

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ADULT SPELLING BEE RULES FOR COMPETITION

1. Each team will consist of one or two spellers.
2. Team members will be identified by their team number (1-40) drawn at random prior to the Bee. The team numbers will be two different colors, and the spellers will rotate according to colors.
3. Words used in the Bee will be selected from the 300 words contained in the 2008 School Pronouncer Guide published by Scripps National Spelling Bee & Merriam-Webster Inc. Spellers can download their copies from www.santamariatimes.com. In the event more words are needed, pronouncer will use words from a pre-selected list taken from the Merriam-Webster Dictionary.
4. The pronouncer will say the word, give its definition, use it in a sentence, and then pronounce it once more.
5. Team members may ask for only one additional pronunciation of the word.
6. When the word is a homophone, only the correct spelling of the word defined will be accepted.
7. Capitalization of words is not required for correct spelling.
8. Team members may write the word down and collaborate on it, but the designated speller must begin spelling within 20 seconds. The speller must not refer to the paper while spelling.
9. A speller may stop spelling and start over, provided the pronouncer and judges are told he or she is starting over. The speller must retrace the spelling from the beginning, but cannot change the letters or sequence from those first spelled.
10. When a speller misses a word, the team is eliminated.
11. When there are only two teams left, the procedure changes. If one team misses a word, the other team is asked to spell the same word.
 - a. If the second team also misspells the word, the competition continues.
 - b. If the second team spells the word correctly, they will be given an additional word. If it is also correct, they are declared the winners.
 - c. If the second team spells the word correctly, but fails to spell the next word, the first team is asked to spell that word under 10a and 10b above until a winner is declared.
12. The decision of the judges will be final.
13. Spellers please check in at 12:30pm Saturday, Sept. 6, 2008 at the Souza Center.
14. Dress appropriately (no beachwear).



2008

SCHOOL PRONOUNCER GUIDE

CONTENTS

Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols	2
Guide for Language of Origin	3
Tips for Spelling Bee Officials.....	4
Rules for Local Spelling Bees.....	6
Words 1–100: Words Selected from <i>2008 Spell It!</i>	11
Words 101–300: Additional Words	23
Alphabetical Index	45
Numerical Index	47

Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols

- ə.....banana, collect
 ˘ə, əhumdrum
 ɚ.....as in one pronunciation used by *r*-droppers for **bird** (alternative |ə|)
 ə̃.....two-value symbol equivalent to the unstressed variants |ə|, |i|, as in **habit**, **duchess** (|ˈhəbət| = |ˈhəbət, -bit|)
 ˚.....immediately preceding |l|, |n|, |m|, |ŋ|, as in **battle**, **mitten**, and in one pronunciation of **cap** and **bells** |ˈm-|, **lock** and **key** |ˈŋ-|; immediately following |l|, |m|, |r|, as in one pronunciation of French **table**, **prisme**, **titre**
 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 |ər|) and in one pronunciation of **hurry** (alternative |əːr|); stressed and with centered period after |ər| as in one pronunciation of **hurry** (alternative |ərː|)
 a.....**mat**, **map**
 ā.....**day**, **fade**, **date**, **aorta**
 ä.....**bother**, **cot**; most American speakers have the same vowel in **father**, **cart**
 á.....**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**
 aɪ.....**now**, **loud**, some pronunciations of **talcum**
 b**baby**, **rib**
 ch.....**chin**, nature |ˈnāchə(r)| (actually, this sound is |t| + |ʃh|)
 d**elder**, **undone**
 ɾas in the usual American pronunciation of **latter**, **ladder**
 e.....**bet**, **bed**
 ˈē, 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* |ãˈnɑːryeər|
 eü.....as in one pronunciation of **elk**, **helm**
 f**fifty**, **cuff**
 g**go**, **big**
 h**hat**, **ahead**
 hw.....**whale** as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both **whale** and **wail**
 ɪ**tip**, one pronunciation of **banish** (alternative unstressed |ɛ|), one pronunciation of **habit** (alternative |ə|; see ə̃)
 ī**site**, **side**, **buy** (actually, this sound is |ä| + |i|, or |á| + |i|)
 iūas in one pronunciation of **milk**, **film**
 j**job**, **gem**, **edge**, procedure |prəˈsɛjə(r)| (actually, this sound is |d| + |zh|)
 k**kin**, **cook**, **ache**
 k̥as in one pronunciation of **loch** (alternative |k|), as in German **ich-laut**
 l**lily**, **pool**
 m**murmur**, **dim**, **nymph**
 n**no**, **own**
 ˚indicates that a preceding vowel is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French *un bon vin blanc* |œˈbɔ̃ˈvaˈblɑ̃|
 ŋ**sing** |ˈsɪŋ|, **singer** |ˈsɪŋə(r)|, **finger** |ˈfɪŋgə(r)|, **ink** |ˈɪŋk|
 ɔ̃**bone**, **snow**, **beau**; one pronunciation of **glory**
 ó**saw**, **all**, **saurian**; one pronunciation of **horrid**
 œ.....French **bœuf**, German **Hölle**
 œ̃.....French **feu**, German **Höhle**
 ɔi**coin**, **destroy**, **strawy**, **sawing**
 ɔ̃ɔ̃(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* |kɔ̃ɔ̃ˈt|
 p**pepper**, **lip**
 r**rarity**, one pronunciation of **tar**
 s**source**, **less**
 shwith 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|)
 thwith nothing between, as in **thin**, **ether** (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in **knighthood** |ˈnɪt.hud|
 th̥**then**, **either** (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
 ü**rule**, **fool**, **youth**, union |ˈyünyən|, **few** |ˈfyü|
 ũ**pull**, **wood**, curable |ˈkyürəbəl|
 ŷGerman **füllen**, **hübsch**
 ʷFrench **rue**, German **fühlen**
 v**vivid**, **give**
 w**we**, **away**
 y**yard**, cue |ˈkyü|, union |ˈyünyən|
 ˚(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** |dɛ̃nˈ|
 yü**youth**, union, **cue**, **few**
 yū**curable**
 Z.....**zone**, **raise**
 zhwith 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|
 ˈmark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: |ˈpenmən.ship|
 ɪmark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: |ˈpenmən.ship|
 ()indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: **factory** |ˈfakt(ə)rɛ|

Guide for Language of Origin

The citations for languages of origin in this book are a simplification of those given in *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*, copyright 2002, Merriam-Webster (*Webster's Third*). For example, *Webster's Third* gives OE, ME, and E, but we give only E. With New Latin (NL) and International Scientific Vocabulary (ISV), however, we tend to provide information that supplements that provided in *Webster's Third*. Where *Webster's Third* lists NL as the language of origin, we attempt to list the origin of the roots used to form the new word. We list ISV only when it is difficult to determine instead the languages from which the ISV 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 and a greater-than sign (>) connecting the subsequent language(s). An ampersand (&) joins two languages and indicates that each contributed to one stage of the word's history, while the word *or* indicates it is impossible to be certain which language is the true language of origin. A question mark (?) following a language indicates uncertainty about the information provided. We give the separate etymologies of each word element regularly used in *Webster's Third*, with one exception: combining form(s) [cf(f)]. 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. The separate word element etymologies are joined by a plus sign (+). Page 16a in *Webster's Third* contains more detailed information about etymological entries.

Example	Explanation
[L > F + L]	The first part of the word was originally Latin. It then passed through French. The second part is from Latin.
[L&F > E]	The word was originally formed from a combination of French and Latin and then became English.
[L or F > E]	The word came from either Latin or French (we do not know which), and then it became English.
[(E + Fcf) > G]	The first part of the word is English. The second part is a French combining form. It was formed in German, from which we got it.
[Ecf + E + Ecff]	The first part of the word is an English combining form. The second part is English. The ending consists of English combining forms.
[F? > Sp]	The word might have come from French, but we got it from Spanish.

When abbreviations for languages and other etymological information are used in this book, they are the abbreviations used in *Webster's Third*. A comprehensive list of these abbreviations can be found on pages 52a–54a of *Webster's Third*. Some of the more frequently used abbreviations that appear in this book and what they stand for are listed below.

Ar	Arabic	It	Italian
cf(f)	combining form(s)	Jpn	Japanese
D	Dutch	L	Latin
E	English	Norw	Norwegian
F	French	O	old
G	German	Per	Persian
geog	geographical	Pg	Portuguese
Gk	Greek	Pol	Polish
Gmc	Germanic	Russ	Russian
Heb	Hebrew	Skt	Sanskrit
imit	imitative	Sp	Spanish
Ir	Irish	Sw	Swedish
ISV	International Scientific Vocabulary	W	Welsh

Tips for Spelling Bee Officials

1. Acquaint yourself with the organization of this book.

A. Words 1–100:

- These words were selected from *2008 Spell It!*, our official study booklet.
- Because *2008 Spell It!* words are not subdivided into groups having specific levels of difficulty, these 100 words are not subdivided into groups having specific levels of difficulty.
- Challenge words (as noted in *2008 Spell It!*) are not included in this book.

B. Words 101–300 (Additional Words):

- These words were NOT selected from *2008 Spell It!* 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.

- The rules have been revised. Please note, in particular, changes in requirements for eligibility.

3. Pronouncers, please note:

- Before the spelling bee gets under way, review the 300 word entries and completely familiarize yourself with the correct pronunciations of the words.
- Only one pronunciation is listed, and this pronunciation is usually the first given in *Webster's Third*. Consult *Webster's Third* should additional pronunciations be deemed necessary or if the speller requests an alternate pronunciation.
- Although some words can be more than one part of speech, only one part of speech per word is provided in this book. The part of speech provided matches that of the definition listed and coincides with the word's use in the illustrative sentence.
- This book provides language of origin information. Consult *Webster's Third* if you desire additional information or clarity regarding the word's language of origin. 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 book provides the *Webster's Third* page and column location of each word, designated in parentheses after the part of speech as follows: (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 book 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 *Spell It!* word (any word with a number between 1 and 100) in the Additional Words (any word with a number greater than 100) and vice versa.
- Preserve fairness by ensuring that all spellers spelling in the same round receive words from the same section of this book.
- *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.

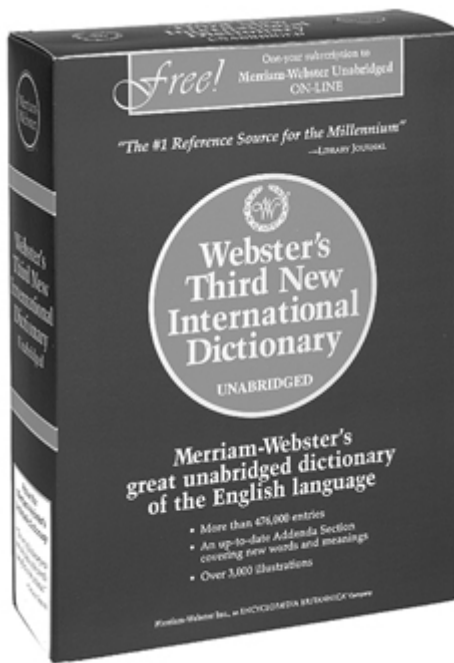


Figure 1

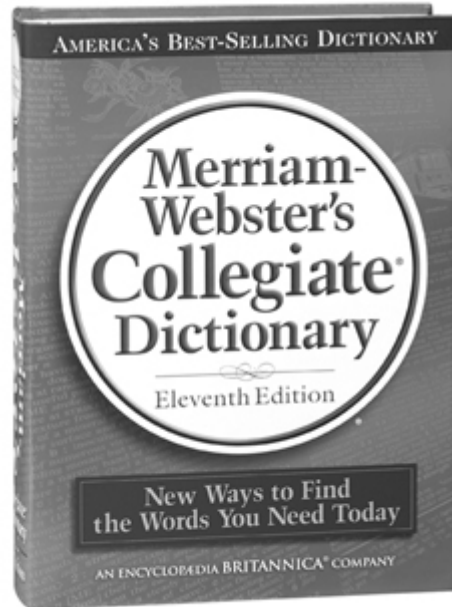


Figure 2

Rules for Local Spelling Bees

Preface

The *Rules for Local Spelling Bees* have been revised. Please note, in particular, changes in requirements for eligibility. 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 Washington, D.C.). Consequently, the national office will not render judgments relating to the conduct of local spelling bees. Individuals bearing complaints about the conduct of local spelling bees should register their concerns with local spelling bee officials. DECISIONS OF LOCAL SPELLING BEE OFFICIALS ARE FINAL.

