Scripps National Spelling Bee*

## 2024 Classroom and School Competition Lists

## Vocabulary Supplement

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## About the Vocabulary Supplement

This supplement is intended to offer materials that allow you, if you choose, to implement the testing of vocabulary at your bee. All words that are offered in this vocabulary supplement were selected from the 2024 School Spelling Bee Study List. The correct answer for a vocabulary question is the answer that most closely matches the definition of the word.

The materials provided allow you to integrate vocabulary in two different ways:

## Oral Vocabulary

The Oral Vocabulary Rounds can be used to challenge spellers with vocabulary questions during an oral spelling competition. The rounds in this supplement are broken out into grade-level lists, First Grade through Eighth Grade. Each grade has 25 questions, for a total of 225 words.

To include a vocabulary round at your bee:

- Wait until you've completed an entire round of spelling and there are 25 or fewer spellers left in the competition.
- Note the word number (word $\qquad$ ) of the last spelling word you gave.
- Begin a new round of strictly vocabulary questions using the lists provided in this supplement.
- As you go, mark off each vocabulary question you use in case you wish to incorporate future vocabulary rounds.

Once every student has answered a vocabulary question, the round is complete and you can return to the spelling word list, using the word following the number you noted earlier (word $\qquad$ ).

## Written Vocabulary

The Written Vocabulary Tests can be given to your students as supplementary material either before or after an oral bee. They are broken out by grade levels, First Grade through Eighth Grade. Each grade has 25 test questions, for a total of 225 words. These words are different from those included in the Oral Vocabulary Rounds.

## Guidelines Regarding Pronunciation

For many words in Merriam-Webster Unabridged, copyright 2023, Merriam-Webster (http://unabridged.merriamwebster.com), more than one pronunciation is offered. In this Vocabulary Supplement, the pronunciation for a word is most often the first pronunciation given in this dictionary. If the Bee has reason to think that a certain pronunciation has become the most prevalent one, the Bee may choose to assign an alternate pronunciation as the first pronunciation.

Additionally, the Bee may elect to include a pronunciation crafted from the most current publication of another MerriamWebster product, most notably but not exclusively Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, eleventh edition, copyright 2003, Merriam-Webster, Inc., or m-w.com. This is done at the discretion of the Bee if it is deemed to be helpful; however, the Bee is under no obligation to provide any pronunciation that appears outside of Merriam-Webster Unabridged.

## Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols

$\partial$ banana, collect
'ə, ə ....... humdrum
$\overline{\boldsymbol{\jmath}}$
$\ldots \ldots \ldots$. as in one pronunciation used by $r$-droppers for bird (alternative bil)
$\dot{\boldsymbol{\jmath}} \ldots \ldots . . .$. two-value symbol equivalent to the unstressed variants $\mid ə \backslash$, $\backslash i \backslash$, as in habit, duchess ( $\backslash$ 'habذ̇t $\backslash=\$ 'habət, -bit $\backslash$ )
${ }^{\bullet} \ldots \ldots . . .$. immediately preceding $\backslash \backslash \backslash, \backslash n \backslash, \backslash m \, \backslash \mathrm{y} \backslash$, as in battle, mitten, and in one pronunciation of cap and bells $\backslash-{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{m}-\backslash$, lock and key $\backslash-\mathrm{n}-\$; immediately following $\backslash \backslash \backslash, \backslash \mathrm{m} \backslash, \backslash \mathrm{r} \backslash$, as in one pronunciation of French table, prisme, titre
$\boldsymbol{\partial i} \ldots \ldots \ldots$ as in one pronunciation used by $r$-droppers for bird (alternative $\backslash \bar{\jmath} \backslash$ )
ər .......... operation; stressed, as in bird as pronounced by speakers who do not drop $r$; stressed and with centered period after the $\backslash r \backslash$, as in one pronunciation of burry (alternative $\overline{\bar{\partial}} \mathrm{r})$ and in one pronunciation of hurry (alternative $|ə \cdot r|$ ); stressed and with centered period after lor as in one pronunciation of hurry (alternative lor $\cdot \backslash$ )
a ........... mat, map
$\overline{\mathbf{a}} \ldots . . . . .$. day, fade, date, aorta
ä ........... bother, cot; most American speakers have the same vowel in father, cart
$\dot{\mathbf{a}} . . . . . . .$. father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with bother; farther and cart as pronounced by $r$-droppers
aa. $\qquad$ 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 \aaa\
ai .......... as in some pronunciations of bag, bang, pass
aủ .......... now, loud, some pronunciations of talcum
b ........... baby, rib
ch ......... chin, nature $\backslash$ 'nāchə( r$) \backslash$ (actually, this sound is $\backslash \mathrm{t} \backslash+\backslash$ sh $\backslash$ )
d........... elder, undone
d........... as in the usual American pronunciation of latter, ladder
e ........... bet, bed
' $\overline{\mathbf{e}}, \mathbf{I} \overline{\mathbf{e}} \ldots .$. beat, nosebleed, evenly, sleepy
$\overline{\mathbf{e}} \ldots \ldots \ldots$ as in one pronunciation of evenly, sleepy, envious, igneous (alternative \il)
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 ไä"nảryeer
eú ......... as in one pronunciation of elk, helm
f............. fifty, cuff
g........... go, big
h ........... hat, ahead
hw ........ whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both whale and wail
i ........... tip, one pronunciation of banish (alternative unstressed \ē<br>), one pronunciation of habit (alternative $\backslash \supset$; see j)
$\overline{\mathbf{1}} \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. site, side, buy (actually, this sound is $\backslash a ̈ \backslash+\backslash i \backslash$, or $\backslash \dot{a} \backslash+\mid i \backslash)$
iú .......... as in one pronunciation of milk, film
$\mathbf{j} \ldots \ldots \ldots . .$. job, gem, edge, procedure $\backslash$ pro'sējə(r) <br>(actually, this sound is $\backslash d \backslash+$ \zh<br>)
k
........... kin, cook, ache
$\underline{\mathbf{k}} \ldots \ldots \ldots$. as in one pronunciation of loch (alternative $\backslash \mathrm{k} \backslash$ ), as in German ichlaut
1............ lily, pool
m.......... murmur, dim, nymph
n........... no, own
${ }^{n} \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. indicates that a preceding vowel is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French un bon vin blanc $\varliminf^{n}{ }^{n} \overline{b o n}^{n v a n b l a ̈ n} \backslash$
$\mathfrak{\eta} \ldots . . . . .$. sing \'sij<br>, singer \'sipə(r)<br>, finger \'fipgə(r)<br>, ink \'ipk
$\overline{\mathbf{0}} \ldots . . . . .$. bone, snow, beau; one pronunciation of glory
$\dot{\mathbf{O}} . . . . . . . .$. saw, all, saurian; one pronunciation of horrid
œ ........... French bœuf, German Hölle
$\bar{\propto} . . . . . . .$. French feu, German Höhle
òi .......... coin, destroy, strawy, sawing
$\overline{\mathbf{0}} \overline{\mathbf{0}} \ldots \ldots .$. (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 \kō̄" $\mathrm{t} \backslash$
p........... pepper, lip
r............ rarity, one pronunciation of tar
s........... source, less
sh ......... with nothing between, as in shy, mission, machine, special (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in death 's-head \'deths,hed $\backslash$
t............ tie, attack; one pronunciation of latter (alternative \d.<br>)
th......... with nothing between, as in thin, ether (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in knighthood \'nīthu̇d\}
th.......... then, either (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
ü........... rule, fool, youth, union \'yünyən\, few \'fyü\}
$\dot{\mathbf{u}} . . . . . . . .$. pull, wood, curable \'kyürəbəl\}
$\mathbf{u} . . . . . . .$. German füllen, hübsch
$\overline{\mathbf{u e}} . . . . . . .$. French rue, German fühlen
V........... vivid, give
w .......... we, away
y........... yard, cue \'kyü<br>, union \'yünyən\
${ }^{\mathbf{y}} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. (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 \dēn ${ }^{y} \backslash$
yü ......... youth, union, cue, few
yú......... curable
Z ............ zone, raise
$\mathbf{z h} . . . . . .$. with nothing between, as in vision, azure \'azhə(r)\ (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a stress mark between, two sounds as in rosehill \'rōzıhill
'............ mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: \'penmənıship\}
, ............ mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: \'penmənıship\
( ) indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: factory $\$ 'fakt(ə)rē $\backslash$

## Oral Vocabulary Round: First Grade

Instructions: Read aloud the word, the vocabulary question and both options (A) and (B), but do not indicate which option is correct. The correct answer is the answer that most closely matches the definition of the word.

Respond to a speller's requests for the question and/or answer options to be repeated. You may also provide the spelling of the word in question.

A speller may answer the question by providing:

- the chosen answer, or
- both the chosen answer and the letter associated with it.

For example: If the speller is offered the question, "What is porridge made from? A. fur, or B. grain," either of the following methods of answering is correct:

- "grain," or
- "B. grain."

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.

