is an English word that is probably originally Germanic. plural noun places where people dwell : homes. <i>Although he's just in kindergarten, Laurence has already lived in seven <b>abodes</b> in three different states.</i>
143.	<b>inlet</b>	\ 'ɪn.let \ [\ 'ɪnlət \]	This word consists of two originally English elements. noun a narrow strip of water running into the land or between islands; specifically : a passage through a barrier island or barrier reef leading to a bay or lagoon. <i>Hill <b>Inlet</b>, with its white sands and stunning blue water, is at the northern tip of Whitehaven Beach on Whitsunday Island, Australia.</i>



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

<b>Navajo</b> or <b>Navaho</b>	\ 'navə.hō \ [ \ 'nävə.hō \ ]	This word passed from Tewa, a Native American language, to Spanish.  noun  an Athapaskan people of northern New Mexico and Arizona ranging also into Colorado and Utah — called also Diné.  <i>The Navajo played a critical role in World War II; many of those who enlisted relayed messages in their own language, creating a “code” that Japanese forces could not understand.</i>
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*This is the recommended starting point for **Three Bee Classroom Spelling Bees**.  
There is no rule stating that you must proceed word-for-word from this list.  
You may skip a word if you sense that the word may present a problem at your bee.*

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 151. <b>humbug</b>  | \ 'həm.bəg \<br>[no alternate pronunciation(s)]             | The origin of this word is unknown.<br><br>noun<br><br>something empty of sense or meaning : drivel, nonsense.<br><br><i>Old Mr. Woodhouse talked a lot of <b>humbug</b>, but he was sweet at heart.</i>   |
| 152. <i>Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.</i> | <b>offhandedly</b> \ 'ɒf'hændədlē \<br>[ \ 'äf'hændədlē \ ] | All parts of this word are originally English.<br><br>adverb<br>[Could be confused with offendedly.]<br><br>in a manner showing no premeditation or preparation.<br><br><i>“Sure, I can make five cakes by tomorrow,” Sandy said <b>offhandedly</b>.</i>   |
| 153. <i>Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.</i> | <b>efficient</b> \ ə'fɪʃənt \<br>[ \ e'fɪʃənt, ē'fɪʃənt \ ] | This word went from Latin to French to English.<br><br>adjective<br>[Could be confused with officiant.]<br><br>marked by qualities, characteristics, or equipment that facilitate the serving of a purpose or the performance of a task in the best possible manner.<br><br><i>Kalinda is most <b>efficient</b> at work when she has a to-do list and checks things off as she goes.</i> |
| 154. <i>Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.</i> | <b>smite</b> \ 'smɪt \<br>[no alternate pronunciation(s)]   | This word is originally English.<br><br>verb<br>[Could be confused with snite.]<br><br>to inflict punishment (such as destruction, death, or severe injury) upon as if by a stroke.<br><br><i>The giant vowed to <b>smite</b> Jack for stealing his magic harp.</i>  |

155. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- mutiny** \ 'myüt'nē \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an originally Latin word that then became French, plus an English combining form.
- noun  
 [Could be confused with Mutina.]
- insurrection against or willful refusal to obey constituted, recognized, or traditional authority : forcible or passive resistance to existing authority.
- Sensing that a **mutiny** was brewing, Dad bought donuts for Spring Cleaning Weekend.*
156. **deviation** \ .dēvē'āshən \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
- noun
- noticeable or marked departure from accepted societal norms of behavior.
- On the subject of what children should wear, Grandma Betty had very fixed ideas and brooked no **deviation**.*
157. **confiscated** \ 'känfə.skātəd \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
- verb
- seized by or as if by public authority.
- Mrs. Johanssen **confiscated** Mack's phone until the end of the day.*
158. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- broached** \ 'brōcht \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin to French to English.
- verb
- [Has homonym: brooches.]
- opened up a subject for discussion or debate.
- When everyone was happily eating dessert, Eustace **broached** the subject of a raise in his allowance.*
159. **apex** \ 'ā.peks \  
 [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
- noun
- the highest or uppermost point : summit, top, peak.
- Nesta trained for months, determined to achieve her goal of reaching the mountain's **apex**.*
160. **menacing** \ 'menəsɪŋ \  
 ['menisɪŋ \]
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
- adjective
- [Could be confused with minnesong.]
- presenting, suggesting, or constituting a threat : threatening.
- Though the big dog had a **menacing** growl, he was really a gentle beast.*





166. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.
- ambient** \ 'ambēənt \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with differently pronounced ambiente, Ambien.]  
surrounding on all sides : encompassing, enveloping.  
*For the comfort and productivity of its employees, the company used a machine to regulate the **ambient** noise level in the office.*
167. Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.
- encompass** \ ən'kəmpəs \  
[ən'kämpəs, en'kəmpəs \]
- Both parts of this word went from Latin to French to English.  
verb  
[Could be confused with obsolete variant incompass.]  
to bring within : to include.  
*Rishi's interests **encompass** everything from coding to crochet to reading fantasy to playing soccer.*
168. **enamel** \ ə'naməl \  
[ə'naməl \]
- This word is from an originally Germanic word that became French before becoming English.  
noun  
the intensely hard calcareous substance that forms a thin layer capping or partly covering the teeth of most mammals (as man) and many other vertebrates, being the hardest substance of the animal body.  
***Enamel**, which is the hardest tissue in the human body, protects your teeth from daily wear.*
169. **maniacal** \ mə'nīəkəl \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally from Greek.  
adjective  
indicating or suggestive of madness.  
*While watching the movie with his older siblings, little Everett walked out of the room anytime the **maniacal** witch was onscreen.*
170. **aggravate** \ 'agrə.vāt \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.  
verb  
to make worse, more serious, or more severe : to intensify.  
*Shane thinks that a game of one-on-one will **aggravate** his ankle injury.*
171. **homeopathic** \ .hōmēə'pathik \  
[.hämēə'pathik \]
- This word is formed from German roots.  
adjective  
of or relating to the belief in or practice of a system of medical practice that treats a disease especially by the administration of minute doses of a remedy that would in larger amounts produce in healthy persons symptoms similar to those of the disease.  
*Dharma decided that she wanted to explore **homeopathic** remedies for her headaches.*

172. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- ballast**                    \ 'baləst \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is probably from Scandinavian-derived German.
- noun
- [Could be confused with ballas.]
- something that gives stability or weight especially in character, conduct, ideas, or morals.
- Nate’s life experiences gave **ballast** to his belief that people are generally good at heart.*
173. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- dais**                        \ 'dāəs \
- [\ 'dīəs \]
- Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with dies, days, daze/daise, and synonymous cross-reference deas (used in Scotland).]
- a platform raised usually above the floor of a hall or large room to give distinction or prominence to those occupying it.
- At the end of the room, the royal couple and their closest advisors sat at a table on a **dais**.*
174. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- Manhattan**                \ man'hat'n \
- [\ mən'hat'n \]
- This word is a U.S. geographical name.
- geographical entry
- [Could be confused with mannitan.]
- an island 13 miles long in southeastern New York surrounded by the Hudson River, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, East River, and Upper New York Bay.
- Willa would visit **Manhattan** every year if she could.*
175. **hematology**            \ .hēmə'täləjē \
- [\ .hemə'täləjē \]
- This word is composed of originally Greek parts.
- noun
- a branch of biology that deals with the blood and blood-forming organs.
- The medical journal provided synopses of several case studies in **hematology**.*
176. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- proscribed**                \ prō'skrībd \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
- verb
- [Could be confused with prescribed.]
- condemned or forbidden as harmful : prohibited.
- Many things were **proscribed** in Miss Grundy’s classroom, including gum chewing, sneaker squeaking, and loud breathing.*