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

The Scripps National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C., operates under a significantly different set of rules called the *Contest Rules of the 2008 Scripps National Spelling Bee*. These rules—obtainable through www.spellingbee.com—contain provisions that are specific to unique conditions at the event in Washington, D.C. Their successful implementation at the local level is considered impossible and therefore is not recommended.

Rules

1. Eligibility: A speller qualifying for the 2008 Scripps National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C., must meet these requirements:

- (1) The speller must not have won a Scripps National Spelling Bee championship in Washington, D.C.
- (2) The speller must attend a school that is officially enrolled with the Scripps National Spelling Bee.
- (3) The speller must not have passed beyond the eighth grade on or before February 1, 2008.
- (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 26, 2008; and the Scripps National Spelling Bee will, at its sole discretion, determine the speller’s eligibility status on or before April 30, 2008.
- (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, 2008.
- (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 September 1, 2007, and May 24, 2008.
- (9) The speller must not have reached his/her 15th birthday on or before September 1, 2007.
- (10) The speller must have won a final local spelling bee on or after February 1, 2008.

(11) Once having been disqualified at any level of a sponsor’s spelling bee program between June 2007 and April 2008, the speller remains disqualified for the 2008 Scripps National Spelling Bee and may not seek advancement in the 2008 Scripps National Spelling Bee program through another sponsor and/or enrollment in another school.

(12) The speller, upon qualifying for the 2008 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 26, 2008. 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 2008 Scripps National Spelling Bee and April 30, 2009—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 2008 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 current online 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 or requests for alternate definitions.

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 2008 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.

8. **idiom** \ 'idēəm \ [Greek] n (1123-3) an expression established in the usage of a language that is peculiar to itself in having a meaning that cannot be derived as a whole from the conjoined meanings of its elements.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist]
How are you? *is an **idiom** that means “What is the state of your health or feelings?”*

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.

9. **humble** \ 'həmbəl \ [L > F > E] adj (1101-1) [has near homonym: *umbel*] modest or meek in spirit, manner, or appearance : not proud or haughty.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist]
*The popular movie star admitted that it was very hard for him to stay **humble**.*
10. **inferno** \ ən'fər(,)nō \ [L > It] n (1158-3) a large destructive burning : a conflagration.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist]
*Howling winds fanned a relatively small blaze into a fast-moving, unstoppable **inferno**.*
11. **average** \ 'av(ə)riʃ \ [Ar > It > F] adj (150-3) not out of the ordinary for members of the group under consideration.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist]
*Joe is of **average** height but appears tall because he is very thin.*
12. **mosque** \ 'mäsk \ [Ar > Sp > It > F] n (1473-3) an Islamic place of public religious worship.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist]
*Visitors were required to remove their shoes before entering the **mosque**.*
13. **walrus** \ 'wɔlrəs \ [Scand > D] n (2574-1) either of two large marine mammals that may exceed a ton in weight and are hunted for the tough heavy hide, the ivory tusks, the oil yielded by the blubber, and locally for the flesh.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist]
*Kim was amazed at the size of the **walrus** at the zoo.*
14. **orthodox** \ 'ò(r)thə.däks \ [Gk + Gk] adj (1594-2) marked by conformity to doctrines or practices especially in religion that are held as right or true by some authority, standard, or tradition.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist]
*An **orthodox** believer, Maria was dismayed by the novel The Da Vinci Code, even though it is a fictional work.*
15. **tattle** \ 'tadəl \ [Dutch] v (2344-1) tell tales or secrets : be a talebearer.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist]
*Ms. Kim's pupils are well behaved and rarely **tattle** on each other.*

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.

24. **typhoon** \ tī'fūn \ [Gk&Chin] n (2476-3) a tropical cyclone occurring in the region of the Philippines or the China Sea.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *A **typhoon** of unimaginable fury swept across the island, swallowing up villages and sweeping away food crops.*

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.

25. **virtuoso** \ ,vərchə'wō(,)sō \ [L > It] n (2556-2) [Note: Could be confused with *virtuosa*.] one who excels in the technique of an art; especially : a musical performer.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The **virtuoso** took 12 curtain calls, setting a new record for the concert hall.*
26. **chronic** \ 'kränik \ [Greek] adj (402-2) marked by long duration, by frequent recurrence over a long time, and often by slowly progressing seriousness.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Clarence never looked forward to eating because he was troubled with **chronic** indigestion.*
27. **flotilla** \ flō'tilə \ [ON > F > Sp] n (875-1) a small fleet or a fleet of small watercraft.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *A **flotilla** of more than 50 boats made its way up the river in a spectacular parade.*
28. **liverwurst** \ 'livə(r),wərst \ [G + E] n (1324-2) a sausage consisting of cooked ground liver and lean pork trimmings seasoned with condiments and herbs and stuffed into casings and boiled or smoked.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Simon's favorite sandwich is one made with **liverwurst** and cream cheese.*
29. **physique** \ fə'zēk \ [Gk > L > F] n (1707-3) bodily makeup or type : the structure, constitution, appearance, or strength of the human body.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The athlete worked out every day to maintain his muscular **physique**.*
30. **omnipotent** \ əm'nipəd-ənt \ [Latin] adj (1574-2) having virtually unlimited authority or influence : all-powerful.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Some people believe that they can defy the **omnipotent** forces of nature.*
31. **regatta** \ rə'gädə \ [Italian] n (1911-2) an organized series of rowing, speedboat, or sailing races.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The famous rowing **regatta** at Henley-on-Thames has been held each year since 1839.*
32. **expertise** \ ,ek.spər'tēz \ [L > F] n (800-3) specialized skill or technical knowledge in a particular field.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Jonathan's **expertise** in database management netted him an excellent job.*

33. **cryptic** \ 'kriptik \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Greek] adj (548-1) enigmatic : mysterious.
*Ms. Hall was alarmed by her son's **cryptic** comment about her car.*
34. **aristocracy** \ ,arə'stākɹəsē \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Gk + Gk] n (117-3) an upper class usually made up of a hereditary nobility.
*In matters of war and peace the king often sought the advice of the **aristocracy**.*
35. **harpsichord** \ 'härpsəkörd \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [L > It] n (1035-3) a wire-stringed keyboard musical instrument resembling in shape the grand piano and producing its tones by the plucking of its strings with quills or leather points.
*Kristin heard the jangling tones of the **harpsichord** through the practice room door.*
36. **obstinate** \ 'äbztənät \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Latin] adj (1559-1) pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course : not yielding to reason, argument, or other means.
*Franklin has missed at least two promotions because he is so **obstinate** about doing things his own way.*
37. **mantilla** \ man'tē(y)ə \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Spanish] n (1378-1) a light scarf often of black lace worn over the head and shoulders especially by Spanish and Latin-American women.
*Before leaving for church, Angela covered her long black hair with a lacy **mantilla**.*
38. **mahimahi** \ 'mähē'mähē \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Marquesan&Tahitian&Hawaiian] n (1361-1) a spiny-finned fish which is widely distributed in tropical and temperate seas and is esteemed as food.
*Today's special is **mahimahi** marinated in a soy-ginger sauce.*
39. **spherical** \ 'sfirəkəl \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Gk > L + Ecf] adj (2193-1) like a ball : globular.
*Linda suspected that the **spherical** rock she found was a geode.*
40. **dungaree** \ ,dʌŋə'rē \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Hindi] n (701-3) a heavy coarse durable cotton twill woven from colored yarns; specifically : blue denim.
*Trousers made of **dungaree** are very practical for outdoor work.*
41. **libretto** \ lə'bred(,)ō \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [L > It] n (1304-2) the book containing the text of a work (as an opera) for the musical theater.
*Michelle bought a dual-language edition of the **libretto** of Tosca for a dollar at a garage sale.*
42. **prosaic** \ prō'zāik \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Latin] adj (1820-2) belonging to or characteristic of language intended primarily to give information, relate events, or communicate ideas or opinions as distinguished from the language of poetry.
*For her creative writing class, Daphne had to abandon the **prosaic** style she had developed as a journalist.*

43. **sayonara** \ ,säyə'närə \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Japanese] n (2021-3) a concluding remark at parting.
*Keiko found it difficult to bid **sayonara** to her fellow athletes at the Olympics.*
44. **simile** \ 'simə(,)lē \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Latin] n (2120-3) a figure of speech comparing two essentially unlike things and often introduced by *like* or *as*.
*Kermit has a pet chicken and knows firsthand what the **simile** as scarce as hens' teeth means.*
45. **pumpernickel** \ 'pəmpə(r),nikəl \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [German] n (1842-1) a sourdough bread made with rye and wheat flours.
*Sam's favorite sandwich is ham and Swiss on **pumpernickel**.*
46. **obsequious** \ əb'sēkwēəs \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [L > E] adj (1558-1) meanly or servilely attentive : compliant to excess.
*Marshall's **obsequious** attitude towards Mrs. Kirby doesn't fool her.*
47. **chimichanga** \ ,chimē'chängə \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Spanish] n (71a-1) a tortilla wrapped around a filling (as of meat) and deep-fried.
*Carla's **chimichanga** contained a mixture of chicken, mushrooms, and cheese.*
48. **diorama** \ dīə'rämə \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Gk > F > E] n (637-1) a scenic representation (as of a theatrical stage) in which sculptured figures and lifelike details are displayed usually in miniature so as to blend indistinguishably with a realistic painted background.
*Carl's **diorama** depicting prehistoric civilization was the hit of the student exhibition.*

The following word is a homonym. Inform 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.