1. bike \'bīk \}

What does it mean to bike?
A. to walk on stilts
$\checkmark$ B. to pedal a two-wheeled vehicle

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
2. park \'pärk \}

What is a park?
A. a written or printed symbol
$\checkmark$ B. a piece of land maintained by a city or town

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
3. four \'fōr $\backslash$

What does "four" mean?
A. the center of a body or being
$\checkmark$ B. being one more than three in number

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
4. roads \'rōdz \}

What are roads?
$\checkmark$ A.parts of streets over which cars and traffic move
B. songs sung in a simple style

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
5. May \'mā\}

May is $a$ :
$\checkmark$ A. month of the year
B.type of annual flower
6. hug \'həg \}

What does it mean to hug something?
A. to test it for illness
$\checkmark$ B. to put your arms around it tightly

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
7. grid \'grid \}

What is a grid?
A. a firm or tenacious grasp
$\checkmark$ B. a network of uniformly spaced lines
8. this \'this $\backslash$

What does "this" mean?
A. the main point of an idea or argument
$\checkmark$ B. the person or thing that is present or has just been mentioned

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
9. tug $\backslash$ 'tag $\backslash$

To tug something means:
$\checkmark$ A. to pull it
B. to cut it

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
10. first \'farst \}

Something described as first is:
A.dry or in need of water
$\checkmark$ B. number one in a series
11. tape \'tāp \}

What is tape?
A. a marker used to add color
$\checkmark$ B. a narrow strip with a sticky side

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
12. vase \'vās \}

What is most likely to be put in a vase?
A. ice
$\checkmark$ B. flowers

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
13. pat \'pat \}

If you pat something, you:
$\checkmark$ A.tap it gently with your hand
B. walk quickly across it

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
14. his \'hiz \}

If something is his, it:
A.has not been recognized
$\checkmark$ B. belongs to him

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
15. bow \'bō \}

What is a bow?
$\checkmark$ A. a knot with two loops
B. a line of people or things

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
16. name \'nām\}

What is a name used for?
$\checkmark$ A.to refer to a person or thing B. to heal a scratch or cut

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
17. coat $\backslash$ ' $\bar{o} \mathrm{t}$ \}
A coat is a type of:
A.food
$\checkmark$ B. clothing

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
18. dots \'däts \}

What are dots?
A.tied shoelaces
$\checkmark$ B. small round marks

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
19. store \'stör \}

A store is:
$\checkmark$ A. a place where you can buy things B. a young male animal
20. back \'bak \}

Where is the back on the human body?
A. on the underside of the hands
$\checkmark$ B. from the neck to the end of the spine
21. open $\backslash$ 'ōpən \}

If you open something, it is then:
$\checkmark$ A. not shut
B. on fire
22. oops \'üps \}

The word "oops" is most often used to express:
A. anger
$\checkmark$ B. apology

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
23. later \'lātor\}

If something is done later, it is done:
$\checkmark$ A. at some time after a given time
B. in a careless manner

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
24. block \'bläk \}

What do you do with a block?
A. write with it
$\checkmark$ B. build with it
25. snap \'snap $\backslash$

To snap something is to:
$\checkmark$ A. break it in half
B.make it disappear

## Oral Vocabulary Round: Second Grade

Instructions: Read aloud the word, the vocabulary question and both options (A) and (B), but do not indicate which option is correct. The correct answer is the answer that most closely matches the definition of the word.

Respond to a speller's requests for the question and/or answer options to be repeated. You may also provide the spelling of the word in question.

A speller may answer the question by providing:

- the chosen answer, or
- both the chosen answer and the letter associated with it.

For example: If the speller is offered the question, "What is porridge made from? A. fur, or B. grain," either of the following methods of answering is correct:

- "grain," or
- "B. grain."

26. snail \'snāl\}

A snail is:
A. a bent metal spike
$\checkmark$ B. a small animal with a shell
pride \'prīd \}
Pride is a sense of:
$\checkmark$ A. delight or joy
B. anger or rage
28. scream \'skrēm \}

What does it mean to scream?
$\checkmark$ A. to voice a sudden sharp cry
B. to form or have an opinion
29. wish \'wish \}

What does it mean to wish for something?
$\checkmark$ A. to want it to happen
B. to try to catch it
30. drew \'drü \}

If you drew something, you:
$\checkmark$ A. made it by tracing a pen over a surface
B. prepared it for bad weather

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
31. grand $\backslash$ 'grand $\backslash$

What is another word for grand?
A. slippery
$\checkmark$ B. great
32. brain \'brān\}

The brain is primarily associated with:
$\checkmark$ A.thought
B. breathing
33. stall \'stòl \}

What are you most likely to find in a stall?
A. magical secrets
$\checkmark$ B. an animal
34. mile \'mīl\}

What is a mile?
$\checkmark$ A. a unit of distance
B. a machine for grinding grain
35. live $\backslash$ 'līv $\backslash$

If something is live, it is:
$\checkmark$ A. not dead
B. dark in color

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.

## 36. float \'flōt \}

What does it mean to float?
$\checkmark$ A. rest on or partly under the surface of a liquid
B. cover something with a protective coating
37. brave \'brāv\}

If someone is brave, they:
A. want something very badly
$\checkmark$ B. don't give in to fear
38. dance $\backslash$ 'dan $(t) s \backslash$

What does it mean to dance?
$\checkmark$ A. to move to music
B. to look at something quickly

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
39. second \'sekənd \}

If you come in second, you:
A. are tied with first place
$\checkmark$ B.come in right after first place

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
40. enter \'entar \}

What does it mean to enter?
A. to turn something around
$\checkmark$ B. to come or go into
41. smaller \'smölər \}

The word smaller most closely means:
$\checkmark$ A. of less size
B. moving faster

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
42. bright \'brīt \}

Something described as bright:
A. is tied with string
$\checkmark$ B. shines or radiates light
43. stood \'stủd \}

If someone stood, they:
$\checkmark$ A.rose to an upright position
B. did less than their best
44. front \'front \}

What does "front" mean?
$\checkmark$ A. the part of something that seems to be directed forward
B. an animal that is small compared with others of its kind

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
45. blank \'blank \}

If something is described as blank, it is:
$\checkmark$ A. free from writing or marks
B. able to float on water
46. snake \'snāk \}

A snake is a type of:
$\checkmark$ A.reptile
B. bear
47. glue \'glü \}

Glue is used:
$\checkmark$ A. to stick materials together
B. to stir food that is cooking
48. roast \'rōst \}

To roast something is to:
A. sample it to test it for poison
$\checkmark$ B. cook it by exposure to radiant heat

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
49. peel \'pēl\}

If you peel something, you:
A. come upon it without warning
$\checkmark$ B. take off its outer layer
50. bedroom \'bedrüm \}

A bedroom is most often used for:
A. eating
$\checkmark$ B. sleeping

## Oral Vocabulary Round: Third Grade

Instructions: Read aloud the word, the vocabulary question and both options (A) and (B), but do not indicate which option is correct. The correct answer is the answer that most closely matches the definition of the word.

Respond to a speller's requests for the question and/or answer options to be repeated. You may also provide the spelling of the word in question.

A speller may answer the question by providing:

- the chosen answer, or
- both the chosen answer and the letter associated with it.

For example: If the speller is offered the question, "What is porridge made from? A. fur, or B. grain," either of the following methods of answering is correct:

- "grain," or
- "B. grain."

51. bursting \'barstip \}

Bursting means:
A. digging a hole in the ground for a home
$\checkmark$ B. being full to the point of breaking open
52. glasses \'glasə̀z \}

Why would someone use glasses?
$\checkmark$ A. to correct their vision
B. to stir their food
53. clearly $\backslash$ 'klirlē $\backslash$

Something done clearly is done:
$\checkmark$ A. without doubt or question
B. in a sly or secretive way

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
54. shall \'shal \}

If something shall happen, it:
A.definitely won't happen
$\checkmark$ B. seems likely to happen
55. evening \'ēvnip \}

When is the evening?
$\checkmark$ A. at the close of the day and the early part of night
B. when the sun is just beginning to rise
56. April \'āprəl \}

April is:
$\checkmark$ A. the fourth month of the year
B. a piece of clothing worn while cooking
57. mother \'mother \}

What is a mother?
A. a younger sibling
$\checkmark$ B. a female parent
58. Thursday \'thərzidā \}

Thursday is part of:
$\checkmark$ A. a week
B. a tree
59. thumbs \'thəmz \}

Where on the body are thumbs found?
A.on the feet
$\checkmark$ B. on the hands
60. really $\backslash$ 'rēlē $\backslash$

Another word for really is:
$\checkmark$ A. actually
B. poorly

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
61. flowers \'flaürz \}

Flowers are:
A. crystals of ice
$\checkmark$ B.plants with blossoms

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
62. pour \'por \}

What does it mean to pour?
$\checkmark$ A.to dispense something from a container
B.to lose interest in something
63. stew $\backslash$ 'stü $\backslash$

A stew is a type of:
$\checkmark$ A.food
B. sickness

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
64. while \'hwīl\}

What is a while?
$\checkmark$ A. a period of time
B. a small yellow bird
65. again \ə'gen \}

If you do something again, you do it:
A. slowly
$\checkmark$ B. one more time
66. create $\backslash$ krē'ā $\backslash$

What does it mean to create?
$\checkmark$ A. to bring about by a course of action or behavior
B. to make a long grating or squeaking sound

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
67. angry \'apgrē $\backslash$

Someone described as angry is:
A. a little sad
$\checkmark$ B. very displeased

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
68. steel \'stēl \}

Steel is a type of:
$\checkmark$ A.metal B. wood
69. thoughts \'thöts \}

What are thoughts?
A. small children
$\checkmark$ B. whatever is in one's mind
70. music \'myüzik \}

What is music?
A. the study of animals
$\checkmark$ B. sounds with melody and rhythm

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
71. finally \'fīnlē $\backslash$

What is another word for finally?
$\checkmark$ A. eventually
B. sloppily
72. gently \'jentlē $\backslash$

To do something gently is to do it:
A. with extreme force or violence
$\checkmark$ B. quietly, gradually, or slowly

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
73. edge \'ej \}

Which of the following would most likely be considered an edge?
A. the center of a bowl
$\checkmark$ B. the cutting side of a knife
74. glittery \'glitərē \}

What is another word for glittery?
$\checkmark$ A. sparkling
B.tough
75. dazzle \'dazal \}

What does it mean to dazzle?
A. to paddle, splash, or play in water
$\checkmark$ B. to impress deeply or stupefy with brilliance

## Oral Vocabulary Round: Fourth Grade

Instructions: Read aloud the word, the vocabulary question and both options (A) and (B), but do not indicate which option is correct. The correct answer is the answer that most closely matches the definition of the word.

Respond to a speller's requests for the question and/or answer options to be repeated. You may also provide the spelling of the word in question.

A speller may answer the question by providing:

- the chosen answer, or
- both the chosen answer and the letter associated with it.

For example: If the speller is offered the question, "What is porridge made from? A. fur, or B. grain," either of the following methods of answering is correct:

- "grain," or
- "B. grain."