177. **mercenary** \ 'mɜrsən.nerē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word passed from Latin to English.  
adjective  
serving merely for pay or gain : seeking sordid advantage.  
*When the applicant kept asking about salary and incentives, the interviewer suspected they might have primarily **mercenary** reasons for wanting the job.*
178. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- rejoinder** \ rə'jɔɪndər \  
[rə'jɔɪndər \]
- This word passed from Latin-derived French to English.  
noun  
[Has homonym: obsolete rejoindre.]  
a reply.  
*Everyone laughed at Adisa’s witty **rejoinder** to her brother’s question.*
179. **conjugate** \ 'kən.jə.gāt \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.  
verb  
to give in some prescribed order the various inflectional forms of.  
*Señora Huhn asked her students to **conjugate** 10 Spanish verbs in all six different persons for homework that night.*
180. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- subservient** \ səb'sɜrvēənt \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.  
adjective  
[Could be confused with subserviate.]  
useful in an inferior capacity: subordinate.  
*The journalist argued that the nation needed an adversarial rather than a **subservient** press.*
181. **impudence** \ 'ɪmpyədən(t)s \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word passed from Latin to English.  
noun  
an attitude marked by disrespect or insolence : cocky self-assurance.  
*Jake called it a healthy respect for his own dignity and intelligence, but some of his teachers called it **impudence**.*
182. **infrared** \ .ɪnfrə'red \  
[.ɪn.frä'red \]
- This word consists of a Latin part plus an English part.  
adjective  
lying outside the visible spectrum at its red end.  
*The sun’s **infrared** radiation is responsible for the warmth felt in direct sunlight.*
183. **effigy** \ 'efəjē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word came from French, which formed it from a Latin word.  
noun  
a full or partial representation especially of a person.  
*Andy felt a chill when he spotted the **effigy** of his ancestor in the cathedral crypt.*

184. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- tankard**                    \ 'tʌŋkərd \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally English.
- noun
- [Could be confused with tanker, tinkered.]
- a tall one-handed drinking vessel; especially : a mug of silver or pewter with a lid.
- Tormund lifted his overflowing **tankard** to toast his companions.*
185. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- incontrovertible**        \ .in.kəntrə'vɜrtəbəl \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
- adjective
- [Could be confused with synonymous uncontrovertible.]
- not open to question : indisputable, certain.
- The jury unanimously felt that the evidence in the case was **incontrovertible** and beyond a shadow of a doubt.*
186. **catastrophe**            \ kə'tastrəfē \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Greek.
- noun
- a momentous tragic and usually sudden event marked by effects ranging from extreme misfortune to utter overthrow or ruin.
- Dropping his cookie on the ground wasn't quite the **catastrophe** that Kent made it out to be.*
187. **commemoration**        \ kə.memə'rāshən \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is originally from Latin.
- noun
- something marked by some ceremony or observation.
- The council voted to have a parade in **commemoration** of the 150th anniversary of the city’s founding.*
188. **prophetically**            \ prə'fetəkəlē \
- [\ prō'fetəkəlē \]
- This word went from Greek to Latin to French to English.
- adverb
- in a manner tending to indicate what is going to happen : like or characteristic of one who foretells future events.
- Ilya **prophetically** told Malik that they had better have a backup plan in case their friend didn't show up with the car.*
189. *Say to the speller “This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word.” Say the word and provide the word’s part of speech and definition.*
- assimilation**                \ ə.sɪmə'lāshən \
- [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from Latin.
- noun
- [Could be confused with assibilation.]
- the act or process of receiving into the mind, considering, and thoroughly comprehending.
- Distractions in the classroom can hinder the **assimilation** of what is being taught.*



196. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- pneumonia**            \ nū'mōnyə \  
                                      [ \ nyū'mōnyə, nū'mōnēə \ ]
- This word is from an originally Greek word.  
noun  
[Could be confused with Gnomonia.]  
an acute disease that is marked by inflammation of lung tissue, is characterized by fever, chills, and difficulty in breathing, and is typically caused by an infectious agent (such as a bacterium, virus, or fungus).  
*The most common form of **pneumonia** is caused by a Streptococcus bacterium, and in mild cases can be treated with antibiotics.*
197. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
*The speller should not be disqualified based upon noting or failing to note punctuation, accents or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based upon uttering the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.*
- cul-de-sac**            \ 'kəldi.sak \  
                                      [ \ 'kūldi.sak \ ]
- This word is originally French.  
noun  
[Has homonym: plural culs-de-sac.]  
a street that is closed at one end but usually has a circular area for turning around at that end.  
*When shopping for a house, Marcella and Scott told their realtor they wanted to live on a **cul-de-sac**.*
198. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*
- trey**                     \ 'trā \  
                                      [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word went from Latin to French to English.  
noun  
[Has homonym: tray.]  
a shot in basketball that counts for three points.  
*When Zaila hit the **trey** at the buzzer, the crowd went crazy.*
199. **philology**            \ fə'läləjē \  
                                      [ \ fī'läləjē \ ]
- This word went from Greek to Latin to French.  
noun  
the study of human speech especially as the vehicle of literature and as a field of study that sheds light on cultural history.  
***Philology** combines linguistics with history and literary criticism.*
200. **Lithuania**            \ .lithə'wānēə \  
                                      [ \ .lithyə'wānēə, .lithə'wānyə \ ]
- This word is a European geographical name.  
geographical entry  
a country in north central Europe bordering on the Baltic Sea.  
***Lithuania** declared the restoration of its independence in 1990 and has since maintained a strong democracy.*
201. **Camelot**            \ 'kamə.lät \  
                                      [no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word is from an English musical theater name.  
noun  
a time, place, or atmosphere of idyllic happiness.  
*The assassination of President Kennedy is sometimes referred to as "the end of **Camelot**."*

202. **Penelope** \pə'neləpē\  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is originally from Greek.  
noun  
the wife of Odysseus who waits faithfully for him during his 20 years' absence.  
*In Greek mythology, **Penelope** and Odysseus had one son, Telemachus.*
203. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**hobbledehoy** \ 'həbəldeːhoi \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is of unknown origin.  
noun  
[Could be confused with archaic variants hobbletehoi/hobbydehoi/hobbadehoi/hobberdehoi/hobbadyhoi.]  
a usually awkward callow adolescent male : a gawky youth.  
*Instead of feeling upset when his friends called him a **hobbledehoy**, James considered it a compliment and embraced it as part of his personal brand.*
204. **miscellaneous** \ .misə'lānēəs \  
[\ .misə'lānyəs \  
This word is from Latin.  
adjective  
comprising members or items of different kinds : assorted.  
*Akshay had to account for all the **miscellaneous** expenses he incurred on the business trip.*
205. **Andalusian** \ .andə'lūzhən \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word consists of a part from a Spanish geographical name plus an English combining form.  
noun  
any of a breed of horses of Spanish origin that have a high-stepping gait.  
*The winner of the show jumping contest was a beautiful bay **Andalusian**.*
206. **Bangalore** \ 'bæŋgə'lɔːr \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is an Indian geographical name.  
geographical entry  
a city in southern India west of Madras; capital of the state of Karnataka.  
***Bangalore**, also called Bengaluru, is known as a major information technology hub and is sometimes called the "Silicon Valley of Asia."*
207. *Say to the speller: "This word is a compound entry and has a homonym. You are responsible for spelling all parts of the word entry. Your word is \_\_\_\_\_." Provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
*The speller should not be disqualified based upon noting or failing to note punctuation or spacing within the following word. The speller should be judged based upon uttering the correct sequence of letters in the correct order.*  
**nom de plume** \ .nəmdə'plüm \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word entry is from French.  
noun  
[Has homonym: plural noms de plume / nom de plumes.]  
a pseudonym assumed by a writer : a pen name.  
*Charlotte Brontë published her celebrated novel Jane Eyre under the **nom de plume** Currer Bell.*