49. **muumuu** \ 'mü(,)mü \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Hawaiian] n (1493-3) [has homonym: *mumu*] a loose dress worn chiefly in Hawaii, having bright colors and patterns and adapted from the dresses originally distributed by missionaries to the native women.
*Pandora bought a red-flowered **muumuu** during her visit to Maui.*
50. **implement** \ 'impləmənt \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [L + L] n (1134-3) a tool or utensil forming part of equipment for work.
*Dawson discovered a Paleolithic stone **implement** near the entrance to a cave.*
51. **geranium** \ jə'rānēəm \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Gk > L] n (950-3) any of a widely distributed genus of plants having regular flowers without spurs and with glands that alternate with the petals.
*One variety of **geranium** is also known as "cranesbill" because of the beak-shaped seed heads it produces.*

52. **confetti** \ kən'fedē \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [L > It] n pl (475-3) tiny colored paper disks or paper streamers so made as to scatter readily when thrown.
Ticker tape and confetti swirled like snow over the celebratory parade.
53. **filibuster** \ 'filəbəstə(r) \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [D > E > F? > Sp > E] n (849-2) the use of extreme delaying tactics (as speaking merely to consume time) in an attempt to delay or prevent action by the majority in a deliberative assembly; also : an instance of this.
The Senate effectively killed the bill with a filibuster.
54. **persimmon** \ pə(r)'sɪmən \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Algonquian] n (1686-2) a medium-sized tree of the southern and eastern United States with hard fine-grained wood, oblong leaves, and bell-shaped flowers followed by an orange several-seeded berry that is edible when fully ripe but usually extremely astringent when unripe.
Leroy's mouth puckered when he bit into an unripe persimmon.
55. **sequin** \ 'sɛkwən \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Ar > It > F] n (2072-1) a small ornament (as a flat disk, star, or other shape) usually of shiny metal or plastic pierced with a hole for sewing onto cloth in decorative designs.
Kayla sewed a bead on top of each sequin to keep it in place.
56. **toucan** \ 'tü.kən \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Tupi > Pg > F] n (2415-3) any of numerous fruit-eating birds of tropical America that have a very large but light and thin-walled beak often nearly as long as the body and are usually brilliantly colored.
Hugo recognized the toucan at the zoo from its likeness on a cereal box.
57. **ominous** \ 'ämənəs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Latin] adj (1574-1) indicative of future misfortune or calamity : causing anxiety and fear.
For an instant there was an ominous stillness, quieter and more silent than ever before, as if even the air was holding its breath.

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.

58. **incognito** \ .ɪn.käg'nɛd(,)ō \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [L > It] adv (1143-2) [Note: Could be confused with *incognita*.] with one's identity concealed or assumed to be concealed.
Michael was recognized when he tried to visit the theme park incognito.
59. **croquet** \ krō'kā \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [French] n (540-2) a game in which players drive wooden balls with mallets through a series of wickets set out on a lawn in a particular order.
Erica and several of her friends played croquet in the churchyard.

60. democracy	\ də'mäkrəsē \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Gk > L] n (600-1) a government by the people : rule of the majority. <i>Cara could not imagine what her life would be like if it were governed not by a democracy but instead by the whims of a few people.</i>
61. eureka	\ yə'rēkə \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Greek] interj (784-3) —used to express triumph concerning a discovery. <i>A loud "Eureka!" rang out from the chemistry laboratory.</i>
62. caribou	\ 'kärə,bü \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Algonquian > F] n (339-2) any of several large deer of northern North America that are related to the Old World reindeer. <i>While in Alaska, Jill photographed a caribou silhouetted on a high ridge.</i>
63. curriculum	\ kə'rikyələm \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] n (557-3) the whole body of courses offered by an educational institution or one of its branches. <i>The school is planning to add Latin to its curriculum next year.</i>
64. imperative	\ əm'perədīv \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] adj (1132-3) not to be avoided or evaded : urgent : compulsory. <i>For Nell to be able to go to the prom, it was imperative that she pass her history test.</i>
65. protagonist	\ prō'tagənəst \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Greek] n (1822-2) one who takes the leading part in a drama. <i>The protagonist was portrayed with his faults as well as his virtues.</i>
66. enchilada	\ ˌençə'lädə \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Spanish] n (746-2) a tortilla topped or rolled up with a highly seasoned meat or other filling and served with tomato sauce seasoned with chili. <i>The sampler platter included a taco, an enchilada, and a burrito.</i>
67. thesaurus	\ thə'sōrəs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Gk > L] n (2374-2) a book containing a store of words or of information about a particular field or set of concepts; specifically : a dictionary of synonyms. <i>Caleb's paper read as if he had consulted a thesaurus frequently while writing it.</i>
68. samurai	\ 'sam(y)ə,rī \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Japanese] n (2008-3) a military retainer of a Japanese feudal lord practicing the chivalric code of Bushido, privileged to wear two swords, and having the power of life and death over the commoners. <i>Deepak marveled at the metalwork in the armor of the samurai that was on exhibit last month.</i>
69. juggernaut	\ 'jəgə(r).nət \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Skt > Hindi] n (1224-1) a massive unyielding force or object that advances irresistibly and crushes whatever is in its path. <i>Sherman's armies moved like a juggernaut through the South.</i>

70. **consensus** \ kən'sen(t)səs \ [Latin] n (482-3) collective opinion : the judgment arrived at by most of those concerned.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The Booster Club's **consensus** was that popcorn would sell better than cotton candy.*
71. **toboggan** \ tə'bägən \ [Algonquian] n (2402-3) a long flat-bottomed light sled made of thin boards curved up at one end with usually low handrails at the sides and used for coasting, traveling, or transportation on snow or ice.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Bart's new **toboggan** is the fastest one on the hill.*
72. **boutique** \ bü'tēk \ [Gk > OProv? > F] n (261-2) a small retail store; especially : a specialty shop dealing in ladies' fashionable ready-to-wear clothes and accessories.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Rhonda plans to work at a footwear **boutique** on Hog Island during the summer.*
73. **streusel** \ 'strüsəl \ [German] n (2261-1) a crumbly mixture of fat, sugar, and flour and sometimes nuts and spices that is used as topping or filling for cake.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Millie sprinkled **streusel** on top of the warm coffee cake.*
74. **plausible** \ 'plözəbəl \ [Latin] adj (1736-3) superficially worthy of belief : credible.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Mr. Hudgins did not find Paul's excuse for being late a **plausible** one.*

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 (101–300).

75. **furlough** \ 'fər(,)lō \ [Dutch] n (923-3) a leave of absence granted to a governmental or institutional employee (as a soldier, civil servant, or missionary).
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *After basic training the commander granted a two-week **furlough** to all the soldiers in the company.*
76. **machismo** \ mä'chēz(,)mō \ [Spanish] n (104a-2) a strong sense of masculine pride : an exaggerated masculinity.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The Olympic boxer raised his fist to the crowd in a display of **machismo**.*
77. **howitzer** \ 'hauətsə(r) \ [Czech > G > D] n (1097-3) a cannon employed to fire projectiles at relatively high angles at a target (as enemy artillery behind a ridge) which cannot be reached by flat-trajectory weapons.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Corporal Slater towed the **howitzer** to the base of the ridge.*
78. **crescendo** \ krə'shen(,)dō \ [L > It] n (534-3) the peak of a gradual increase (as in physical or emotional force or intensity).
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *As soon as his boat sailed out of the harbor, Angus realized that the wind was nearing a **crescendo**.*

79. bureaucracy	\ byü'räkrəsē \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[F + Gk] n (298-2) a particular group of government officials. <i>Bennett quickly moved up in the bureaucracy of the Justice Department.</i>
80. staccato	\ stə'käd(,)ō \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[F > It] adj (2218-2) marked by short clear-cut playing or singing of tones or chords. <i>Marcia's piano teacher told her to practice the etude's staccato passage for several minutes each day.</i>
81. salmonella	\ ,salmə'nələ \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[American name > L] n (2004-2) any bacterium of a genus of aerobic rod-shaped bacteria that are all pathogenic for humans and other warm-blooded animals and that are chiefly associated with various types of food poisoning and with acute gastrointestinal inflammation. <i>Thorough cooking kills salmonella, which is why people are told to cook poultry completely.</i>
82. incredulous	\ in'krejələs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] adj (1146-1) indisposed to admit or accept what is related as true. <i>When Jared related the tale of his summer adventures, the class was incredulous.</i>
83. melancholy	\ 'melən,kälē \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Gk > L > F > E] adj (1405-3) depressed in spirits : mournful. <i>Jett's bloodhound, though very melancholy in appearance, seems to be a very happy dog.</i>
84. omnivorous	\ ,äm'niv(ə)rəs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] adj (1574-2) eating everything; especially : feeding on both animal and vegetable substances. <i>By observing the turtles' eating habits we learned that they are omnivorous.</i>
85. barrage	\ bə'räzh \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[French] n (178-3) a massive concentrated and usually continuous discharge or shower (as of missiles or blows). <i>Soldiers storming the beaches of Normandy were met by a barrage of machine-gun fire.</i>
86. boudoir	\ ,bü'dwä(r) \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[French] n (259-3) a woman's dressing room, bedroom, or private sitting room. <i>The boudoir adjacent to the master bedroom was, to Brooke, the most fascinating room on the tour.</i>
87. calypso	\ kə'lip(,)sō \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Greek name] n (320-3) a balladlike improvisation in African rhythm usually satirizing current events first composed and sung in competition in the British West Indies. <i>Harry Belafonte gained fame as a singer of calypso.</i>
88. fastidious	\ fa'stidēəs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] adj (827-1) marked by a meticulous, sensitive, or demanding attitude. <i>Monique's fastidious attention to detail makes her an excellent copy editor.</i>

98. **elixir** \ ə'liksə(r) \ [Gk? > Ar > L > E] n (736-3) a cure-all : a panacea.
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] *Grandpa fixed up a special **elixir** that he claims rids him of all his aches and pains.*
99. **gulag** \ 'gü.läg \ [Russian acronym] n (93a-2) the penal system of the former Soviet Union consisting of a network of labor camps.
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] *Stalin chose a fifteenth-century monastery as the site for the first labor camp of the **gulag**.*
100. **macadamia** \ ,makə'dāmēə \ [Australian name > L] n (1352-2) the hard-shelled nut of an Australian evergreen tree, somewhat resembling a filbert and eaten raw or roasted.
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] *Melanie sprinkled chopped **macadamia** on top of the banana cake.*

Additional Words
Words 101–300 do not appear in 2008 Spell It!

*There is no rule stating that you must proceed word-for-word from this list.
 You may skip a word if you sense that the word may present a problem at your bee.*

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 101. stomach | \ 'stəmək \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] | [Greek] n (2248-3) an enlargement of the alimentary canal of a vertebrate between the esophagus and the first part of the small intestine that provides various digestive enzymes and grinds and mixes food materials by its muscular action.
<i>Andrea claims that there is always room in her stomach for ice cream.</i> |
| 102. witness | \ 'wɪtnəs \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] | [English] n (2627-3) one that is cognizant of something by direct experience : one who beholds or otherwise has personal knowledge of something.
<i>Jean was a witness to the strange events taking place in the town square.</i> |
| 103. horrible | \ 'hɔrəbəl \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] | [Latin] adj (1092-1) likely to arouse fear, dread, or abhorrence.
<i>A horrible sound came from inside the fall festival's haunted house.</i> |
| 104. muscular | \ 'məskyələ(r) \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] | [Latin] adj (1489-3) of, relating to, or performed by the tissues that function to produce motion and are made up of variously modified elongated cells capable of contracting when stimulated.
<i>Jeff's goal is to increase his muscular strength and endurance.</i> |
| 105. poison | \ 'pɔɪzən \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] | [L > F > E] n (1751-1) a substance that through its chemical action usually kills, injures, or impairs an organism.
<i>Morgan prefers using humane traps instead of rat poison.</i> |
| 106. sausage | \ 'sɔsɪj \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] | [L > F > E] n (2019-2) highly seasoned chopped or ground meat that is used either fresh or cured.
<i>Harry's favorite pizza is topped with sausage and onions.</i> |
| 107. fury | \ 'fyūrē \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] | [Latin] n (924-3) violent anger : rage.
<i>As George's sadness changed to fury, he stalked about the room feeling as if he would explode.</i> |

The following word is a homonym. Inform 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.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|
| 108. coward | \ 'kaʊ(ə)rd \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] | [L > F > E] n (525-3) [has homonym: <i>cowered</i>] a basely timid, easily frightened, and easily daunted person.
<i>By letting the tarantula walk up her arm, Sonya proved to the whole class that she was no coward.</i> |
|--------------------|--|---|

109. **drowsy** \ 'draʊzē \ [English?] adj (695-2) ready to fall asleep : sleepy.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The **drowsy** children yawned through a late dinner and went straight to bed afterward.*
110. **lunar** \ 'lünə(r) \ [Latin] adj (1346-2) of, taking place on, or relating to the Moon.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The **Babylonian** calendar was based on the **lunar** cycle.*
111. **patient** \ 'pāshənt \ [Latin] adj (1655-3) manifesting forbearance under provocation or strain : lenient to the shortcomings or offenses of others.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Andy says that there's no sense being **patient** with people who make you wait, because they'll only make you wait longer the next time.*
112. **kangaroo** \ 'kæŋgə'rü \ [Australian name?] n (1232-1) any of various herbivorous leaping marsupial mammals of Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *A red **kangaroo** usually lives with a migrating group called a "mob."*

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.