76. plaza \'plaza \}

What is a plaza?
$\checkmark$ A. a public square in a city or town
B. a corn mash used to make tortillas
77. expressway $\backslash i k$ 'spres $w \bar{a} \backslash$

What would you most likely do with an
expressway?
A. live in it
$\checkmark$ B. drive on it
78. cress \'kres \}

What would you most likely do with cress?
A. build a house with it
$\checkmark$ B. eat it on a salad
79. ignore \ig'nōr $\backslash$

To ignore something is to:
$\checkmark$ A. refuse to take notice of it
B. drive a hole into it

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
80. amused \ə'myüzd \}

If you amused someone, you:
$\checkmark$ A. entertained them
B. disappointed them
81. combat \'kämbat \}

Combat is:
A. a grooming technique that results in straightened hair
$\checkmark$ B. a fight or encounter between individuals or groups

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
82. Internet \'intrrnet \}

The Internet is a type of:
$\checkmark$ A. electronic communications network
B. structure used to imprison people
83. stagecoach \'stāj.kōch \}

What is a stagecoach?
A. a referee
$\checkmark$ B. a carriage
84. ailment \'ālmənt \}

An ailment is:
$\checkmark$ A. a bodily sickness
B. an airplane control panel
85. gallon \'galən \}

What is a gallon?
$\checkmark$ A. a unit of liquid volume
B. a sharp claw on a predatory bird
86. pantry \'pantrē \}

What is a pantry?
A. a small skillet for cooking
$\checkmark$ B. a room or closet for storing food
87. stroll \'strōl \}

What is a stroll?
$\checkmark$ A. a leisurely walk
B. a small mammal

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
88. dessert \dàzərt \}

What is an example of a dessert?
A. a golden retriever puppy
$\checkmark$ B. ice cream served after a meal
89. valley \'valē \}

A valley is:
$\checkmark$ A. low land between mountains or hills
B. the action of hitting a ball back and forth over a net

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
90. practice \'praktos \}

What does it mean to practice?
$\checkmark$ A.to perform an act often to become skilled at it
B. to grant permission to enter a building

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
91. squash \'skwäsh \}

Squash is a type of:
$\checkmark$ A.garden vegetable
B. carpenter's tool
92. pouch \'paüch \}

Which of these is an example of a pouch?
A. an eagle's nest
$\checkmark$ B. a purse for holding coins
93. yesterday \'yestəridā \}

If something was done yesterday, it was done:
A. centuries ago
$\checkmark$ B. on the day before today
94. nighttime \'nītitīm \}

What is nighttime?
$\checkmark$ A. the time from dusk to dawn
B. the time zone used in the western central USA

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
95. buckeye \'bəkī̄\}

What is a buckeye?
A. a face card in a deck of cards
$\checkmark$ B. a large nutlike seed of a shrub or tree
96. transform $\backslash \operatorname{tran}(\mathrm{t}) \mathrm{s}^{\prime}$ förm $\backslash$

What does it mean to transform?
$\checkmark$ A. to change completely
B. to speak to a crowd
97. dapper \'dapər \}

Someone or something described as dapper:
$\checkmark$ A. is neat and trim in appearance
B. is skilled at dancing
98. popovers \'päpıōvərz\}

What would you most likely do with popovers?
A. sit under them
$\checkmark$ B. eat them

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
99. flea \'flē \}

A flea is type of:

## A.bird

$\checkmark$ B. insect
100. antlers \'antlorz \}

Where would you most likely find antlers?
$\checkmark$ A. on a male deer
B. in a colony of birds

## Oral Vocabulary Round: Fifth Grade

Instructions: Read aloud the word, the vocabulary question and both options (A) and (B), but do not indicate which option is correct. The correct answer is the answer that most closely matches the definition of the word.

Respond to a speller's requests for the question and/or answer options to be repeated. You may also provide the spelling of the word in question.

A speller may answer the question by providing:

- the chosen answer, or
- both the chosen answer and the letter associated with it.

For example: If the speller is offered the question, "What is porridge made from? A. fur, or B. grain," either of the following methods of answering is correct:

- "grain," or
- "B. grain."

101. diamond \'dīmənd \}

In what sport would you find a diamond on the field?
A. soccer
$\checkmark$ B. baseball
102. composition \,kämpə'zishən \}

A composition is:
$\checkmark$ A. a written exercise done in school
B. a person who travels with another person
103. doughnut \'dōnət \}

What is a doughnut?
$\checkmark$ A. a small fried cake shaped like a ring
B. a sign forbidding some activity

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
104. hobbit \'häbət \}

What is a hobbit?
$\checkmark$ A. a member of a fictitious race of small, humanlike creatures
B. a behavior pattern acquired by frequent repetition
105. completely $\backslash$ kəm'plētlē $\backslash$

What is another word for completely?
A.tightly
$\checkmark$ B. entirely
106. fascinated $\backslash$ 'fasə,nātə̀d $\backslash$

If something fascinated you, it:
A. bored you to the point of annoyance
$\checkmark$ B.commanded your interest strongly
107. furniture \'fərnə̈chər \}

What are examples of furniture?
A.cats and dogs
$\checkmark$ B. tables and chairs
108. gloaming $\backslash$ 'glōmin $\backslash$

Another word for gloaming is:
A.field
$\checkmark$ B. dusk

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
109. inventory \'invanttōrē \}

What is an inventory?
$\checkmark$ A. an itemized list of current assets
B. a laboratory for experiments
110. termite \'tərmīt \}

A termite is a type of:
$\checkmark$ A. wood-eating insect
B. acidic chemical
111.appreciation \ə prēshē'āshən \}

What is appreciation?
$\checkmark$ A. expression of gratification and approval or gratitude
B. creation of a program for use on a mobile device
112. saucer \'sȯsər \}

What is a saucer?
$\checkmark$ A. a small shallow dish for holding a cup
B. a round skillet used in Asian cooking
113. submerged \sob'mərjd \}

If something has been submerged, it has:
$\checkmark$ A. been plunged into water or other fluid
B. been carefully layered, as in a sandwich
114. poisonous \'pȯiz’nəs \}

If something is described as poisonous, it:
A. has abundant courage and bravery
$\checkmark$ B. can harm or kill a living thing
115. awfully \'òfəlē \}

Awfully means:
A. always, constantly
$\checkmark$ B. extremely, very
116. wafting \'wäftip \}

If something is wafting, it is:
$\checkmark$ A. being moved lightly by wind
B. becoming a trend or fad
117. fiddlehead $\backslash$ 'fid ${ }^{\circ} 1$ hed $\backslash$

Where would you most likely find a fiddlehead?
$\checkmark$ A. on a fern
B.in a music studio

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
118. confident \'känfədənt \}

Someone described as confident:
$\checkmark$ A. has a strong belief in themselves and is free from worry
B. cheats people out of money using trickery and deceit

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
119. possible \'päsəbəl\}

Something described as possible is:
A. heading for certain collapse
$\checkmark$ B. able to be done or conceived
120. drawers \'drörz \}

Drawers are:
A. horses adapted for pulling heavy loads
$\checkmark$ B. sliding boxes that are opened by pulling out
121. precious \'preshəs \}

Another word for precious is:
A. sickly
$\checkmark$ B. valuable
122. spacious \'spāshəs \}

Another word for spacious is:
A. unreliable
$\checkmark$ B.roomy
123. intertwine $\backslash$ intrr'twīn $\backslash$

What does it mean to intertwine?
A. to refuse to trade with a country
$\checkmark$ B. to become mutually entangled or involved
124. intimidate $\backslash$ in'timədāt $\backslash$

What does it mean to intimidate someone?
$\checkmark$ A. to make them fearful
B. to befriend them
125. gratitude $\backslash$ 'grata,tüd $\backslash$

Another word for gratitude is:
$\checkmark$ A.thankfulness
B. sneakiness

## Oral Vocabulary Round: Sixth Grade

Instructions: Read aloud the word, the vocabulary question and both options (A) and (B), but do not indicate which option is correct. The correct answer is the answer that most closely matches the definition of the word.

Respond to a speller's requests for the question and/or answer options to be repeated. You may also provide the spelling of the word in question.

A speller may answer the question by providing:

- the chosen answer, or
- both the chosen answer and the letter associated with it.

For example: If the speller is offered the question, "What is porridge made from? A. fur, or B. grain," either of the following methods of answering is correct:

- "grain," or
- "B. grain."

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
126. captain \'kapton \}

What is a captain?
$\checkmark$ A. an officer in charge of a ship
B. a subtitle beneath a television program
127. inscrutable \in'skrütəbəl \}

Something described as inscrutable is:
A. prone to frequent and vast change
$\checkmark$ B. not readily comprehensible
128. replica \'replə̀kə \}

A replica is:
A. a pastry stuffed with meat or cheese
$\checkmark$ B.a copy of an original work of art
129. Arabic \'arəbik \}

Arabic is a type of:
A. intricate ballet posture
$\checkmark$ B. Semitic language
130. Vaseline \,vasə'lēn \}

What you most likely do with Vaseline?
A. play electronic music on it
$\checkmark$ B.put in on your skin to soothe a burn

## 131. thorax \'thōraks \}

What is a thorax?
A. a heavy Norse war hammer
$\checkmark$ B. the middle portion of an insect's body

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
132. fallow \'faılō \}

The word fallow is most associated with:
$\checkmark$ A.fields, farming, and crops
B.respiration, lungs, and breath
133. sultanate \'soltºnə̀t \}

A sultanate is a type of:
A. wind instrument powered by bellows
$\checkmark$ B. state governed by a ruling sovereign
134. havens \'hāvənz \}

What are havens?
A. small floating rafts
$\checkmark$ B.places offering favorable conditions

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
135. bunions \'bənyənz \}

Bunions are:
A.runners in long-distance races who set a fast pace
$\checkmark$ B. inflamed swellings on the first joints of big toes
136. mischievous \'mischə̇vəs \}

A person described as mischievous:
A. prefers to live in solitude
$\checkmark$ B. tends to cause annoyance or trouble
137. disclaimer \dis'klāmər \}

A disclaimer is:
$\checkmark$ A. a denial or disavowal of legal demand for compensation or benefits
B. an implement or tool for extracting a hook from a fish
138. privilege \'privalij \}

What is a privilege?
$\checkmark$ A. a right granted as a benefit or advantage
B. a quantity of food taken on a journey
139. tostones \tō'stōnāz \}

Tostones are a type of:
$\checkmark$ A. fried food
B. aquatic tortoise
140. syllables \'siləbəlz \}

What are syllables?
$\checkmark$ A. units of spoken language
B. written prophecies or predictions
141. Oman \ō'män \}

Oman is a country in:
A. South America
$\checkmark$ B. the Arabian peninsula

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
142. voracious \vò'rāshəs \}

Another word for voracious is:
$\checkmark$ A.insatiable
B. doubtful

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.