219. **chachalacas** \,chächə'läkəz \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
Originally of imitative origin, this word passed from Nahuatl to Spanish.  
plural noun  
large chiefly arboreal guans that somewhat resemble wild turkeys but are longer legged and have a well-developed feathered crest, that are native to Central America and Mexico with one variety extending into southern Texas, and that are highly regarded as game birds.  
*Chachalacas travel in small packs of half a dozen to a dozen and love common garden plants, such as radishes and beans.*
220. *The following word has two or more correct spellings. Either one of the two spellings listed below should be accepted as correct; the speller only needs to provide one correct spelling.*  
**athenaeum** or \,athə'nēəm \  
**atheneum** [\,athə'nāəm \]  
This word went from Greek to Latin.  
noun  
a building or a room in which books, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use : reading room, library.  
*Beatriz attends a weekly lecture on Russian literature at the Boston Athenaeum.*
221. **trilby** \ 'trilbē \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]  
This word is from a literary name.  
noun  
a soft felt hat with indented crown.  
*Because it was winter, Massimo paired his dapper wool suit with a sturdy black trilby.*
222. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**chiasmus** \ kī'azməs \  
[\ kē'azməs \]  
This word is from Greek.  
noun  
[Could be confused with chiasmas.]  
the inversion of the order of syntactical elements in the second of two juxtaposed and syntactically parallel phrases or clauses.  
*An example of chiasmus is found in Shakespeare's Macbeth in the phrase, "Foul is fair and fair is foul."*
223. *Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.*  
**Piraeus** \ pī'rēəs \  
[\ pi'rāəs \]  
This word is a Greek geographical name.  
geographical entry  
[Could be confused with pyorrheas/pyorrhoeas.]  
a city in eastern Greece that is located on the Saronic Gulf and serves as the port for Athens.  
*Piraeus was founded in the 5th century B.C.E. and was initially used as a base for the Athenian fleet and for trade.*

224. **estampies** \ e'stämpēz \  
[no alternate pronunciation(s)]
- This word passed from Germanic-derived Old Provençal to French.
- plural noun
- usually textless, monophonic musical works of the late Middle Ages consisting of several repeated units that probably accompanied a dance.
- Alisha watched an online video of dancers wearing medieval garb dancing to a series of **estampies**.*
225. **Ayurvedic** \ .īər'vādik \  
[\ .īər'vedik \]
- This word consists of a Sanskrit part plus an English combining form.
- adjective
- of or related to a form of alternative medicine that is the traditional system of medicine of India, that preceded and evolved independently of Western medicine, and that seeks to treat and integrate body, mind, and spirit using a comprehensive holistic approach especially by emphasizing diet, herbal remedies, exercise, meditation, breathing, and physical therapy.
- While in Delhi, Fazan visited an **Ayurvedic** practitioner for help with his persistent headache.*

The final 25 words can be found on the following pages. Please continue with the next text box.



232.	<b>snooping</b>	\ 'snüpiŋ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Dutch. verb looking or prying in a sneaking or meddlesome manner : searching intrusively or pryingly. <i>Although the room looked undisturbed, the inspector was certain that someone had been <b>snooping</b> around inside.</i>
233.	<b>glaring</b>	\ 'glariŋ \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. adjective painfully obvious : too apparent not to be noticed. <i>There was a <b>glaring</b> gap between the politician's promises on the campaign trail and his actions in Congress.</i>
234.	<b>struggle</b>	\ 'strægəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. verb to proceed with difficulty or with great effort. <i>Gunnar knew that before he would be allowed outside to play, he would first have to <b>struggle</b> through his math homework.</i>
235.	<b>valley</b>	\ 'valē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word passed from Latin-derived French to English. noun an elongate depression of the earth's surface commonly situated between ranges of hills or mountains and often comprising a drainage area. <i>The little house was located in the <b>valley</b> between two mountains and was next to a small stream.</i>
236.	<i>Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.</i>		
	<b>sear</b>	\ 'sir \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally English. verb [Has homonyms: seer, cere.] to cook quickly the surface of (a piece of meat) usually to develop color and flavor : to brown quickly as a first stage in cooking. <i>Nigella will <b>sear</b> the steak while her sons prepare the salad.</i>
237.	<b>asset</b>	\ 'a.set \ [ \ 'asət \ ]	This word is from a word that went from Latin to French. noun a quality, condition, or entity that serves as an advantage, support, resource, or source of strength. <i>Gabby considers her height to be a distinct <b>asset</b> when it comes to sports.</i>
238.	<b>identity</b>	\ i'dentətē \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Latin to French. noun the character or personality of an individual : unity and continuity of personality. <i>Though most people had trouble telling the twins apart, they each had their own unique <b>identity</b>.</i>