113. **republic** \ rə'pəblik \ [Latin] n (1928-2) a government in which supreme power resides in a body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by elected officers and representatives responsible to them and governing according to law.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The new citizens pledged allegiance to the **republic** of the United States of America.*
114. **cinema** \ 'sɪnəmə \ [Gk > F] n (407-2) motion pictures exhibited as a medium of communication and entertainment.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The theater's surround sound system greatly enhances the enjoyment of **cinema**.*
115. **argument** \ 'ärgyəmənt \ [Latin] n (117-1) the act or process of contending or disagreeing in words : disputation.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Patrick Henry's famous impassioned speech focused on how ten years of **argument** with England had been in vain.*
116. **wrinkle** \ 'rɪŋkəl \ [E] n (2640-2) an innovation in method, technique, or equipment.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The newest **wrinkle** in Internet technology seems to be wireless communication.*

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.

117. humorous	\ '(h)yüm(ə)rəs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F > E] adj (1102-1) full of or characterized by comic or amusing qualities : funny. <i>The writer peppered his autobiography with humorous anecdotes.</i>
118. lizard	\ 'lɪzə(r)d \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F > E] n (1325-1) any relatively long-bodied reptile with legs and tapering tail. <i>Because a lizard cannot adjust its own body temperature, it cannot live in extreme cold or heat.</i>
119. parcel	\ 'pɑrsəl \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F > E] n (1640-2) a wrapped bundle of one or more objects : a package. <i>Natalie took a parcel and several letters to the post office.</i>
120. soldiers	\ 'sɔl.jə(r)z \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F > E] n pl (2168-1) persons engaged in military service. <i>Businesses near a military base often offer discounts to soldiers.</i>
121. medicine	\ 'medəsən \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] n (1402-3) the science and art dealing with the maintenance of health and the prevention, alleviation, or cure of disease. <i>Dedicated researchers have brought about many advances in medicine.</i>
122. tardiness	\ 'tɑrdənəs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F + Ecf] n (2340-3) the quality or state of being delayed or late. <i>The dinner guests apologized for their tardiness, which they said was caused by traffic congestion.</i>
123. pleasant	\ 'plezənt \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F > E] adj (1738-2) producing contentment : enjoyable. <i>Tabitha's relationship with her mother-in-law is not very pleasant.</i>
124. absence	\ 'absən(t)s \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F] n (6-2) failure to be present (as in an accustomed place) or where one is needed, wanted, or normally expected. <i>Susan was asked to explain her absence from gym class.</i>
125. flannel	\ 'flanəl \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[W > E] n (864-2) a napped cotton fabric of soft yarns. <i>The sleeves of Tom's plaid shirt made of flannel were rolled back to the elbow.</i>
126. nonreturnable	\ .nänrə'tərnəbəl \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Ecf + F > E + Ecf] adj (1538-3) not capable of being brought or sent back. <i>All of the sale items were clearly marked nonreturnable.</i>

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.

127. solemn	\ 'säləm \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F > E] adj (2168-2) marked by grave sobriety and earnest serious sedateness : free from casualness or lighthearted levity. <i>Donald looked solemn as he apologized to the class.</i>
128. burglar	\ 'bærglər \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Gmc > L > AF] n (298-3) one who breaks into a building illegally especially with intent to steal. <i>The burglar must have entered the house through an unlocked window.</i>
129. appetite	\ 'apə.tīt \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F > E] n (104-1) one of the instinctive desires necessary to keep up organic life; especially : the immediate desire to eat when food is present. <i>George approached the dinner table with a hearty appetite.</i>
130. vinegar	\ 'viniɡə(r) \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F > E] n (2553-2) a sour liquid used as a condiment or a preservative that is obtained by acetic fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids (as fermented cider, malt beer, or wine) and is often seasoned especially with herbs. <i>Pete used an aged balsamic vinegar in the salad dressing.</i>
131. twelfth	\ 'twelf(t)θ \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[English] adj (2471-2) being number 12 in a countable series. <i>David's hotel room is on the twelfth floor.</i>
132. stubborn	\ 'stəbə(r)n \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[English] adj (2268-1) unreasonably or perversely unyielding in character or quality : pigheaded. <i>Heidi learned to offer her stubborn three-year-old limited choices rather than give orders.</i>
133. citizen	\ 'sɪdəzən \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[AF > E] n (411-3) an inhabitant of a city or town; especially : one that is entitled to civic rights and privileges. <i>Every eligible citizen in the United States should exercise the right to vote.</i>
134. imaginary	\ ə'majə.nerē \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] adj (1128-1) having no real existence : existing only in a creation of the mind or in fancy. <i>Not all of the characters in the novelist's bestseller were imaginary.</i>
135. admittance	\ ad'mɪtn̩(t)s \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L + Ecf] n (28-2) permission to enter (a place). <i>Admittance to the school's football games is free to students with school IDs.</i>
136. leisure	\ 'lɛzhə(r) \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F > E] n (1292-3) time at one's command that is free of engagements or responsibilities. <i>When Tim retired, he found many ways to occupy his leisure.</i>
137. wreckage	\ 'rekɪj \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Scand > AF > E] n (2639-2) the remains of the destruction of something especially by violence. <i>The communities worked together to clean up the wreckage left by the hurricane.</i>

138. **temporary** \ 'tempərərē \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Latin] adj (2353-3) lasting for a time only : existing or continuing for a limited time.
*The doctor assured the patient that the paralysis in his arm was only **temporary**.*
139. **clearance** \ 'klɪrən(t)s \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [L > F > E + Ecf] n (420-2) 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**.*
140. **scissors** \ 'sɪzə(r)z \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [L > F > E] n pl (2033-3) a cutting instrument consisting of two bevel-edged cutting blades that are connected to handles and that are movable past one another on a pivot by which they are held together.
*Caroline needed **scissors** and tape in order to wrap the present.*

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.

141. **triumph** \ 'trɪəm(p)f \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [L > F > E] n (2449-3) an occasion of victory especially such as to elicit satisfaction, exultation, or acclaim : a decisive victory.
*The champion speller's **triumph** was rewarded with several prizes.*
142. **unsociable** \ ən'sɒʃhəbəl \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [E + L > F] adj (2510-3) not inclined to companionship or association with one's fellows or conversation : reserved : withdrawn.
*Hanson's friends know that although he is quiet, he is not **unsociable**.*
143. **cheddar** \ 'chedə(r) \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [English geographical name] n (382-2) a hard pressed cheese of smooth texture widely made especially in America as standard factory cheese.
*Melinda put a slice of **cheddar** on her roast beef sandwich.*
144. **associate** \ ə'sɒs(h)ē.ət \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Latin] v (132-3) join often in a loose relationship as a partner, fellow worker, colleague, friend, companion, or ally.
*Candice and Larry often **associate** with their neighbors over barbecue during long summer evenings.*
145. **genuine** \ 'jɛnyəwən \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Latin] adj (948-1) sincerely and honestly felt or experienced : not forced but arising naturally.
*The teacher had a **genuine** liking for children and thoroughly enjoyed working with them.*
146. **murmur** \ 'mɜrmər \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Latin] v (1488-3) utter or give forth in low or indistinct sounds or words.
*Each night Nick and Ellen **murmur** their prayers before going to bed.*

147. oxygen	\ 'äksəjən \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Gk > F] n (1614-1) a nonmetallic element that is normally a colorless odorless tasteless nonflammable gas; is the most abundant of the elements on Earth; and occurs in air and water, in most common rocks and minerals, and in a great variety of organic compounds. <i>Oxygen is the second most abundant element in Earth's atmosphere.</i>
148. doubtful	\ 'daütfəl \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F > E + Ecf] adj (679-3) open to question : not certain. <i>It is doubtful that there will be any rainfall within the next seven days.</i>
149. vicious	\ 'vishəs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F > E] adj (2550-1) malicious : spiteful. <i>The vicious animosity among political opponents is one reason some citizens do not vote.</i>
150. caramel	\ 'karəməl \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > Pg > Sp > F] n (335-1) a firm chewy candy often containing fruits and nuts and typically cut into small blocks. <i>Ida's mother warned her not to eat a caramel before she went to the orthodontist.</i>
151. architect	\ 'ärkə,tekt \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Gk > L > F] n (113-1) one whose occupation is to form plans and designs of and to draw up specifications for buildings and to superintend their execution. <i>Visitors praised the architect of the Lincoln Memorial.</i>
152. dramatize	\ 'drämə,tīz \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Greek] v (685-3) exhibit graphically in such a manner as to show forth qualities, attributes, or aspects likely to be overlooked. <i>The charity executives will dramatize the plight of Third World children by filming their commercial in a squalid back alley.</i>
153. chisel	\ 'chizəl \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L? > F > E] n (393-1) a tool consisting of a metal bar with a sharpened edge at one end used for working on the surface of various materials by chipping, carving, or other cutting action and often driven by a mallet. <i>With chisel and mallet, Fred started shaping the block of wood into a model.</i>
154. venomous	\ 'venəməs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F > E] adj (2541-1) able to inflict a poisoned bite or sting. <i>Even if Gretchen knows that a snake is not venomous, she will not hold it.</i>
155. accurate	\ 'akyərət \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] adj (14-1) correct : exact : precise. <i>The detective prided himself on making accurate reports of crime scenes.</i>
156. cautiousness	\ 'kəʃhəsnəs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F > E + Ecf] n (356-3) the quality or state of being marked by careful prudence in reducing risk or danger and by reluctance to proceed or advance rashly. <i>The police exercised great cautiousness in dealing with the kidnappers.</i>

157. **rhythm** \ 'rɪθəm \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Gk > L > F] n (1950-1) the aspect of music comprising all the elements (as accent, meter, time, tempo) that relate to forward movement as contrasted with pitch sequence or tone combination.
*Latin American music is usually easily recognizable by its distinctive **rhythm**.*

158. **perpetual** \ pə(r)'peʃ(əw)əl \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [L > F > E] adj (1684-3) everlasting : eternal.
*Tonia expects to enjoy **perpetual** bliss in heaven.*

The following word is a homonym. Inform 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.