## 143. sacred \'sākrəd \}

Someone or something described as sacred is:
A. shaped like a bag or a pouch
$\checkmark$ B. religious in nature
144. information \infər'māshən \}

Information is:
A. a swarm of troublesome insects in a human habitation
$\checkmark$ B. knowledge of a particular event or situation
145. bionic \bī'änik \}

Something described as bionic:
A. possesses common tastes, thoughts, and desires
$\checkmark$ B. has natural capability enhanced by electromechanical devices

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
146. mantel \'mant l \

Where would you most likely find a mantel?
A. in tropical Florida seas
$\checkmark$ B. above a fireplace
147. desecration \,desi'krāshən \}

What is desecration?
A. the act of removing salt from water until suitable for drinking
$\checkmark$ B. the act of treating an object of veneration or admiration irreverently
148. quip \'kwip \}

What does it mean to quip?
$\checkmark$ A.make witty observations
B. stitch designs through layers of cloth
149. amphitheater \'am(p)fətthēətər \}

What is an amphitheater?
$\checkmark$ A. a circular or semicircular building with rising tiers of seats about a central open space
B. an animal of a class of vertebrates comprising the frogs, toads, and salamanders
150. gastritis \ga'strītə̀s \}

Gastritis is inflammation of the:
$\checkmark$ A.stomach
B. gallbladder

## Oral Vocabulary Round: Seventh Grade

Instructions: Read aloud the word, the vocabulary question and both options (A) and (B), but do not indicate which option is correct. The correct answer is the answer that most closely matches the definition of the word.

Respond to a speller's requests for the question and/or answer options to be repeated. You may also provide the spelling of the word in question.

A speller may answer the question by providing:

- the chosen answer, or
- both the chosen answer and the letter associated with it.

For example: If the speller is offered the question, "What is porridge made from? A. fur, or B. grain," either of the following methods of answering is correct:

- "grain," or
- "B. grain."

151. patronize \'pātrənīz \}

What does it mean to patronize someone?
$\checkmark$ A. adopt an air or superiority toward them
B. force them to enter military service

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
152. tripe $\backslash$ 'trīp $\backslash$

What is tripe?
A. an opening statement in a legal proceeding
$\checkmark$ B. an animal's stomach used as food

## 153. insufferable \in'səfərəbəl \}

Someone or something described as insufferable is:
$\checkmark$ A. intolerable by reason of assumed superiority
B. likely to induce fear or anxiety
154. decibels \'desə,belz \}

Decibels are:
$\checkmark$ A. degrees of loudness
B. evergreen trees
155. slakes \'slāks \}

If something slakes you, what does it do?
$\checkmark$ A. satisfies your thirst for something
B. drives you crazy with questions
156. uncanny \ən'kanē \}

If something is uncanny, it:
$\checkmark$ A. arouses feelings of inexplicable strangeness
B. is overly complicated
157. deficiencies \dà'fishənsēz \}

Deficiencies are:
A. measures taken to ensure no wastage of goods or materials
$\checkmark$ B. shortages of substances (such as vitamins) necessary to health
158. spawned \'spȯnd $\backslash$

If something spawned, it:
$\checkmark$ A. brought forth or produced something
B. committed something to memory
159. commandments $\backslash$ kə'man(d)mənts \}

Commandments are:
$\checkmark$ A. acts of directing authoritatively or what is directed in such a manner
B. marks indicating where to pause for taking breaths in music
160. horticulture \'hörtəkəlchər \}

Horticulture is the science of:
$\checkmark$ A. growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants
B.immigration, emigration, and migration
161.incarnated \ ə̀n'kärnātə̇d \}

Incarnated means:
$\checkmark$ A. gave bodily form and substance to
B. turned or dyed a deep red color
162. indignant \əən'dignənt \}

Someone described as indignant is marked by:
A.persistent melancholy or sadness
$\checkmark$ B. deep-felt resentment or anger
163. steeds \'stēdz \}

What are steeds?
$\checkmark$ A.horses
B. plants
164. kung fu \,kən'fü \}

Kung fu is $a$ :
$\checkmark$ A. martial art
B. ceremonial sword
165. repose \rò'pōz\}

What is repose?
$\checkmark$ A. a state of resting after exertion
B. a type of news story in an online publication
166. acclimate \'akləmāt \}

What does it mean to acclimate?
$\checkmark$ A. to adapt to a new temperature, environment, or situation
B. to irritate by repeatedly or continuously bothering
167. societal \so'sīt¹ $\$ \}

Something described as societal relates to:
A. the universe
$\checkmark$ B. a community
168. pervading \prr'vādị \}

What is another word for pervading?
A. wilting
$\checkmark$ B.permeating
169. hitherto \,hither'tü \}

Hitherto means:
A. in the near future
$\checkmark$ B. up to this time

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
170. contagion \kən'tājən \}

Contagion is:
$\checkmark$ A. the process by which disease is transmitted
B. the mythical fountain of youth

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
171. pews \'pyüz \}

Where would you most likely find pews?
$\checkmark$ A. in a church
B. in a hockey arena
172. tunic \'tünik \}

A tunic is a type of:
A. acidic fruit
$\checkmark$ B. item of clothing
173. interstellar \,intər'stelər \}

Something described as interstellar relates to:
A. wars
$\checkmark$ B. stars

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
174. incense $\backslash$ in, $\operatorname{sen}(\mathrm{t}) \mathrm{s} \backslash$

What is incense?
$\checkmark$ A.perfume or smoke from spices when burned
B. a compound used for sealing letters

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
175. recede \ri'sēd \}

What does it mean to recede?
A. to sow plants again or anew
$\checkmark$ B. to move back or away

## Oral Vocabulary Round: Eighth Grade

Instructions: Read aloud the word, the vocabulary question and both options (A) and (B), but do not indicate which option is correct. The correct answer is the answer that most closely matches the definition of the word.

Respond to a speller's requests for the question and/or answer options to be repeated. You may also provide the spelling of the word in question.

A speller may answer the question by providing:

- the chosen answer, or
- both the chosen answer and the letter associated with it.

For example: If the speller is offered the question, "What is porridge made from? A. fur, or B. grain," either of the following methods of answering is correct:

- "grain," or
- "B. grain."

176. lasso \'la,sō \}

A lasso is used to:
A.curl eyelashes
$\checkmark$ B. catch horses and cattle
177. sauna \'sȯnə \}

What is a sauna?
A. a group of animals adapted to a certain environment
$\checkmark$ B. a bath in steam from water thrown on heated stones

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
178. snivel \'snival \}

The word snivel most closely means:
A. to sneeze with extreme force
$\checkmark$ B. to speak in a whining manner
179. paralysis \pə'raləsə̇s \}

Paralysis is:
A. activity on behalf of women's rights
$\checkmark$ B. a state of powerlessness or inactivity
180. elongated \i'lòn,gātə̀d \}

If something has been elongated, it has been:
$\checkmark$ A. stretched out
B.recycled
181. antonyms \'antənimz \}

Antonyms are:
A. fictitious names
$\checkmark$ B. words of opposite meaning
182. simultaneously \, sīməl'tānēəslē \}

The word simultaneously most closely means:
A. with great attention to detail
$\checkmark$ B. at the same time
183. jeopardy \'jeparde \}

If you are in jeopardy, you are:
A. in transit
$\checkmark$ B.in danger
184. aerosol \'erə,säl \}

Aerosol is:
$\checkmark$ A. a substance and a propellant in a container that dispenses the substance as a suspension
B. a branch of medicine that deals with the diseases and disturbances arising from flying
185. contemptible $\backslash$ kən'tem(p)təbəl $\backslash$

Something described as contemptible:
$\checkmark$ A. merits scorn
B.relies on others
186. nitrogen \'nītròjə̀n \}

In which class would you most likely learn about nitrogen?
A. English

- B. science

187. perpendicularity \,pərpəndikyə'lerətē \}

Perpendicularity is the quality of:
A.swinging back and forth between two points
$\checkmark$ B. being at right angles to a given line or plane
188. secreted \ si'krētə̀d \}

An organism that has secreted something has:
$\checkmark$ A. emitted a product that performs a specific function
B. brought food to feed to its young
189. senescent \sà'nes ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{nt}$ \}

Someone or something described as senescent is:
$\checkmark$ A.growing old
B. being playful
190. boba \'bōbə \}

Boba is a type of:
$\checkmark$ A. sweet tea drink with small balls of tapioca
B. Japanese noodle made from buckwheat flour

## 191. altimeter \al'timətər \}

What does an altimeter measure?
A. distance traveled
$\checkmark$ B. height

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
192. shoal \'shōl\}

The word shoal most closely means:
A.canyon
$\checkmark$ B. sandbar
193. Sumerian \sü'merēən \}

Something described as Sumerian relates to:
$\checkmark$ A. a part of ancient Babylonia
B. a 19th-century British novelist

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
194. arable \'arəbal \}

Something described as arable is:
$\checkmark$ A. capable of being plowed
B. suitable for surgical treatment
195. defoliant \de'fōlēənt \} What is a defoliant?
$\checkmark$ A. a chemical applied to crop plants to cause the leaves to drop off
B. a full spread of blank pages at the end of a book
196. matterhorn \'matərhörn \}

What is a matterhorn?
$\checkmark$ A. a sharp-pointed peak or mountain
B. a tool used to wash sheep's wool
197. Erlenmeyer flask \'ərlənımīə'flask \}

Where would you most likely find an Erlenmeyer flask?
A. in a symphony orchestra
$\checkmark$ B. in a laboratory
198. Mumbai \'məmıbī \}

What is Mumbai?
$\checkmark$ A. a city and port in western India
B. an island off the coast of Indonesia
199. sphagnum \'sfagnəm \}

Sphagnum is a type of:
A.chemical
$\checkmark$ B. moss

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
200. thyroid \'thīıroid \}

A thyroid is a type of:
A.cyst
$\checkmark$ B.gland
201. Taoism \'taúizəm \}

Taoism is a type of:
$\checkmark$ A.religion and philosophy
B. scientific theory
202. Versailles \vor'sī \}

Where is Versailles?
$\checkmark$ A.France
B. Switzerland
203. palomino \, palə'mēnō \}

A palomino is a type of:
$\checkmark$ A.horse B.truck

## 204. luciferin \lü'sifərə̀n \}

What is luciferin?
A. a door in Roman mythology that opens to another realm
$\checkmark$ B. a pigment found in luminescent organisms such as fireflies
205. surfactant \,srr'faktənt \}

Where are you most likely to find a
surfactant?
A. in a stick of butter
$\checkmark$ B. in a laundry detergent
206. grebe $\backslash$ 'grēb $\backslash$

A grebe is a type of:
$\checkmark$ A. aquatic bird B. sturdy shoe

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
207. moira \'möirə \}

What is another word for moira?
$\checkmark$ A. fate B. compassion

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
208. fens \'fenz \}

Fens are:
$\checkmark$ A. low peaty lands covered wholly or partly with water
B. diagrams with overlapping partly shaded circles

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
209. Tetrazzini \,tetrə'zēnē \}