239.	<b>creative</b>	\ krē'ātiv \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word went from Latin to English. adjective having the quality of something brought into existence rather than imitated or assembled : imaginative. <i>Although Shiloh was content with her job in technical writing for the moment, her dream was to pursue <b>creative</b> writing.</i>
240.	<b>festivity</b>	\ fe'stivətē \ [fə'stivətē \]	This word went from Latin to French before becoming English. noun rejoicing, merrymaking. <i>Deena joined the <b>festivity</b> and began to dance with her family on the lawn.</i>
241.	<i>Say to the speller "This word has a homonym or could be confused with another word." Say the word and provide the word's part of speech and definition.</i>		
	<b>affordable</b>	\ ə'fördəbəl \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word consists of an originally English word plus an English combining form. adjective [Could be confused with fordable.] that can be managed to pay for or incur the cost of. <i>Monica is researching <b>affordable</b> European vacation options.</i>
242.	<b>concept</b>	\ 'kän.sept \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is from Latin. noun a thought : an idea : a notion. <i>Julie's <b>concept</b> of an entertaining movie is not the same as her younger brother's.</i>
243.	<b>injection</b>	\ ən'jekshən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	This word is originally from Latin. noun a solution or suspension of a drug intended for administration under or through the skin or mucous membranes by means of a hypodermic syringe. <i>The nurse prepared the <b>injection</b> for the patient.</i>
244.	<b>convenient</b>	\ kən'vēnyənt \ [kən'vēnēənt \]	This word is from Latin. adjective near at hand : easily accessible : handy. <i>Dwayne keeps his reading glasses in a <b>convenient</b> location so he's always ready to read.</i>
245.	<b>admonish</b>	\ ad'mänish \ [əd'mänish \]	This word passed to English from French, which formed it from a Latin word. verb to express warning or disapproval to (someone) about remissness or error. <i>The customer service supervisor will <b>admonish</b> the new clerk for her poor manners on the telephone.</i>

246.	<b>intermediate</b>	\ intər'mēdēət \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>This word is from Latin.</p> <p>adjective</p> <p>of or relating to the stage between the introductory and advanced stages of a course of study or training.</p> <p><i>Jonas enrolled in an <b>intermediate</b> French class for the fall semester.</i></p>
247.	<b>falcon</b>	\ 'falkən \ [ \ 'fɒlkən \ ]	<p>This word is from a word probably of Germanic origin that went through Latin and French to English.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>any of various hawks trained or adapted for use in the sport of hawking.</p> <p><i>The <b>falcon</b> was perched on a rock, scanning the valley for prey.</i></p>
248.	<b>bereft</b>	\ bi'reft \ [ \ bē'reft \ ]	<p>This word is from English.</p> <p>adjective</p> <p>deprived or robbed of the possession or use of something.</p> <p><i>Cyrus feels that the summer blockbuster season at the movie theater offers only films that are <b>bereft</b> of any true meaning.</i></p>
249.	<b>statute</b>	\ 'sta(,)chüt \ [ \ 'stachət \ ]	<p>Originally Latin, this word went through French before becoming English.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>a law enacted by or by the authority of the supreme legislative branch of a government and especially of a representative government.</p> <p><i>New methods of DNA testing raise questions about the <b>statute</b> that imposes a time limit on the prosecution of certain crimes.</i></p>
250.	<b>derivation</b>	\ ,derə'vāshən \ [no alternate pronunciation(s)]	<p>Ultimately of Latin origin, this word came to English from Latin and French.</p> <p>noun</p> <p>the source from which a thing is descended or formed from : origin.</p> <p><i>Marcella's teacher read the class a series of folktales that were of Russian <b>derivation</b>.</i></p>



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