159. **braille** \ 'brāl \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [French name] n (266-2) [has homonym: *brail*] a system of writing for the blind that uses characters made up of raised dots in a six-dot cell arranged in two vertical columns.
*Many books and magazines are printed in **braille** for use by the visually impaired.*

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.

160. **conceited** \ kən'sēdəd \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [E + Ecf] adj (469-2) [Note: Alternate pronunciation of word has homonym *conceded*.] entertaining an excessively or unjustifiably high opinion of oneself.
*The candidate accused his opponent of being pompous, **conceited**, and self-serving.*

161. **haughtiness** \ 'hɔdʒənəs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [L > F > E + Ecff] n (1038-3) the quality or state of being disdainfully proud or overbearing.
*The commencement speaker advised the graduates to remain humble, cautioning them against pride and **haughtiness**.*

162. **reconcile** \ 'rekən.sɪl \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [L] v (1897-2) restore to friendship, compatibility, or harmony.
*The siblings have many spats but usually **reconcile** within minutes.*

163. **stamina** \ 'stamənə \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Latin] n (2222-1) strength or courage of conviction : staying power.
*The elderly senator doubted that he had the **stamina** to campaign vigorously for reelection.*

164. **caravan** \ 'kærə.vən \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Per > It] n (335-2) a group of vehicles proceeding or traveling together in a file.
*The group left Los Angeles in a cross-country **caravan** to Washington, where they will rally for better treatment of immigrant workers.*

165. **applicant** \ 'aplɪkənt \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Latin] n (105-1) one who makes a usually formal request especially for something of benefit to himself or herself.
*The job **applicant** took extra copies of her résumé to the interview.*

166. **erroneous** \ ə'ɹɒnḗəs \ [Latin] adj (772-2) being or containing something that is not true : inaccurate.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The judge ordered a new trial for the defendant because of the lower court's **erroneous** interpretation of the evidence presented.*
167. **irrigate** \ 'ɪrə.gāt \ [Latin] v (1196-3) supply (as land or crops) with water by artificial means (as by diverting streams, digging canals, flooding, or spraying).
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Gardeners in arid regions sometimes **irrigate** their plants with collected rainwater.*

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.

168. **bizarre** \ bə'zär \ [It > F] adj (224-1) [has near homonym: *bazaar*] being strikingly out of the ordinary or at variance with some standard.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Todd's **bizarre** symptoms prompted his parents to call a doctor.*
169. **cinnamon** \ 'sɪnəmən \ [? > Gk > L > F > E] n (407-3) a culinary spice prepared from the highly aromatic bark of certain tropical trees.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Akbar likes **cinnamon** in his hot chocolate.*
170. **bankruptcy** \ 'bæŋk.rəp(t)sē \ [Gmc > It > F + L > It > F + Ecf] n (172-3) depletion : exhaustion.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Jacob announced after the exam that he was declaring intellectual **bankruptcy**.*
171. **heritage** \ 'herədɪj \ [L > F] n (1059-3) something transmitted by or acquired from a predecessor : a legacy.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Sylvana's love of languages is a **heritage** passed down by her grandmother.*
172. **autonomy** \ ɔ'tänəmē \ [Greek] n (148-3) the quality or state of being independent, free, and self-directing.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *After years of fighting the colonial government, the islanders were finally granted **autonomy**.*
173. **crystal** \ 'krɪstəl \ [Gk > L > F] n (548-3) a body formed by the solidification under favorable conditions of a chemical element, a compound, or an isomorphous mixture and having a regularly repeating internal arrangement of its atoms.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Alec marveled at the large cubic **crystal** of fool's gold in the mining museum.*

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.

174. **mutton** \ 'mətən \ [Celt > F > E] n (1493-2) [Note: Could be confused with *munтин.*] the flesh of a mature sheep when used for food.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Ingrid purchased some **mutton** and pork chops from the butcher.*

175. **omission** \ ɔ̄'mishən \ [Latin] n (1574-1) the act of failing to insert, include, or name.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Katie refused to believe that Joe's **omission** of her name on the guest list was accidental.*

176. **bilingual** \ bī'liŋgwəl \ [L + L] adj (215-2) having or using two languages especially as spoken with the fluency characteristic of a native speaker.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The army was looking to recruit **bilingual** speakers fluent in both English and Arabic.*

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.

177. **acquaintance** \ ə'kwāntʰn(t)s \ [F > E] n (18-3) [Note: Could be confused with plural of obsolete noun *acquaintant*.] a not particularly close or intimate friend : a person with whom one has had some social contact but for whom one has no strong personal attachment.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Julie wanted to go to the spring formal with a really good friend, not just an **acquaintance**.*

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.

178. **participle** \ 'pɑ̄rdə.sipəl \ [L > F] n (1646-3) [has near homonym: *participial*] a word having the characteristics of both verb and adjective.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The English teacher explained how a **participle** differs from a gerund.*

179. **stringent** \ 'strinjənt \ [Latin] adj (2263-3) marked by rigor, strictness, or severity.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] ***Stringent** regulations have helped curb environmental pollution.*

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.

180. **irresponsible** \ ɪrə'spən(t)səbəl \ [L + L] adj (1196-2) lacking a proper or adequate sense of moral, legal, or mental accountability.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The **irresponsible** treasurer caused the company to become bankrupt.*

181. **counterfeit** \ 'kaüntə(r).fɪt \ [L > F > E] adj (519-2) made fraudulently in imitation of a government issue.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The police warned local stores to be on the lookout for **counterfeit** \$20 bills.*

182. **fictitious** \ fik'tɪʃəs \ [Latin] adj (844-2) of, relating to, suggestive of, or being an intentional fabrication.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The writer explicitly states that the novel's characters are **fictitious**.*

183. **penicillin** \ ,penə'silən \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Latin] n (1670-2) a mixture of antibiotic relatively nontoxic acids produced especially by molds of a genus of fungi comprising the blue molds found chiefly on moist nonliving organic matter.
*When **penicillin** did not cure Frankie's ear infection, the doctor prescribed a different antibiotic.*
184. **reciprocal** \ rə'siprəkəl \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [L + Ecf] adj (1895-2) consisting of or functioning as a return in kind.
*James is truly unselfish, always ready to help without expecting **reciprocal** benefit.*
185. **ceremoniously** \ ,serə'mōnēəsli \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Etruscan? > L] adv (366-2) in an elaborate manner.
*Paul reached inside his coat pocket, drew out a small velvet box, and handed it **ceremoniously** to his girlfriend.*
186. **debris** \ də'brē \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [French] n (582-3) the remains of something destroyed.
*Scattered **debris** lies where majestic homes stood before last week's tornado.*
187. **suffrage** \ 'səfrɪj \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [L > F] n (2285-1) the right or power to participate in electing public officials and adopting or rejecting legislation in a representative form of government.
*The nineteenth amendment to the United States Constitution gives women **suffrage**.*
188. **unanimous** \ yū'nənəməs \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Latin] adj (2482-2) being of one mind : agreeing in opinion, design, or determination.
*The advice given the candidate by those in his confidence was **unanimous**.*
189. **mosaic** \ mō'zāik \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [L > It > F > E] adj (1473-1) of or relating to a surface decoration made by inlaying small pieces of variously colored material (as tile, marble, or glass) to form patterns or pictures.
*Bryan snapped a photo of the gorgeous **mosaic** floor in the hotel lobby.*
190. **enzyme** \ 'en.zīm \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Gk > G] n (760-2) 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.*

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.

191. **grievance** \ 'grēvən(t)s \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [L > F] n (999-1) [Note: Could be confused with 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.*

192. alibi	\ 'alə.bī \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] n (53-1) the plea of having been elsewhere at the time an act was committed. <i>To support his alibi, Jake showed a video he made during his trip to Hawaii.</i>
193. malicious	\ mə'lishəs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F] adj (1367-2) given to, marked by, or arising from the intention or desire to do harm usually seriously through doing something unlawful or otherwise unjustified. <i>The vandals were charged with breaking and entering and malicious destruction of property.</i>
194. trapezoid	\ 'trapə.zɔɪd \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Greek] n (2432-1) a quadrilateral having only two sides parallel. <i>Students in the math class were asked to find the area of a given trapezoid.</i>
195. repercussion	\ ˌrɛpə(r)'kəʃən \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] n (1924-3) an impact, action, or effect given or exerted in return : a reciprocal action or effect. <i>Danny voted without fear of repercussion to kick Raul out of the club.</i>
196. preliminary	\ prə'limə.nerē \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F] n (1789-1) that precedes a main discourse, work, design, or business : something introductory or preparatory (as a preparatory step or measure). <i>A typical preliminary to a video is a warning regarding its unauthorized duplication.</i>
197. cholesterol	\ kə'lestə.rɔɪl \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[(Gk + Gk) > F + ISVcf] n (397-1) a fat-soluble crystalline steroid alcohol that is an essential constituent of animal cells and body fluids, is important in physiological processes, and is synthesized in the body especially in the liver and adrenal cortex. <i>Too much cholesterol in the blood can clog arteries.</i>
198. exonerate	\ ɪg'zænə.rāt \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] v (797-3) clear from accusation or blame. <i>If relevant DNA evidence is present, its analysis will either exonerate suspects or place them at the scene of the crime.</i>
199. antecedent	\ ˌæntə'sɛdɪnt \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] n (91-1) a substantive word, phrase, or clause referred to by a pronoun, typically by a following pronoun. <i>In the sentence I saw John and spoke to him, the word John is the antecedent of the word him.</i>
200. monotony	\ mə'nät'nē \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Greek] n (1464-2) sameness that produces boredom. <i>Going on a vacation is a common way of breaking the monotony of everyday living.</i>
201. deterge	\ də'terj \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] v (616-2) wash off : cleanse. <i>Dad will deterge the house's vinyl siding with a power washer.</i>

202. **ascertain** \ ˌɑsə(r)ˈtān \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] [L > F] v (126-3) find out or learn beyond doubt (as by examination or investigation) : discover.
*Auditors will **ascertain** the value of all of the assets of the late governor.*
203. **ergophobia** \ ˌɛrgəˈfɒbēə \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] [Greek] n (771-1) fear of or aversion to work.
*Work-related stress can cause some employees to experience **ergophobia**.*
204. **peripheral** \ pəˈrif(ə)rəl \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] [Gk + Ecf] adj (1681-2) external; specifically : located at or near the surface of the body.
*The nerves in the skin are part of the **peripheral** nervous system.*
205. **convalescent** \ ˌkɒnvəˈlesənt \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] [Latin] adj (497-3) recovering from sickness or debility : partially restored to health or strength.
*The **convalescent** patient was almost ready to leave the hospital.*
206. **rhomboidal** \ ˌrɒmˈbɔɪdɪəl \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] [Gk > L] adj (1949-2) shaped somewhat like a parallelogram in which the angles are oblique and the adjacent sides are unequal.
*Hank's new medication is in the form of **rhomboidal** tablets.*
207. **trachea** \ ˈtrækēə \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] [Latin] n (2420-2) the main trunk of the system of tubes by which air passes to and from the lungs in vertebrates that forms in fully grown humans a tube about four inches long and somewhat less than an inch in diameter extending down the front of the neck from the larynx.
*The doctor put a scope down Brad's nose so that she could examine his **trachea**.*
208. **acolyte** \ ˈakəˌlɪt \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] [Gk > L > F > E] n (18-1) one who attends or assists : a follower.
*Not one **acolyte** remained after the cult leader was discredited.*
209. **wampum** \ ˈwæmpəm \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] [Narraganset] n (2574-2) beads made of shells polished and strung together in strands, belts, or sashes and used by the North American Indians as money, ceremonial pledges, and ornaments.
*Some of the oldest existing **wampum** represents agreements between Native American tribes and Catholic missionaries and is now in the Vatican collection.*

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.