A food prepared Tetrazzini is:
A. made well in advance of serving
$\checkmark$ B.prepared with pasta and a white sauce
210. rooibos tea \'rüēbäs'tē \}

Rooibos tea is a beverage made from:
$\checkmark$ A. a South African shrub
B. a North American leaf
211. Pleiades \'plēəıdēz \}

What are the Pleiades?
$\checkmark$ A. a cluster of stars
B. a series of legal appeals

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
212. leks \'leks \}

What are you most likely to find at leks?
A.musical performances
$\checkmark$ B.courting birds

## 213. coccidiosis \,käk,sidē'ōsəs \}

Coccidiosis is:
$\checkmark$ A. infestation with or disease caused by a type of parasitic protozoans
B. a type of cider apple formerly popular in England

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
214. antimony \'antamōnē \}

Antimony is:
A. a gene producing an effect opposite to that of the wild-type gene of the same locus
$\checkmark$ B.a metalloid element that is used especially as a constituent of alloys

## 215. Macedonia \,masə'dōnēə \}

Where would you find Macedonia?
$\checkmark$ A. in the Balkan Peninsula in northeastern Greece
B. on the western coast of Africa

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
216. scandium \'skandēəm \}

Scandium is a type of:
A. gossip intended to damage someone's reputation
$\checkmark$ B.metallic element found in various minerals

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
217. mangels \'mangolz \}

What are mangels?
A. untrained horses
$\checkmark$ B. large beets
218. nopales \nō'pälās \}

What would you most likely do with nopales?
$\checkmark$ A. eat them
B. race them
219. Samian \'sāmēən \}

Something described as Samian relates to:
A. a Hungarian physicist
$\checkmark$ B. a particular Greek island
220. meitnerium \mīt'nirēəm \}

What is meitnerium?
A. a drug used topically as a sedative
$\checkmark$ B. a short-lived radioactive element
221. Macao \mə'kaú \}

What is Macao?
A. a city in southern Portugal
$\checkmark$ B. a peninsula in southeastern China
222. Popocatepetl <br>,pōpə'katəıet $1 \backslash$

What is Popocatepetl?
$\checkmark$ A. a volcano in Mexico
B. a Mayan game similar to soccer
223. megaron \'megərän \}

Where would you find a megaron?
$\checkmark$ A. inside an ancient Mycenaean house
B. in a high-velocity particle accelerator

Because the following word could be confused with a similar word, say the word then spell it aloud.
224. Shaanxi \'shän'shē \}

Shaanxi is a province of which Asian country?
A. Japan
$\checkmark$ B. China
225. pronaos \prō'nāäs \}

What is a pronaos?
A. a short poem marking a wedding ceremony
$\checkmark$ B. the outer part of an ancient Greek temple

## Scripps National Spelling Bee Vocabulary Test First Grade

1. When you ask why, you're asking:
A. for what reason
B. with what person
C. at what time
2. Asking for more of something is asking for:
A. an additional amount
B. an old version of it
C. something different
3. If something is hard, it is:
A. not easy
B. very soft
C. a bit smelly
4. What does it mean to toss something?
A. to lie across it
B. to gently throw it
C. to give light to it
5. Something described as cool is:
A. unpopular
B. silly or lighthearted
C. moderately cold
6. What is the tide?
A. the rising and falling of bodies of water
B. a cold wind that comes down mountains
C. the wearing away of land by rain
7. What does it mean to wag?
A. to move the tail to and fro
B. to hang loosely
C. to put something in a container
8. What is a deal?
A. a standard of beauty or excellence held to be perfect
B. an offering of a combination of products at a special price
C. a short-necked river duck of North America
9. What are sips?
A. clothes worn under dresses
B. small tastes of a drink
C. spicy sauces eaten with chips
10. A rug is $a$ :
A. crawling insect
B. good friend
C. floor covering
11. If you zip somewhere, you:
A. move with speed
B. take your time getting there
C. end up being very late
12. Which of the following are you most likely to see in the sky?
A. rocks
B. clouds
C. submarines
13. Where would you most likely find a chin?
A. under a rock
B. on someone's face
C. in a swimming pool
14. Where are you most likely to find hair?
A. beneath the soil
B. on a tree
C. on a human head
15. What is a spark?
A. a short sharp tone of speech
B. land owned by a city or town
C. a small piece of a burning substance
16. What is another word for heap?
A. apartment
B. pile
C. bowl
17. A ladder is used for:
A. telling time
B. healing a wound
C. climbing
18. If something is near you, it is:
A. likely to hurt you
B. close to you
C. hard to see
19. If you wake someone, you:
A. rouse them from sleep
B. drive them somewhere
C. shake their hand
20. People usually say "Wow" when feeling:
A. sad or unhappy
B. happy or surprised
C. sick or unwell
21. If something is described as rude, it:
A. is deep red in color
B. lacks good manners
C. causes amusement
22. What is a nest?
A. a meal made for you
B. a person with a bad temper
C. a place a bird builds to lay its eggs
23. When would someone most likely use a spoon?
A. when skiing down a hill
B. when eating some soup
C. when hanging a picture
24. What does it mean to find something?
A. to come upon it by looking
B. to ask it to pay you money
C. to crush it into small pieces
25. What is a tune?
A. a musical composition
B. a tool used to sweep the floor
C. a bird that eats fish
26. When you ask why, you're asking:
$\checkmark$ A. for what reason
B. with what person
C. at what time
27. Asking for more of something is asking for:
$\checkmark$ A. an additional amount
B. an old version of it
C. something different
28. If something is hard, it is:
$\checkmark$ A. not easy
B. very soft
C. a bit smelly
29. What does it mean to toss something?
A. to lie across it
$\checkmark$ B. to gently throw it
C. to give light to it
30. Something described as cool is.
A. unpopular
B. silly or lighthearted
$\checkmark$ C. moderately cold
31. What is the tide?
A. the rising and falling of bodies of water
B. a cold wind that comes down mountains
C. the wearing away of land by rain
32. What does it mean to wag?
$\checkmark$ A. to move the tail to and fro
B. to hang loosely
C. to put something in a container
33. What is a deal?
A. a standard of beauty or excellence held to be perfect
$\checkmark$ B. an offering of a combination of products at a special price
C. a short-necked river duck of North America
34. What are sips?
A. clothes worn under dresses
$\checkmark$ B. small tastes of a drink
C. spicy sauces eaten with chips
35. A rug is $a$ :
A. crawling insect
B. good friend
$\checkmark$ C. floor covering
36. If you zip somewhere, you:
$\checkmark$ A. move with speed
B. take your time getting there
C. end up being very late
37. Which of the following are you most likely to see in the sky?
A. rocks
$\checkmark$ B. clouds
C. submarines
38. Where would you most likely find a chin?
A. under a rock
$\checkmark$ B. on someone's face
C. in a swimming pool
39. Where are you most likely to find hair?
A. beneath the soil
B. on a tree
$\checkmark$ C. on a human head
40. What is a spark?
A. a short sharp tone of speech
B. land owned by a city or town
$\checkmark$ C. a small piece of a burning substance
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## Scripps National Spelling Bee Vocabulary Test Second Grade

1. How would one make cloth?
A. by weaving fibers together
B. by melting and molding wax
C. by baking clay in an oven
2. Which of these is an example of a doctor?
A. a dentist
B. a fish
C. a castle
3. What is a snack?
A. a small amount of food eaten between meals
B. a loose garment worn over clothes
C. a poorly built and often run-down house
4. If something is described as other, it is:
A. an aquatic mammal
B. not the same
C. large in number
5. What is another word for gross?
A. disgusting
B. shiny
C. confused
6. What is a branch?
A. a stem growing from the trunk of a tree
B. a place for raising horses, cattle, or sheep
C. a large bowl for serving food
7. What does it mean to join something?
A. give it away as a gift
B. earn money from it
C. become a member of it
8. What of the following are you most likely to get out of tubes?
A. toothpaste
B. video games
C. oatmeal
9. Another word for little is:
A. glorious
B. stinky
C. tiny
10. What is a pole?
A. a burrowing animal that lives in Europe and Asia
B. a piece of burnt or charred wood used to start fires
C. an upright column something is attached to
11. What would you most likely find inside a notebook?
A. coins and paper money
B. cleaning supplies
C. blank sheets of paper
12. What is a river?
A. a tub of food
B. a foolish remark
C. a large stream of water
13. What is a mound?
A. a small, rounded mass
B. an upward leap or jump
C. a large spoon for stirring
14. A dear is:
A. a water droplet that forms in an eye
B. a beloved person
C. a rip in a piece of clothing
15. What is a letter?
A. a type of large dog used to hunt birds
B. a device in which objects are held
C. a written or printed message intended to be read by the person it's addressed to
16. A bride is:
A. an unusually long step in a series of steps
B. a woman newly married or about to be married
C. a large group of lions, especially when hunting
17. What does a wedding ceremony celebrate?
A. a retirement
B. a new baby
C. a marriage
18. If you nagged someone, you:
A. annoyed them by persistent scolding or urging
B. grasped their hand and shook it
C. gave them assistance or support
19. If you gazed at something, you:
A. caused it to shine like glass
B. fixed your eyes on it steadily and intently
C. fed on it in the manner of an animal
20. What does it mean to point at something?
A. indicate its position with a finger
B. dab at it with a small bit of water
C. remove it entirely from one's sight
21. What is spring?
A. a light rain
B. one of the four seasons
C. one of many choices
22. If you give something, you:
A. dance with it
B. plunge it into water
C. make a present of it
23. A person would most likely use a stove to:
A. assemble a puzzle
B. cook something
C. water a plant
24. What does it mean to state something?
A. to cook it over a flame
B. to put it into words
C. to attach it to something else
25. What does it mean to scan?
A. to forbid something from happening
B. to cheat someone out of money
C. to make a close examination of a small area

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## Scripps National Spelling Bee Vocabulary Test Third Grade