210. **bouillon** \ ˈbjuːjən \
[other pronunciation(s)
may exist] [French] n (260-1) [Note: Alternate pronunciation has homonym *bullion*.] a broth made by slow boiling of meat and especially beef in water.
*Benny learned how to make **bouillon** in his home economics class.*

211. **Florentine** \ 'flɒrən.tēn \ [Latin geographical name] adj (874-2) served or dressed with spinach—usually used postpositively.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Jill made a chicken **Florentine** for the potluck supper.*
212. **hypertrophic** \ .hɪpər'træfɪk \ [Gk + Gk + Ecf] adj (1114-1) affected with or tending toward overgrowth or excessive development of an organ or part.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *After Blake lost one kidney to cancer, the other one became **hypertrophic**.*
213. **abacus** \ 'abəkəs \ [Gk > L] n (1-3) a calculating instrument for performing arithmetical processes by sliding counters by hand on rods or in grooves.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The grocer used an **abacus** instead of a modern cash register.*
214. **virulent** \ 'vɪr(y)ələnt \ [Latin] adj (2556-2) characterized by rapid course, severity, and malignancy—used especially of a disease or infection.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The **virulent** strain of flu spread rapidly through the community.*
215. **commodore** \ 'kämə.dɔ(ə)r \ [French] n (458-1) a naval officer usually ranking next above a captain and below a rear admiral.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The arrival of **Commodore** Matthew Perry in Japan in 1854 was a historic meeting of East and West.*
216. **diurnal** \ dɪ'ɜrnəl \ [Latin] adj (662-1) chiefly active during the daytime.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Few cats are naturally **diurnal**, which can be a problem for light-sleeping owners.*
217. **exteroceptor** \ .ɛkstərɔ'septə(r) \ [L + L] adj (806-1) a sense organ excited by stimuli arising outside the body (as those of touch, temperature, smell, vision, or hearing).
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The ear is an **exteroceptor** that both provides hearing and assists with balance.*
218. **inveterate** \ ɪn'vedərət \ [Latin] adj (1190-1) continuous : recurrent : chronic.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The **inveterate** lateness of Linda's mail delivery caused her concern.*
219. **apparatus** \ .apə'rædəs \ [Latin] n (102-3) any compound instrument or appliance designed for a specific mechanical or chemical action or operation.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The trainer went into much detail about which **apparatus** is best for a cardiovascular workout.*

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.

220. **perquisite** \ 'pɜrkwəzət \ [Latin] n (1685-2) a privilege, gain, or profit incidental to an employment in addition to regular salary or wages.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *A **perquisite** attractive to many business executives is unlimited use of a state-of-the-art personal communications device.*

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.

221. **meringue** \ mə'raŋ \ [French] n (1414-2) [has near homonym: *marang*] a mixture of beaten egg whites and powdered sugar baked at low temperature and used as a topping (as on pies, puddings).
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Thelma scraped the **meringue** off her pie.*
222. **rotisserie** \ rō'tisərē \ [French] n (1977-2) a cooking appliance with a spit on which food is rotated before or over a source of heat.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Herb cooked the chicken on a **rotisserie** over his gas grill.*
223. **battalion** \ bə'talyən \ [L > It > F] n (186-2) a considerable body of troops organized to act together : an army.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The commander advanced the **battalion** confidently when he saw the pitifully few defenders remaining at the castle walls.*
224. **dromedary** \ 'drämədə.rē \ [Gk > L > F > E] n (693-2) a camel of unusual speed, bred and trained especially for riding and having a single large hump on the back.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Camel rides at the zoo featured a **dromedary**.*
225. **abysmal** \ ə'bizməl \ [Gk > L > E] adj (8-3) having the characteristics of any vastly or immeasurably deep gulf or great space.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Ahmet jumped his motorcycle over the **abysmal** gorge.*
226. **chenille** \ shə'nēl \ [L > F] n (384-3) a pile-face fabric made with a filling of wool, cotton, silk, or rayon yarn and commonly used for bedspreads and rugs.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Mother purchased a bedspread made of **chenille** when she redecorated her bedroom.*
227. **lapidary** \ 'lapə.dərē \ [Latin] n (1271-3) a cutter, polisher, or engraver of precious stones other than diamonds.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The **lapidary** spent months engraving a jade pendant for the queen's birthday.*

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.

228. **tenet** \ 'tenət \ [Latin] n (2355-3) [has near homonym: *tenant*] a principle, dogma, belief, or doctrine generally held to be true; especially : one held in common by members of a group or profession.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The basic **tenet** of Central High's Key Club is that community service benefits everyone.*
229. **gargantuan** \ gār'ganch(əw)ən \ [French name] adj (936-2) of tremendous size or volume.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The seemingly **gargantuan** gorilla in the movie was actually a four-foot-high computerized model.*

230. **auxiliary** \ ɔg'zilyərē \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Latin] adj (149-3) offering or providing help, assistance, or support especially by interaction.
*Roland volunteers as an **auxiliary** guide for the local Youth Mountaineers Club.*
231. **Mediterranean** \ ˌmedətə'rānēən \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Latin] adj (1403-1) of or relating to the peoples or lands around the sea between Europe and Africa.
*The country has begun exploring for oil and gas off its **Mediterranean** coast.*
232. **desiccant** \ 'desəkənt \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Latin] n (611-2) a drying agent (as sulfuric acid, silica gel).
*The packet of **desiccant** in the box with Vern's camera lens bears the warning Do Not Eat.*
233. **amethyst** \ 'aməθɪst \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Gk > L > F > E] n (69-2) a clear purple or bluish violet variety of crystallized quartz much used as a jeweler's stone.
*Ray loves to gaze into the purple depths of the **amethyst** in his mother's ring.*
234. **extraordinaire** \ ɪkˌstrɔ(r)d'ɪn'e(ə)r \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [L > F] adj (86a-1) markedly exceptional.
*The Iowa Department of Education honored Mrs. Ledgerwood, a math teacher **extraordinaire**.*
235. **parquetry** \ 'pärkə, trē \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [French] n (1644-2) joinery or cabinetwork consisting of an inlay of geometric or other patterns usually of different colors and used especially for furniture and floors.
*When Latifa pulled up the old carpet in her living room, she found walnut **parquetry** underneath.*
236. **dialectician** \ ˌdɪəˌlɛk'tɪʃən \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Gk > L > F + Ecf] n (623-2) one who is skilled in weighing and reconciling juxtaposed or contradictory arguments for the purpose of arriving at truth especially through discussion and debate.
*As an experienced **dialectician**, Dimitri can understand both sides of an argument and offer a logical solution.*
237. **penitentiary** \ ˌpenə'tench(ə)rē \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [L > E] n (1670-3) a public institution in which offenders against the law are confined for detention or for punishment, discipline, and reformation and in which they are generally compelled to labor; specifically: a state or federal prison in the United States.
*The judge sentenced the convicted felon to ten years in a federal **penitentiary**.*
238. **epidemiologist** \ ˌepɪˌdēmē'äləjəst \
 [other pronunciation(s)
 may exist] [Greek] n (762-3) a specialist in the science that deals with the incidence, distribution, and control of disease in a population.
*The **epidemiologist** strongly recommended that all children be inoculated with the chicken pox vaccine.*

239. **isosceles** \ ɪˈsæsə, lēz \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Gk > L] adj (1200-3) having two equal sides—used of a triangle.
*In an **isosceles** triangle the angles opposite the two equal sides are equal.*
240. **paraphernalia** \ ˌpærəfə(r)ˈnālɪə \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Gk > L] n pl (1638-3) articles of equipment.
*Mark lugged all his photographic **paraphernalia** to every spelling bee.*
241. **chrysalis** \ ˈkrɪsəlɪs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Sem > Gk > L] n (403-1) the enclosing integument or case of an insect (as a butterfly) in an intermediate usually quiescent form that is between the larval and the final adult usually winged stages.
*Bob and Sam put the **chrysalis** in a dry container and kept it in the hope that a butterfly would later emerge.*
242. **rhododendron** \ ˌrɒdəˈdendrən \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Greek] n (1949-1) any of various plants of the genus *Rhododendron* with persistent leathery leaves and bell-shaped flowers.
*Evan's mother plants a **rhododendron** along the driveway every year on his birthday.*
243. **pharmaceutical** \ ˌfɑːrməˈsjuːdɪkəl \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Gk + Ecf] adj (1694-1) of or relating to the art or practice of preparing, preserving, compounding, and dispensing drugs; of discovering new drugs through research; and of synthesizing organic compounds of therapeutic value.
***Pharmaceutical** companies rise and fall with the profitability of innovative drugs.*
244. **eupeptic** \ yüˈpeptɪk \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Greek] adj (784-2) cheerful : optimistic.
*The **eupeptic** new kindergarten teacher was not worried about classroom management.*
245. **gratis** \ ˈgrɑːdɪs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Latin] adv (992-1) without charge or recompense : free.
*Some restaurants no longer provide water **gratis**.*
246. **immiscible** \ ɪ(m)ˈmɪsɪbəl \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Latin] adj (1130-2) not capable of mixing or being mixed : unable to blend.
*Oil and water are **immiscible**.*
247. **mononucleosis** \ ˌmɒnəˌn(y)ʊklɪˈoʊsɪs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Gk + L] n (1463-2) an acute infectious disease of unknown cause characterized by fever, malaise, exhaustion, swelling of lymph glands, and lymphocytosis and seen chiefly in children and young adults.
*Morgan had to spend several weeks in bed after contracting **mononucleosis**.*
248. **valetudinarian** \ ˌvæləˌtʊdɪˈnɛrɪən \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Latin] n (2529-3) a person of a weak or sickly constitution; especially : one whose chief concern is his invalidism.
*Grandpa hopes that he will never be a **valetudinarian**.*

249. epiglottis	\ ,epə'glädəs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Greek] n (763-2) a thin fold of yellow elastic cartilage that aids in covering the airway during the act of swallowing. <i>Breathing opens the epiglottis and allows free passage of air to the lungs.</i>
250. Pythagorean	\ pə.thagə'rēən \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Greek name] adj (1855-2) of or relating to the Greek philosopher Pythagoras or his philosophy. <i>The Pythagorean theorem states that in a right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.</i>
251. seguidilla	\ ,səgē'dē(y)ə \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > Sp] n (2057-1) a Spanish dance having many regional variations in mood and tempo. <i>The Spanish gypsy performs a seguidilla in the second act of the opera.</i>
252. glissade	\ glə'säd \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[French] v (965-2) move along smoothly and effortlessly : glide. <i>Kris watches in awe and envy as the skaters glissade over the frozen pond.</i>
253. asphyxiate	\ ə'sfiksē.āt \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Gk > L] v (130-1) die, be overcome, or faint typically because of noxious gas or want of adequate oxygen. <i>At the aquarium the class learned that most sharks must keep swimming or they will asphyxiate.</i>
254. heliotropism	\ ,hēlē'ätərə.pizəm \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Gk + Gk] n (1051-2) involuntary orientation (as by turning or curving) of an organism in which sunlight is the orienting stimulus. <i>Heliotropism is exhibited when immature sunflower heads track the Sun's path from dawn until dusk.</i>
255. incandescence	\ ,in(,)kən'desə'n(t)s \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F] n (1140-3) the glowing of a body due to its high temperature. <i>The first light bulbs were illuminated via the phenomenon of incandescence.</i>
256. eurythermal	\ ,yürə'thərməl \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Gk + Gk + Ecf] adj (785-3) able to live in a wide range of temperatures. <i>Goldfish are eurythermal and can even survive brief periods of freezing temperatures as long as there is enough oxygen in the water.</i>
257. inimically	\ ə'nimək(ə)lē \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] adv (1163-3) in a hostile or unfriendly manner. <i>The majority of citizens reacted inimically to the proposed increase in city taxes.</i>
258. bursitis	\ ,bər'sīdəs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L + Ecf] n (301-1) inflammation of a fluid-filled cavity in a joint of the body. <i>Pain during the tennis game was Brett's first symptom of bursitis.</i>

259. **nephrectomy** \ nə'fɹektəmē \ [Greek] n (1517-3) the surgical removal of a kidney.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Although the patient's kidney was damaged, he did not need a **nephrectomy**.*
260. **corrigible** \ 'kɔrəjəbəl \ [L > F > E] adj (512-1) capable of being set right, amended, or reformed.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Elaine's sculpture teacher pointed out a few **corrigible** errors in her wood carving.*
261. **Armageddon** \ ˌɑrmə'gedʒn \ [Gk > L place name] n (118-3) a vast conflict that is marked by great slaughter and widespread destruction and that is usually so decisive as to make further or renewed conflict impossible.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *It is hoped that friendly international relations will prevent an **Armageddon**.*
262. **cardiomegaly** \ ˌkɑrdiə'megəli \ [Greek] n (69a-1) enlargement of the heart.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Severe anemia can result in **cardiomegaly**.*
263. **dermatophyte** \ (,ɪ)dər'madə'fīt \ [Gk + Gk] n (608-3) a fungus parasitic upon the skin or skin derivatives (as hair or nails) of humans or lower animals.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The skin disease ringworm is caused by a **dermatophyte**.*
264. **espial** \ ə'spiəl \ [Gmc > F > E] n (776-2) the act of watching for the purpose of obtaining information.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The private investigator withdrew from his place of **espial** once he had obtained several incriminating photos.*
265. **numismatics** \ ˌn(y)üməz'madɪks \ [Gk > F > L] n pl (1551-1) the study of coins, tokens, medals, paper money, and objects closely resembling them in form or purpose.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *An individual well known in the field of **numismatics** gave a lecture on wampum to the class in American Indian history.*

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.

266. **benison** \ 'benəsən \ [L > F > E] n (204-2) [Note: Could be confused with *venison*.] the pronouncing of a blessing : a benediction.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Tim's favorite vocal **benison** is his youth choir's rendition of the Irish Blessing.*

The following word is a homonym. Inform 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.

267. **aureole** \ 'ɔrē.əl \ [Latin] n (144-2) [has homonym and near homonym: *oriolate* and *oriel*] a quality, condition, or circumstance that surrounds and glorifies a given object.
 [other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The dean told the graduates to relish the **aureole** of academic success.*

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.

268. **dysphasia** \ dᵻ'sfāzh(ē)ə \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Gk + Gk] n (712-2) [Note: Could be confused with *dysphagia*.] loss of or deficiency in the power to use or understand language caused by injury to or disease of the brain. *Ellen's **dysphasia** was caused by a stroke she had suffered.*
269. **lorgnette** \ ló(r)n'yet \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [French] n (1337-3) a pair of eyeglasses or opera glasses with a handle. ***Lorgnette** in one hand and hankie in the other, Mrs. Vandergriff looked just like the opera-goers portrayed in cartoons.*
270. **nyctalopia** \ ,níktə'lōpēə \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Greek] n (1553-1) a defect of vision characterized by reduced visual capacity in faint light or at night—called also “night blindness.” ***Nyctalopia** can often be corrected by vitamin therapy.*
271. **omniphibious** \ ,äm'nə'fībēəs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Gk + Ecf] adj (1574-2) able to land on any surface—used of an airplane. *The Air Force was eager to begin development of an **omniphibious** aircraft.*
272. **geodesy** \ jē'ädəsē \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Greek] n (948-2) a branch of applied mathematics that determines the exact positions of points and the figures and areas of large portions of Earth's surface, the shape and size of Earth, and the variations of terrestrial gravity and magnetism. *An expert in **geodesy**, Dr. Buck determined the variation in gravity between the highest and lowest points of Earth's exposed surface.*
273. **tessitura** \ ,tesə'türə \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [L > It] n (2361-3) the general range of a melody or voice part; specifically : the part of the register in which most of the tones of a melody or voice part lie. *Soprano parts in Bellini's operas call for a very high **tessitura**.*
274. **dichromatism** \ dī'krōmə,tizəm \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Gk + Gk + Ecf] n (626-3) partial color blindness in which only two of the fundamental colors or two colors and their combinations are perceptible. *The most common type of **dichromatism** is the inability to distinguish between red and green.*
275. **adjudicative** \ ə'jüdəkəd-iv \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [L + Ecf] adj (27-1) concerned with the act or process of passing judgment on or settling judicially. *In its **adjudicative** capacity, the government agency determined that the company was guilty of safety code violations.*
276. **fulguration** \ ,fəlgə'rāshən \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist] [Latin] n (918-3) the act or process of flashing like lightning : a lightning flash. *Maureen enjoyed watching each **fulguration** of the storm.*

277. glossolalia	\ ˌɡlɒsəˈlɑːliə \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Gk + Gk] n (967-2) ecstatic speech that is usually unintelligible to hearers and is uttered in worship services of various contemporary religious groups laying great stress on religious excitation and emotional fervor. <i>Both glossolalia and healing by the laying on of hands were commonplace at the tent revival.</i>
278. otiosity	\ ˌɒʃiəˈæsɪə \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F] n (1599-1) the quality or state of lacking use, effect, or function. <i>Mr. Tate advised that complaining about the power outage would be an exercise in otiosity, for nothing could be done about it.</i>
279. neossology	\ ˌnɛ.äˈsäləjē \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Greek] n (1517-1) the study of young birds. <i>The student of neossology was thrilled to receive a baby parrot for his birthday.</i>
280. Romaji	\ ˈrɒməjē \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Japanese] n (1969-3) a method of writing Japanese in Roman characters. <i>Jesse strongly believes that to gain fluency in the Japanese language, one must avoid using Romaji.</i>
281. echinacea	\ ˌɛkəˈnæʃiə \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Greek] n (719-1) the dried rhizome and roots of either of two herbs formerly used in the treatment of ulcers and boils. <i>Some people take echinacea to prevent colds and flu.</i>
282. ornithophilous	\ ˌɔ(r)nəˈθɪfələs \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Gk + Gk] adj (1593-1) pollinated by birds. <i>Ornithophilous bromeliads rely on hummingbirds for pollination.</i>
283. supererogatory	\ ˌsʊpərəˈræɡətɔri \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Latin] adj (2293-3) of, relating to, or characterized by the performance of more than is required by duty or obligation. <i>While it is customary to give a gratuity for good service, most people would consider a fifty-percent tip supererogatory.</i>
284. vicinage	\ ˈvɪs(ə)nɪj \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L > F] n (2549-3) an adjacent, neighboring, or surrounding district : a limited nearby area. <i>Most of the church's congregation are from outside its immediate vicinage.</i>
285. quidnunc	\ ˈkwɪd.nəŋk \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[L + L] n (1865-1) one that is avidly curious and given to speculating especially about ephemeral or petty things : a busybody. <i>Every neighborhood seems to have a quidnunc.</i>
286. halcyon	\ ˈhælsiən \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Gk > L > E] adj (1021-2) pleasingly or idyllically calm or peaceful : serene. <i>Aaron spent the halcyon afternoon in his hammock.</i>
287. systole	\ ˈsɪstə(ɪ)li \ [other pronunciation(s) may exist]	[Greek] n (2323-2) the contraction of the heart by which the blood is forced onward and the circulation kept up. <i>The arterial blood pressure is highest during systole.</i>

288. **catechumen** \ ,kədə'kyümən \ [Gk > L > F] n (352-3) one receiving rudimentary instruction in the doctrines of Christianity.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *A child who attends a Sunday School program could be considered a **catechumen**.*
289. **ennui** \ än'wē \ [French] n (754-3) a period of feeling weary and dissatisfied : a spell of tedium or boredom.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Laura's **ennui** finally ended after several sessions of counseling.*

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.

290. **malfeasance** \ mal'fēzə'n(t)s \ [L > F + L > F] n (1367-1) [Note: Could be confused with plural noun *malfeasants* and differently pronounced variant *malfeasance*.] an act or instance of wrongdoing especially by a public officer under the guise of authority of the office.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Several instances of **malfeasance** by the city manager resulted in his forced resignation.*
291. **altricial** \ al'trishəl \ [Latin] adj (64-1) having the young hatched in a very immature and helpless condition so as to require care for some time.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Parrots are **altricial** birds and must be fed by hand for several months before being weaned.*
292. **precibal** \ prē'sībəl \ [Latin] adj (1784-1) occurring before meals.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *At the reception a harpist played a **precibal** medley to entertain the guests before dinner.*
293. **jejune** \ jə'jün \ [Latin] adj (1213-1) immature : juvenile.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The literary magazine's editor considered Holly's poems too **jejune** for inclusion in the publication.*
294. **ganache** \ gənə'š \ [Gk > It > F] n (90a-2) a sweet creamy chocolate mixture used especially as a filling or frosting.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Betty's favorite chocolates are the ones filled with **ganache**.*
295. **bruxism** \ 'brək.sizəm \ [Gk > E] n (287-1) the habit of unconsciously gritting or grinding the teeth especially in situations of stress or during sleep.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *Ellie's **bruxism** is so pronounced that her dentist is making a bite guard for her to wear at night.*
296. **scintillesscent** \ ,sintə'l'esənt \ [L + L > Ecf] adj (2033-2) sparkling or twinkling somewhat faintly.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *During the flight, passengers got a good look at the **scintillesscent** beaches of Florida.*
297. **apartheid** \ ə'pär.tāt \ [D > Afrik] n (98-2) a policy of segregation and political and economic discrimination against certain population groups.
[other pronunciation(s) may exist] *The end of **apartheid** in South Africa is one of the great world events of the past 20 years.*

A

abacus – 213.
 absence – 124.
 abysmal – 225.
 accurate – 155.
 acolyte – 208.
 acquaintance – 177.
 adjudicative – 275.
 admittance – 135.
 albatross – 95.
 alibi – 192.
 altricial – 291.
 amethyst – 233.
 amicable – 90.
 antecedent – 199.
 apartheid – 297.
 apparatus – 219.
 appetite – 129.
 applicant – 165.
 architect – 151.
 argument – 115.
 aristocracy – 34.
 Armageddon – 261.
 ascertain – 202.
 asphyxiate – 253.
 associate – 144.
 aureole – 267.
 autonomy – 172.
 auxiliary – 230.
 average – 11.