1. Someone described as able.
A. has many brothers and sisters
B. gets angry and frustrated quickly
C. has the power needed to do something
2. Anybody is:
A. a person out of an indefinite number
B. a lower part on an animal's body
C. a boat with a squared-off end
3. A present is
A. a gift
B. a shoe
C. a frown
4. What does it mean to whisper?
A. to growl deeply
B. to speak softly
C. to yell loudly
5. What does together mean?
A. constantly moving
B. in one place or group
C. covered completely
6. What is the ground?
A. the surface of the earth
B. the flesh of a cow used as food
C. a type of punishment
7. Shutters are designed to:
A. hold a hairdo in place
B. keep out light or shut out the view
C. help skiers keep their balance
8. Another word for endless is.
A. special
B. infinite
C. expensive
9. What is a plunger?
A. a device thrust quickly and forcibly into liquid
B. someone who installs and maintains piping
C. a tool for removing small weeds from soil
10. A subway is a type of:
A. underground train
B. military boat
C. high-speed plane
11. If you overcome something, you:
A. get the better of it
B. consider it seriously
C. give up on it
12. If something is worth a certain amount, it:
A. doesn't work without it
B. has that much value
C. looks just like it
13. What is a corner?
A. a yellow muffin made with a ground grain
B. the place where two streets or roads meet
C. a tasty but generally small fish
14. The word wears most closely means:
A. divides into portions
B. fastens or brings together
C. uses for clothing
15. If something is broken, it:
A. was made for a specific person
B. is not working properly
C. has a weird smell
16. Fireworks are:
A. a combination of individual dance steps
featuring high kicks and claps
B. a group of ornamental or decorative materials on the outside of a building
C. a display of devices that produce a striking display by burning explosive materials
17. Something done barely is done:
A. without regard to the rules
B. by the narrowest margin
C. in a harsh or cruel manner
18. If you drooped, you:
A. dug up some earth
B. walked quickly and with purpose
C. took up a slouched posture
19. Something described as cluttered is:
A. covered with things in disorder
B. closed to keep our light
C. folded away neatly in a drawer
20. Who would most likely wear a crown?
A. a construction worker
B. a writer
C. a queen
21. If you climb something, you:
A. get to the top of it with some effort
B. remove the tangles from it
C. pin it down so it can no longer move
22. What does it mean to sketch?
A. to draw roughly
B. to complain constantly
C. to throw with force
23. The word solve means:
A. to keep for later
B. to find an answer for
C. to pronounce not guilty
24. What is a shower?
A. a short period of rainfall
B. a minor injury in sports
C. an angry or unfriendly look
25. Credit is:
A. sadness or despair
B. recognition or acknowledgment
C. happy playfulness

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## Scripps National Spelling Bee Vocabulary Test Fourth Grade

1. What would you most likely do with a razor?
A. decorate clothing
B. shave hair
C. rub off pencil marks
2. What is another word for fury?
A. watery
B. humor
C. rage
3. The word "howdy" is used to express:
A. disappointment
B. greeting
C. confusion
4. If someone does something hungrily, they do it:
A. in a manner marked by desire or craving
B. with extreme reluctance
C. rapidly with little attention to detail
5. If something is done glumly, it is done:
A. in a dreary or gloomy manner
B. with contempt for the restrictions of the law
C. without forethought or preparation
6. If someone is sewing something, they are.
A. propelling it through the air
B. fastening it with stitches
C. causing it to bend
7. What would you most likely do with cereal?
A. play music on it
B. eat it for breakfast
C. drive it to school
8. Outfits are:
A. clever strategic moves in a game of chess
B. silly annoying peevish people
C. clothing designed to be worn in particular situations
9. What does it mean to improve something?
A. to make it more excellent or desirable
B. to beg or urgently ask it for something
C. to accuse or implicate it without proof
10. If something is done roughly, it is done:
A. in a friendly way
B. with harshness or violence
C. in a slow manner
11. Another word for peaceful is.
A. smelly
B. nervous
C. calm
12. Which would most likely be made of bronze?
A. a cake
B. a sock
C. a bell
13. Marble is a type of:
A. basket weave
B. limestone
C. window polish
14. An oddity is:
A. a spot on something you can normally see through
B. a journey marked by many changes of fortune
C. something unique or curiously unusual
15. What does it mean to gather?
A. bring together in a group
B. plant flowers
C. annoy persistently
16. Silence is best described as:
A. a branch of knowledge
B. the absence of sound
C. intense or furious action
17. What is another word for important?
A. mischievous
B. chilly
C. significant
18. What is another word for rotten?
A. repeated
B. decayed
C. silky
19. If something is sudsy, it is:
A. smeared and hard to see
B. full of froth or bubbles
C. smooth or plain
20. Flitting means:
A. moving briskly from place to place
B. whisking egg whites into stiff peaks
C. setting ambitious goals
21. A bestie is:
A. a poem that rhymes
B. a spicy food
C. a person's greatest friend
22. What is an insult?
A. an outdoor celebration with many people
B. someone who signals with a trumpet
C. an act or speech of disrespect or scorn

## Scripps National Spelling Bee Vocabulary Test Fourth Grade Answer Key

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C. rapidly with little attention to detail
5. How much is a thousand?
A. 100
$\checkmark$ B. 1,000
C. 10,000
6. Putty is a type of:
A. cooling lava
B. dough-like cement
C. sweet syrup
7. What is a drawl?
$\checkmark$ A. a manner of speaking in slow tones
B. a loud, angry fight
C. a scoop-shaped gardening tool
8. If something is done glumly, it is done:
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25. What is an insult?
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B. someone who signals with a trumpet
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## Scripps National Spelling Bee Vocabulary Test <br> Fifth Grade

1. What is insulation?
A. knowledge communicated by others or obtained from investigation
B. material that slows the passage of heat, electricity, or sound
C. a custom that contributes to group welfare
2. A squire works for:
A. a lawyer
B. a knight
C. a matador
3. Something described as invisible is:
A. impossible to ignore
B. looking for a paying job
C. incapable of being seen

## 4. Crookedly means:

A. in a courageous manner
B. in a warm or friendly manner
C. in a bent or twisted manner
5. If someone is wheezy, they:
A. are inclined to breathe with difficulty
B. face danger without fear or hesitation
C. act in a brisk or informal manner
6. $A$ vision is.
A. a projecting brim on a cap or hat for shading the eyes
B. a crystal form whose faces are parallel to the vertical axis
C. something seen otherwise than by ordinary sight
7. Something described as fragrant has:
A. an offensive taste
B. a sweet smell
C. a gooey texture
8. Stitchery is best described as:
A. a type of needlework
B. a type of pottery
C. a painting technique
9. How is something described as manual operated?
A. by mind control
B. on its own, automatically
C. with the hands
10. What does it mean to engulf something?
A. to learn to hit it into a hole
B. to overwhelm it
C. to anchor it securely in rough waters
11. Afrobeat is a type of:
A. root vegetable
B. popular music
C. broad-brimmed hat
12. What does it mean to occupy?
A. to make as functional as possible
B. to reside in as an owner or tenant
C. to look at with greedy intention
13. A graduate is a person who has:
A. received an academic degree
B. become an owner of land
C. gotten a bonus for exceptional performance
14. Something done deliberately is done:
A. in a threatening or aggressive manner
B. in a dishonest or misleading manner
C. in a slow, unhurried, and steady manner
15. What does it mean to be responsible for something?
A. physically attached to it
B. answerable as its primary cause
C. totally dependent on it for survival
16. An inscription is a type of:
A. liquid medicine
B. written text
C. military command
17. When would you most likely use the word
"ourselves"?
A. when talking about yourself and another person
B. when you wear mismatched clothing
C. when you are leaving town alone
18. The forearms are found:
A. between the elbow and the wrist
B. between the ears
C. between the neck and lower back
19. What is a recital?
A. a flag on a ship declaring its country of origin
B. an exhibition concert given by music pupils.
C. a bill given for goods or services received
20. What is a fowl?
A. a chicken
B. a cheek
C. a garden tool
21. What is wisdom?
A. information gained over time
B. a shallow drinking bowl
C. conduct that is absurd
22. An ambush is the act of:
A. shaping and polishing a fossil resin for use in jewelry
B. attacking by surprise from a concealed position
C. clearing mixed plant growth typical of an uncultivated area

## 23. Devotion is:

A. strong attachment, zeal, or enthusiasm
B. passage through a series of stages in development
C. operatic music sung by one female performer
24. Disdain is:
A. a formal or orderly treatment of a topic in speech or writing
B. a feeling of contempt for something regarded as unworthy
C. a spot of color different from the surrounding area
25. What does it mean to replace something?
A. to transport it from one place to another
B. to provide a substitute for it
C. to restore it to working condition

## Scripps National Spelling Bee Vocabulary Test <br> Fifth Grade <br> Answer Key

1. What is insulation?
A. knowledge communicated by others or obtained from investigation
$\checkmark$ B. material that slows the passage of heat, electricity, or sound
C. a custom that contributes to group welfare
2. A squire works for:
A. a lawyer
B. a knight
C. a matador
3. Something described as invisible is:
A. impossible to ignore
B. looking for a paying job
$\checkmark$ C. incapable of being seen

## 4. Crookedly means:

A. in a courageous manner
B. in a warm or friendly manner
$\checkmark$ C. in a bent or twisted manner
5. If someone is wheezy, they:
$\checkmark$ A. are inclined to breathe with difficulty
B. face danger without fear or hesitation
C. act in a brisk or informal manner
6. $A$ vision is.
A. a projecting brim on a cap or hat for shading the eyes
B. a crystal form whose faces are parallel to the vertical axis
$\checkmark$ C. something seen otherwise than by ordinary sight
7. Something described as fragrant has:
A. an offensive taste
$\checkmark$ B. a sweet smell
C. a gooey texture
8. Stitchery is best described as:
$\checkmark$ A. a type of needlework
B. a type of pottery
C. a painting technique
9. How is something described as manual operated?
A. by mind control
B. on its own, automatically
$\checkmark$ C. with the hands
10. What does it mean to engulf something?
A. to learn to hit it into a hole
$\checkmark$ B. to overwhelm it
C. to anchor it securely in rough waters
11. Afrobeat is a type of:
A. root vegetable
$\checkmark$ B. popular music
C. broad-brimmed hat
12. What does it mean to occupy?
A. to make as functional as possible
$\checkmark$ B. to reside in as an owner or tenant
C. to look at with greedy intention
13. A graduate is a person who has:
$\checkmark$ A. received an academic degree
B. become an owner of land
C. gotten a bonus for exceptional performance
14. Something done deliberately is done:
A. in a threatening or aggressive manner
B. in a dishonest or misleading manner
$\checkmark$ C. in a slow, unhurried, and steady manner
15. What does it mean to be responsible for something?
A. physically attached to it
$\checkmark$ B. answerable as its primary cause
C. totally dependent on it for survival
16. An inscription is a type of:
A. liquid medicine
B. written text
C. military command
17. When would you most likely use the word "ourselves"?
$\checkmark$ A. when talking about yourself and another person
B. when you wear mismatched clothing
C. when you are leaving town alone
18. The forearms are found:
$\checkmark$ A. between the elbow and the wrist
B. between the ears
C. between the neck and lower back
19. What is a recital?
A. a flag on a ship declaring its country of origin
B. an exhibition concert given by music pupils.
C. a bill given for goods or services received
20. What is a fowl?
$\checkmark$ A. a chicken
B. a cheek
C. a garden tool
21. What is wisdom?
$\checkmark$ A. information gained over time
B. a shallow drinking bowl
C. conduct that is absurd
22. An ambush is the act of:
A. shaping and polishing a fossil resin for use in jewelry
$\checkmark$ B. attacking by surprise from a concealed position
C. clearing mixed plant growth typical of an uncultivated area

## 23. Devotion is:

$\checkmark$ A. strong attachment, zeal, or enthusiasm
B. passage through a series of stages in development
C. operatic music sung by one female performer
24. Disdain is:
A. a formal or orderly treatment of a topic in speech or writing
$\checkmark$ B. a feeling of contempt for something regarded as unworthy
C. a spot of color different from the surrounding area
25. What does it mean to replace something?
A. to transport it from one place to another
B. to provide a substitute for it
C. to restore it to working condition

## Scripps National Spelling Bee Vocabulary Test Sixth Grade

1. If you bamboozled someone, you:
A. traded items of equal value with them
B. tricked or hoodwinked them
C. rewarded them generously
2. The word superior most closely means:
A. densely foggy
B. notably excellent
C. heavily seasoned
3. A sentinel is.
A. one who indulges in romanticism
B. a French unit of currency
C. one that watches or guards
4. Something described as Arctic relates to:
A. the region around the north pole
B. a distinctive sweet-smelling odor
C. a dead or antiquated language
5. What would you most likely do with sausage?
A. eat it
B. step on it
C. drive it
6. The word serenity most closely means:
A. speed
B. silliness
C. peacefulness
7. If someone was disgruntled, they:
A. were put in bad humor
B. made the natural noise of a hog
C. revealed information under pressure
8. Where would you find a reindeer?
A. the Antarctic regions around the South Pole
B. the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America
C. the southern parts of Africa
9. The word terrify means:
A. to clean thoroughly
B. to rip in half
C. to fill with fear
10. What is a delegation?
A. one or more persons appointed or chosen to represent others
B. a passage of music performed in a smooth and connected manner
C. a statement unsupported and by implication regarded as false
11. Which of the following is best described as a provision?
A. a surgery for correcting cataracts
B. an extraordinary athletic gift
C. a clause in a statute or contract
12. A diode is a type of:
A. electron tube
B. musical composition
C. exercise apparatus
13. Brooklyn is:
A. a borough of New York City
B. a custard-filled dessert
C. an advanced move in chess
14. What is a reference?
A. a coupon entitling the holder to a free service
B. a book or passage to which a reader is directed
C. a decision handed down by an umpire after review
15. What do vultures mainly eat?
A. floating plankton
B. flying insects
C. the dead flesh of animals
16. A fluke is:
A. an extraordinary stroke of good or bad luck
B. a coin or currency note representing one dollar
C. an acid fruit with a yellow and bumpy rind
17. What is a quotation?
A. a situation that cannot be easily altered or amended
B. a passage that is referred to as evidence or illustration
C. a cold non-alcoholic beverage made from fruit
18. What does it mean to salute?
A. to step on something
B. to bury beneath the earth
C. to give a sign of respect
19. Something described as droll:
A. has a whimsical or humorous character
B. curves at all four edges
C. supplies funds for large corporations
20. What is a congregation?
A. an assembly of persons meeting for worship
B. a northward summer migration of birds
C. a large fire involving numerous buildings
21. Where would you find an incubator?
A. at a hospital
B. in an orthodox church
C. at a pen factory
22. Another word for flummox is:
A. confound
B. salute
C. amuse
23. What is another word for verve?
A. violet
B. energy
C. summer
24. A platypus is:
A. a theoretical hominid thought to precede humans
B. a large extinct tusked mastodon
C. a small egg-laying aquatic mammal
25. On which part of the body is a turban worn?
A. the shoulders
B. the feet
C. the head

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B. the feet
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## Scripps National Spelling Bee Vocabulary Test Seventh Grade

1. If you dilute something, you.
A. transfer it to another person
B. make it less concentrated
C. divide it into equal parts
2. What is another word for categorically?
A. gracefully
B. irregularly
C. absolutely
3. Destitution is:
A. removal of shame
B. deprivation of the necessaries of life
C. predetermined end, object, or use
4. Something done punctually is done.
A. in exact adherence to an appointed time
B. without proper or adequate supplies
C. in an arrogant or rude manner
5. Something described as nondescript is:
A. falling into disrepair due to neglect
B. lacking distinguishing characteristics
C. hidden behind a false disguise
6. Something described as extravagant:
A. can be easily seen or understood
B. is exaggerated to the point of absurdity
C. requires immediate attention or repair
7. A gorilla is a type of:
A. snake
B. ape
C. fish
8. Expulsion is:
A. a feeling of aversion or strong dislike
B. the act of atoning for one's sins or transgressions
C. summary removal from membership or association
9. Where can you find Illinois?
A. in the southwestern part of Canada
B. in the western part of the U.S.
C. in the central part of the U.S.
10. What causes malnutrition?
A. inadequate intake of substances that provide energy
B. allergic reactions to windborne particles
C. too much time spent in the sun
11. A koi is a type of:
A. fish
B. hat
C. flower
12. What is a quarry?
A. an open excavation for obtaining building stone
B. a term when a person carrying a contagious disease is isolated
C. a British liquid or dry unit of measure
13. If you are communing with something, you are:
A. traveling with it on a regular path and on a fixed schedule
B. changing it into another form that is typically more useful
C. gaining an earnest or deep feeling of unity and appreciation for it
14. What are magistrates?
A. local officials exercising administrative and judicial functions
B. wizards called upon to tell the future in certain ancient kingdoms
C. books of common phrases translated into several languages
15. Something described as malicious is:
A. based on pretense or insincerity
B. marked by evil intention
C. appealing to the senses
16. What is a sprocket?
A. an opening that forms a holder for something
B. a small bag carried by a person
C. a tooth or projection shaped to engage with a chain
17. Someone described as demure:
A. is marked by quiet modesty or restraint
B. wears out-of-date or unstylish clothing
C. expresses their feelings openly and often
18. What does it mean to deadpan?
A. to kill the land by removing the trees and underbrush
B. to speak poorly of someone or insult them
C. to act in a manner marked by complete absence of expression
19. What is a chasm?
A. a deep and narrow opening in something
B. an acerbic remark intended to express contempt
C. an involuntary muscular contraction

## 21. What are innards?

A. small poles used to mark boundary lines
B. the internal parts of a structure or mechanism
C. blessings given to pilgrims in the Orthodox church
22. A petticoat is a type of:
A. scarf
B. skirt
C. sweater
23. When are you most likely to use a wok?
A. when cooking a stir-fry
B. when smoothing a garment
C. when painting a canvas
24. What would one do at a Laundromat?
A. play a collection of video games
B. wash and dry one's clothes
C. get a car cleaned and detailed
25. If a person incited something, they:
A. identified its author and publication information
B. read it quietly to themselves
C. moved it to a course of action

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## Scripps National Spelling Bee Vocabulary Test Eighth Grade