B

bankruptcy – 170.
 barrage – 85.
 battalion – 223.
 benevolent – 96.
 benison – 266.
 bilingual – 176.
 bizarre – 168.
 boudoir – 86.
 bouillon – 210.
 boutique – 72.
 braille – 159.
 bruxism – 295.
 bungalow – 19.
 bureaucracy – 79.

burglar – 128.
 bursitis – 258.

C

cautiousness – 156.
 ceremoniously – 185.
 cheddar – 143.
 chenille – 226.
 chimichanga – 47.
 chisel – 153.
 cholesterol – 197.
 chronic – 26.
 chrysalis – 241.
 cinema – 114.
 cinnamon – 169.
 citizen – 133.
 clearance – 139.
 colloquial – 97.
 commodore – 215.
 conceited – 160.
 confetti – 52.
 consensus – 70.
 convalescent – 205.
 corrigible – 260.
 cosmos – 1.
 counterfeit – 181.
 coward – 108.
 crescendo – 78.
 croquet – 59.
 cryptic – 33.
 crystal – 173.
 curriculum – 63.

D

dairy – 21.
 debris – 186.
 decoy – 18.
 democracy – 60.
 dermatophyte – 263.
 desiccant – 232.
 deterge – 201.
 dialectician – 236.
 dichromatism – 274.
 diorama – 48.
 diurnal – 216.
 doubtful – 148.

dramatize – 152.
 dromedary – 224.
 drowsy – 109.
 dungaree – 40.
 dysphasia – 268.

E

echinacea – 281.
 elixir – 98.
 enchilada – 66.
 ennui – 289.
 enzyme – 190.
 epidemiologist – 238.
 epiglottis – 249.
 ergophobia – 203.
 erroneous – 166.
 espial – 264.
 eupeptic – 244.
 eureka – 61.
 eurythermal – 256.
 exonerate – 198.
 expertise – 32.
 exteroceptor – 217.
 extraordinaire – 234.

F

fastidious – 88.
 fictitious – 182.
 filibuster – 53.
 flannel – 125.
 Florentine – 211.
 flotilla – 27.
 fulguration – 276.
 furlough – 75.
 fury – 107.

G

ganache – 294.
 gargantuan – 229.
 genuine – 145.
 geodesy – 272.
 geranium – 51.
 glissade – 252.
 glitz – 6.
 glossolalia – 277.
 gratis – 245.

grievance – 191.
 gulag – 99.

H

halcyon – 286.
 harpsichord – 35.
 haughtiness – 161.
 heliotropism – 254.
 heritage – 171.
 hickory – 16.
 hircine – 298.
 horrible – 103.
 howitzer – 77.
 humble – 9.
 humorous – 117.
 hygiene – 89.
 hypertrophic – 212.

I

idiom – 8.
 imaginary – 134.
 immiscible – 246.
 imperative – 64.
 implement – 50.
 incandescence – 255.
 incognito – 58.
 incredulous – 82.
 inferno – 10.
 inimically – 257.
 inveterate – 218.
 irresponsible – 180.
 irrigate – 167.
 isosceles – 239.

J

jeune – 293.
 juggernaut – 69.

K

kangaroo – 112.
 kitsch – 91.

L

lapidary – 227.
 leisure – 136.

libretto – 41.
liverwurst – 28.
lizard – 118.
lorgnette – 269.
lunar – 110.

M

macadamia – 100.
machismo – 76.
mahimahi – 38.
malfeasance – 290.
malicious – 193.
mantilla – 37.
medicine – 121.
Mediterranean – 231.
melancholy – 83.
meringue – 221.
message – 5.
mononucleosis – 247.
monotony – 200.
mosaic – 189.
mosque – 12.
mucilaginous – 299.
murmur – 146.
muscular – 104.
mutton – 174.
muumuu – 49.

N

neossology – 279.
nephrectomy – 259.
newfangled – 3.
nonreturnable – 126.
nosiest – 17.
numismatics – 265.
nyctalopia – 270.

O

obsequious – 46.
obstinate – 36.
ominous – 57.
omission – 175.
omniphibious – 271.
omnipotent – 30.
omnivorous – 84.
ornithophilous – 282.

orthodox – 14.
otiosity – 278.
oxygen – 147.

P

paraphernalia – 240.
parcel – 119.
parquetry – 235.
participle – 178.
patient – 111.
pecan – 2.
penicillin – 183.
penitentiary – 237.
peripheral – 204.
perpetual – 158.
perquisite – 220.
persimmon – 54.
pharmaceutical – 243.
physique – 29.
plausible – 74.
pleasant – 123.
plissé – 300.
poison – 105.
precibal – 292.
preliminary – 196.
prosaic – 42.
protagonist – 65.
pumpnickel – 45.
hagorean – 250.

Q

quidnunc – 285.

R

reciprocal – 184.
reconcile – 162.
regatta – 31.
relevant – 92.
repercussion – 195.
republic – 113.
rhododendron – 242.
rhomboidal – 206.
rhythm – 157.
Romaji – 280.
rotisserie – 222.

S

salami – 7.
salmonella – 81.
samurai – 68.
sarcasm – 20.
sausage – 106.
sayonara – 43.
scintillescent – 296.
scissors – 140.
seguidilla – 251.
sequin – 55.
simile – 44.
soldiers – 120.
solemn – 127.
sombbrero – 23.
spherical – 39.
staccato – 80.
stamina – 163.
stomach – 101.
streusel – 73.
stringent – 179.
stubborn – 132.
subterfuge – 93.
suffrage – 187.
supererogatory – 283.
systole – 287.

T

tardiness – 122.
tattle – 15.
temporary – 138.
tenet – 228.
tessitura – 273.
thesaurus – 67.
toboggan – 71.
toucan – 56.
trachea – 207.
trapezoid – 194.
triumph – 141.
twelfth – 131.
typhoon – 24.

U

unanimous – 188.
unity – 4.
unsociable – 142.

V

valetudinarian – 248.
venomous – 154.
vicinage – 284.
vicious – 149.
vinegar – 130.
virtuoso – 25.
virulent – 214.

W

walrus – 13.
wampum – 209.
wasabi – 94.
witness – 102.
wreckage – 137.
wrinkle – 116.

Y

yacht – 22.

1. cosmos	61. eureka	121. medicine	181. counterfeit	241. chrysalis
2. pecan	62. caribou	122. tardiness	182. fictitious	242. rhododendron
3. newfangled	63. curriculum	123. pleasant	183. penicillin	243. pharmaceutical
4. unity	64. imperative	124. absence	184. reciprocal	244. eupeptic
5. message	65. protagonist	125. flannel	185. ceremoniously	245. gratis
6. glitz	66. enchilada	126. nonreturnable	186. debris	246. immiscible
7. salami	67. thesaurus	127. solemn	187. suffrage	247. mononucleosis
8. idiom	68. samurai	128. burglar	188. unanimous	248. valetudinarian
9. humble	69. juggernaut	129. appetite	189. mosaic	249. epiglottis
10. inferno	70. consensus	130. vinegar	190. enzyme	250. Pythagorean
11. average	71. toboggan	131. twelfth	191. grievance	251. seguidilla
12. mosque	72. boutique	132. stubborn	192. alibi	252. glissade
13. walrus	73. streusel	133. citizen	193. malicious	253. asphyxiate
14. orthodox	74. plausible	134. imaginary	194. trapezoid	254. heliotropism
15. tattle	75. furlough	135. admittance	195. repercussion	255. incandescence
16. hickory	76. machismo	136. leisure	196. preliminary	256. eurythermal
17. nosiest	77. howitzer	137. wreckage	197. cholesterol	257. inimically
18. decoy	78. crescendo	138. temporary	198. exonerate	258. bursitis
19. bungalow	79. bureaucracy	139. clearance	199. antecedent	259. nephrectomy
20. sarcasm	80. staccato	140. scissors	200. monotony	260. corrigible
21. dairy	81. salmonella	141. triumph	201. deterge	261. Armageddon
22. yacht	82. incredulous	142. unsociable	202. ascertain	262. cardiomegaly
23. sombrero	83. melancholy	143. cheddar	203. ergophobia	263. dermatophyte
24. typhoon	84. omnivorous	144. associate	204. peripheral	264. espial
25. virtuoso	85. barrage	145. genuine	205. convalescent	265. numismatics
26. chronic	86. boudoir	146. murmur	206. rhomboidal	266. benison
27. flotilla	87. calypso	147. oxygen	207. trachea	267. aureole
28. liverwurst	88. fastidious	148. doubtful	208. acolyte	268. dysphasia
29. physique	89. hygiene	149. vicious	209. wampum	269. lorgnette
30. omnipotent	90. amicable	150. caramel	210. bouillon	270. nyctalopia
31. regatta	91. kitsch	151. architect	211. Florentine	271. omniphibious
32. expertise	92. relevant	152. dramatize	212. hypertrophic	272. geodesy
33. cryptic	93. subterfuge	153. chisel	213. abacus	273. tessitura
34. aristocracy	94. wasabi	154. venomous	214. virulent	274. dichromatism
35. harpsichord	95. albatross	155. accurate	215. commodore	275. adjudicative
36. obstinate	96. benevolent	156. cautiousness	216. diurnal	276. fulguration
37. mantilla	97. colloquial	157. rhythm	217. exteroceptor	277. glossolalia
38. mahimahi	98. elixir	158. perpetual	218. inveterate	278. otiosity
39. spherical	99. gulag	159. braille	219. apparatus	279. neossology
40. dungaree	100. macadamia	160. conceited	220. perquisite	280. Romaji
41. libretto	101. stomach	161. haughtiness	221. meringue	281. echinacea
42. prosaic	102. witness	162. reconcile	222. rotisserie	282. ornithophilous
43. sayonara	103. horrible	163. stamina	223. battalion	283. supererogatory
44. simile	104. muscular	164. caravan	224. dromedary	284. vicinage
45. pumpnickel	105. poison	165. applicant	225. abysmal	285. quidnunc
46. obsequious	106. sausage	166. erroneous	226. chenille	286. halcyon
47. chimichanga	107. fury	167. irrigate	227. lapidary	287. systole
48. diorama	108. coward	168. bizarre	228. tenet	288. catechumen
49. muumuu	109. drowsy	169. cinnamon	229. gargantuan	289. ennui
50. implement	110. lunar	170. bankruptcy	230. auxiliary	290. malfeasance
51. geranium	111. patient	171. heritage	231. Mediterranean	291. altricial
52. confetti	112. kangaroo	172. autonomy	232. desiccant	292. precibal
53. filibuster	113. republic	173. crystal	233. amethyst	293. jejune
54. persimmon	114. cinema	174. mutton	234. extraordinaire	294. ganache
55. sequin	115. argument	175. omission	235. parquetry	295. bruxism
56. toucan	116. wrinkle	176. bilingual	236. dialectician	296. scintillesscent
57. ominous	117. humorous	177. acquaintance	237. penitentiary	297. apartheid
58. incognito	118. lizard	178. parteciple	238. epidemiologist	298. hircine
59. croquet	119. parcel	179. stringent	239. isosceles	299. mucilaginous
60. democracy	120. soldiers	180. irresponsible	240. paraphernalia	300. plissé