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A. a swamp in Georgia and Florida
B. a grassland in Kansas
C. a mountain range in Wyoming
3. What is Albuquerque?
A. a traditional Spanish dance
B. a city in New Mexico
C. a South American tree
4. Assam is.
A. a breed of wild often dun-colored Mongolian mammals related to the horse
B. a reddish brown dye obtained from leaves of a certain plant
C. a state of northeastern India on the edge of the Himalayas
5. What is Ramadan?
A. a route traditionally followed by pilgrims
B. the short opening section of the Qur'an
C. a sacred month of the Islamic year
6. What is a haw?
A. a bread roll made with rye flour
B. a loud cry uttered by a wolf or jackal
C. the fruit of a particular tree or shrub
7. Who is Gilgamesh?
A. a legendary Sumerian king
B. a mythical sea monster
C. the founder of the Abbasid Caliphate
8. If someone is Trinidadian, they:
A. wear bifocal glasses
B. hail from an island near Venezuela
C. own a lot of valuable artwork
9. In medicine, something described as malignant:
A. is present from the moment of birth
B. cannot be detected with existing instruments
C. tends to produce death or deterioration
10. Turquoise is a type of:
A. flower
B. paper
C. mineral
11. What is an aura?
A. a distinctive impression
B. a bell-like noise
C. an impromptu speech
12. What is a refuge?
A. a shelter or protection from danger
B. an item ready to be thrown away or discarded
C. an assertion that some claim or argument is false
13. Lymphoma is a disease that involves:
A. dizziness caused by fluid issues in the inner ear
B. difficulty moving due to swelling and stiffness of joints
C. malignant tumors in a part of the body's circulatory system
14. What is retinitis pigmentosa?
A. a fungus that particularly affects fruit trees
B. a degenerative disease of the eye
C. a condition involving seeing sound as color
15. If something is described as incandescent, it is:
A. sticky, syrupy, and sweet
B. strikingly bright, radiant, or clear
C. marked by or expressing a bubbly quality
16. Amphoras are:
A. repeated words in verses
B. ancient Greek jars or vases
C. overactive tear ducts
17. Aspirin is most often used to:
A. stop blood loss
B. decrease fever or relieve pain
C. counteract venom
18. Dendrochronology is the science of:
A. dating events in former periods by studying the rings of growth in trees
B. the skin, its function and structure, and the diseases that affect it
C. psychology concerned especially with the unconscious mind
19. Copenhagen is:
A. a heraldic symbol on the German coat of arms
B. an organic compound found chiefly in Austria
C. a city and port in Denmark
20. What are pullets?
A. round balls of a hard substance
B. hens less than a year old
C. mechanical devices for lifting
21. Someone described as insolent is:
A. marked by faintheartedness or an utter lack of courage
B. guided or directed by intelligence, intellect, or rationality
C. haughty and contemptuous in behavior or language
22. A divot is:
A. a warm bedcover made of two layers of cloth stuffed with a filling
B. a plunge into or exploration of some matter or subject
C. a piece of turf dug from a golf fairway in making a stroke
23. What is the minimus?
A. the last note of a musical composition
B. the little finger or toe
C. the lowest rank in a Roman legion
24. Animatronics are:
A. geological structural features as a whole
B. mammals as distinguished from birds or reptiles
C. figures made lifelike by means of electromechanical devices
25. A Chicana is:
A. a small hybrid dog with a ruddy coat and long tail
B. an open-sided stilt house of the Seminole tribe
C. an American woman or girl of Mexican descent
26. What is a hypocaust?
A. a piece of faulty logical reasoning
B. a heating system in an ancient Roman building
C. a legendary horse-like creature with wings and tusks
27. The word silicon most closely means:
A. a nonmetallic element used chiefly in the form of alloys
B. a plane polygon of six angles and six sides
C. a representative graphic symbol on a computer display screen
28. What is a pipette?
A. a narrow glass tube into which liquid is drawn by suction
B. an ancient Baroque instrument that preceded the clarinet
C. a spicy sauce used to flavor meat and seafood in French cuisine
29. Something described as propitious is:
A. common or average
B. sneaky or underhanded
C. encouraging or favorable
30. Something described as jugular relates to:
A. the circus
B. an acute angle
C. the throat or neck
31. Frijoles are:
A. beans
B. ants
C. peppers
32. What is a metronome?
A. a car in a usually electric railway built partly or entirely underground
B. an individual that has more than two haploid chromosomes from ancestors
C. an instrument that emits an audible repetitive tap regulated to mark rhythm
33. What are lanthanides?
A. projecting bristles on certain species of ants
B. sorrowful songs sung at the departure of a family member
C. chemical elements in a group of rare-earth metals
34. If someone forsook something, they:
A. abandoned it
B. drenched it
C. took good care of it
35. Conjunto is a type of:
A. Mexican-American music
B. Spanish literary style
C. Costa Rican finch
36. What is a coleus?
A. a plant that is cultivated especially for its fragrant, colorful foliage
B. a nodule on the large intestine that aids in digestion
C. a beetle of a family of insects that have rigid wings that are not used for flight
37. What are bureaucrats?
A. technology experts
B. chests of drawers
C. government officials
38. In which class would you most likely learn about ellipsis?
A. political science
B. biology
C. English
39. What is photosynthesis?
A. the formation of carbohydrates using light (as in green plants)
B. the creation of mechanical force using wind (as in windmills)
C. the loss of velocity due to friction or resistance
40. An antechamber is:
A. a round vessel for waste or solid detritus
B. a room leading into a main apartment used as a waiting room
C. a factor in evolution regarded as vital
41. What are pixels?
A. magical creatures known for playing mischievous tricks
B. small discrete elements that together form an image
C. spikes on a rotating machine that separate grain from chaff
42. Bilge is:
A. paper money used in exchange for goods or services
B. crop destruction brought on by swarms of various flying pests
C. water that collects by seepage or leakage in the bottom of a ship
43. What is craquelure?
A. a breaking on the surface of a work of art so that fissures appear
B. a device or decoy for attracting birds of prey to capture
C. a circle on the celestial sphere passing through the poles, the equinoxes, or the solstices
44. An aptitude is:
A. a natural or acquired capacity or ability
B. a position at a height, especially in the sky
C. a bare space between feathers on a bird
45. What is an attorney?
A. a strategic maneuver
B. a surgical procedure
C. a lawyer
46. Pinyin is:
A. a system for romanizing Chinese ideograms
B. a term for a simplified oral form of a language
C. a game involving the throwing of large wooden blocks
47. A peplos is $a$ :
A. garment worn by women of ancient Greece
B. small drum used in Brazilian music
C. dried toasted seed of a pumpkin or squash
48. What would you most likely do with a centrifuge?
A. play it on a harpsichord or clavichord in a public venue
B. whirl fluids in it to separate substances of different densities
C. use it as a last means of resort for help in difficulty
49. Something conciliatory:
A. is of little or no importance
B. involves advice given to students on academic matters
C. tends to win over from a state of hostility

## Scripps National Spelling Bee Vocabulary Test Eighth Grade Answer Key

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A. is present from the moment of birth
B. cannot be detected with existing instruments
$\checkmark$ C. tends to produce death or deterioration
10. Turquoise is a type of:
A. flower
B. paper
$\checkmark$ C. mineral
11. What is an aura?
$\checkmark$ A. a distinctive impression
B. a bell-like noise
C. an impromptu speech
12. What is a refuge?
$\checkmark$ A. a shelter or protection from danger
B. an item ready to be thrown away or discarded
C. an assertion that some claim or argument is false
13. Lymphoma is a disease that involves:
A. dizziness caused by fluid issues in the inner ear
B. difficulty moving due to swelling and stiffness of joints
$\checkmark$ C. malignant tumors in a part of the body's circulatory system
14. What is retinitis pigmentosa?
A. a fungus that particularly affects fruit trees
$\checkmark$ B. a degenerative disease of the eye
C. a condition involving seeing sound as color
15. If something is described as incandescent, it is:
A. sticky, syrupy, and sweet
$\checkmark$ B. strikingly bright, radiant, or clear
C. marked by or expressing a bubbly quality
16. Amphoras are:
A. repeated words in verses
$\checkmark$ B. ancient Greek jars or vases
C. overactive tear ducts
17. Aspirin is most often used to:
A. stop blood loss
$\checkmark$ B. decrease fever or relieve pain
C. counteract venom
18. Dendrochronology is the science of:
A. dating events in former periods by studying the rings of growth in trees
B. the skin, its function and structure, and the diseases that affect it
C. psychology concerned especially with the unconscious mind
19. Copenhagen is:
A. a heraldic symbol on the German coat of arms
B. an organic compound found chiefly in Austria
$\checkmark$ C. a city and port in Denmark
20. What are pullets?
A. round balls of a hard substance
$\checkmark$ B. hens less than a year old
C. mechanical devices for lifting
21. Someone described as insolent is:
A. marked by faintheartedness or an utter lack of courage
B. guided or directed by intelligence, intellect, or rationality
$\checkmark$ C. haughty and contemptuous in behavior or language
22. A divot is:
A. a warm bedcover made of two layers of cloth stuffed with a filling
B. a plunge into or exploration of some matter or subject
$\checkmark$ C. a piece of turf dug from a golf fairway in making a stroke
23. What is the minimus?
A. the last note of a musical composition
$\checkmark$ B. the little finger or toe
C. the lowest rank in a Roman legion
24. Animatronics are:
A. geological structural features as a whole
B. mammals as distinguished from birds or reptiles
$\checkmark$ C. figures made lifelike by means of electromechanical devices
25. A Chicana is:
A. a small hybrid dog with a ruddy coat and long tail
B. an open-sided stilt house of the Seminole tribe
$\checkmark$ C. an American woman or girl of Mexican descent

## 26. What is a hypocaust?

A. a piece of faulty logical reasoning
$\checkmark$ B. a heating system in an ancient Roman building
C. a legendary horse-like creature with wings and tusks
27. The word silicon most closely means.
$\checkmark$ A. a nonmetallic element used chiefly in the form of alloys
B. a plane polygon of six angles and six sides
C. a representative graphic symbol on a computer display screen
28. What is a pipette?
$\checkmark$ A. a narrow glass tube into which liquid is drawn by suction
B. an ancient Baroque instrument that preceded the clarinet
C. a spicy sauce used to flavor meat and seafood in French cuisine
29. Something described as propitious is:
A. common or average
B. sneaky or underhanded
$\checkmark$ C. encouraging or favorable
30. Something described as jugular relates to:
A. the circus
B. an acute angle
$\checkmark$ C. the throat or neck
31. Frijoles are:
A. beans
B. ants
C. peppers
32. What is a metronome?
A. a car in a usually electric railway built partly or entirely underground
B. an individual that has more than two haploid chromosomes from ancestors
$\checkmark$ C. an instrument that emits an audible repetitive tap regulated to mark rhythm
33. Avens are:
A. experienced soldiers
B. evening prayers
C. flowering plants
34. What are lanthanides?
A. projecting bristles on certain species of ants
B. sorrowful songs sung at the departure of a family member
$\checkmark$ C. chemical elements in a group of rare-earth metals
35. If someone forsook something, they:
$\checkmark$ A. abandoned it
B. drenched it
C. took good care of it
36. Conjunto is a type of:
$\checkmark$ A. Mexican-American music
B. Spanish literary style
C. Costa Rican finch
37. What is a coleus?
$\checkmark$ A. a plant that is cultivated especially for its fragrant, colorful foliage
B. a nodule on the large intestine that aids in digestion
C. a beetle of a family of insects that have rigid wings that are not used for flight
38. What are bureaucrats?
A. technology experts
B. chests of drawers
$\checkmark$ C. government officials
39. In which class would you most likely learn about ellipsis?
A. political science
B. biology
C. English
40. What is photosynthesis?
$\checkmark$ A. the formation of carbohydrates using light (as in green plants)
B. the creation of mechanical force using wind (as in windmills)
C. the loss of velocity due to friction or resistance
41. An antechamber is:
A. a round vessel for waste or solid detritus
$\checkmark$ B. a room leading into a main apartment used as a waiting room
C. a factor in evolution regarded as vital
42. What are pixels?
A. magical creatures known for playing mischievous tricks
$\checkmark$ B. small discrete elements that together form an image
C. spikes on a rotating machine that separate grain from chaff
43. Bilge is:
A. paper money used in exchange for goods or services
B. crop destruction brought on by swarms of various flying pests
$\checkmark$ C. water that collects by seepage or leakage in the bottom of a ship
44. What is craquelure?
A. a breaking on the surface of a work of art so that fissures appear
B. a device or decoy for attracting birds of prey to capture
C. a circle on the celestial sphere passing through the poles, the equinoxes, or the solstices
45. An aptitude is:
A. a natural or acquired capacity or ability
B. a position at a height, especially in the sky
C. a bare space between feathers on a bird
46. What is an attorney?
A. a strategic maneuver
B. a surgical procedure
$\checkmark$ C. a lawyer

## 47. Pinyin is:

$\checkmark$ A. a system for romanizing Chinese ideograms
B. a term for a simplified oral form of a language
C. a game involving the throwing of large wooden blocks
48. A peplos is $a$ :
$\checkmark$ A. garment worn by women of ancient Greece
B. small drum used in Brazilian music
C. dried toasted seed of a pumpkin or squash
49. What would you most likely do with a centrifuge?
A. play it on a harpsichord or clavichord in a public venue
$\checkmark$ B. whirl fluids in it to separate substances of different densities
C. use it as a last means of resort for help in difficulty
50. Something conciliatory:
A. is of little or no importance
B. involves advice given to students on academic matters
$\checkmark$ C. tends to win over from a state of hostility

