

2020-21 Spelling Bee Full Pronouncer's Guide

1. canal /kə-'nal/
Noun Latin
a tubular anatomical passage or channel
The Panama Canal opened a much easier and shorter passageway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
2. shilling /'shi-liŋ/
Noun Old English
a former monetary unit of the United Kingdom equal to 12 pence or $\frac{1}{20}$ pound
In 2018, Beijing gave Akhulia's team 800 million Kenyan shillings (roughly \$7.8 million) to roll out the 10,000 Villages project in Kenya.
3. halter /'hɒl-tər/
Noun German
a woman's blouse or top that leaves the back, arms, and midriff bare and that is typically held in place by straps around the neck and across the back
The custom gown featured a halter top and a sheer feathered skirt.
4. basting /'bā-stiŋ/
Noun German
the action of sewing with long loose stitches in order to hold something in place temporarily; the action of one who bastes food
My mother is proud of the basting I sewed on my skirt.
5. hornet /'hɔr-nət/
Noun Old English
any of the larger vespid wasps
Yellow jackets are in the wasp family, more closely related to a stinging hornet than a honey bee.
6. Viking /'vī-kiŋ/
Noun Old Norse
one of the pirate Norsemen plundering the coasts of Europe in the 8th to 10th centuries
Besides occasional raids, Vikings were explorers, traders and extraordinary craftsmen.
7. chapel /'cha-pəl/
Noun Latin
a small house of worship usually associated with a main church
learn how the area's first settlers lived and then light a candle at the chapel.
8. pouted /'pout-id/
Verb Swedish
push one's lips or one's bottom lip forward as an expression of petulant annoyance
She pouted her lips and stared at him angrily.
9. aspect /'as-pekt/
Noun Latin
a particular part or feature of something
They studied every aspect of the question.
10. rotating /'rō-tāt-iŋ/
Verb Latin
move or cause to move in a circle around an axis or center
The farmer began rotating crops around his field.

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11. crooked	/ˈkrʊk-əd/ Adjective	Old English/Old Norse or Middle English bent or twisted out of shape or out of place <i>His teeth were yellow and crooked.</i>
12. warmth	/wɔːrmθ/ Noun	Middle English the quality, state, or sensation of being warm <i>She felt the warmth of the sun on her skin.</i>
13. craggy	/ˈkræg-ē/ Adjective	Middle English having the quality of being rough and uneven; typically referring to cliffs <i>They went hiking on a craggy coastline to see a view of the ocean.</i>
14. Icelandic	/ɪs-ˈlænd-ɪk/ Adjective	Icelandic relating to Iceland or its language <i>The Icelandic winds were cold and stiff.</i>
15. temple	/ˈtemp-əl/ Noun	Latin to Old French a building devoted to the worship, or regarded as the dwelling place, of a god or gods or other objects of religious reverence <i>Sarah visited the temple of Zeus in Greece.</i>
16. engraved	/ɪn-ˈgrævd/ Verb	English and French to have cut or carved on the surface of a hard object <i>My name was engraved on the ring.</i>
17. newlyweds	/ˈnʊlē,weds/ Noun	Middle English a recently married person <i>A photographer took pictures of the happy newlyweds.</i>
18. protested	/prō-ˈtest-ɪd/ Verb	Latin to Old French having expressed an objection to what someone has said or done <i>Lucy protested the new rules in place on the playground.</i>
19. amusing	/əˈmyʊʊzɪŋ/ Adjective	Old French causing laughter and providing entertainment <i>Larry is such a likeable and amusing man!</i>
20. cinders	/ˈsɪn-dərs/ Noun	French and German small pieces of partly burned coal or wood <i>The logs broke apart and fell onto the cinders.</i>
21. abroad	/ə-ˈbrɔːd/ Adverb	English In or to foreign country or countries <i>Cindy is studying abroad in Germany.</i>
22. superb	/sʊˈpɜːb/ Adjective	Latin excellent <i>Lily had a superb performance at her violin recital.</i>
23. Norse	/nɔːrs/ Noun	Dutch relating to medieval Norway or Scandinavia, or their inhabitants or language. <i>Loki was the Norse god of evil.</i>

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24. custody	/ˈkʌstədē/ Noun	Latin the protective care or guardianship of someone or something <i>The property was placed in the custody of a trustee.</i>
25. sullen	/ˈsələn/ Adjective	French bad-tempered and sulky; gloomy <i>The sad day included a sullen sunless sky.</i>
26. Bollywood	/ˈbälēˌwōd/ Noun	English the Indian movie industry, based in Mumbai (Bombay) He was the greatest sensation ever to come out of Bollywood.
27. clambering	/ˈklambəriŋ/ Verb	Middle English climbing, moving, or getting in or out of something in an awkward and laborious way <i>I clambered out of the trench.</i>
28. strident	/ˈstrɪdnt/ Adjective	Latin loud and harsh; grating <i>His voice had become increasingly sharp, almost strident.</i>
29. severely	/səˈvɪrlē/ Adverb	French and Latin to an undesirably great or intense degree <i>Our business has been severely affected by the slowdown.</i>
30. manure	/məˈn(y)oor/ Noun	French and English animal dung used for fertilizing land <i>The ground should be well dug and covered with manure.</i>
31. intersect	/ˌɪn(t)ərˈsekt/ Verb	Latin divide (something) by passing or lying across it <i>Minor roads intersect in this area.</i>
32. slobbery	/ˈsläbər/ Adjective	Dutch Wet and slimy <i>Fido was extremely slobbery.</i>
33. valuables	/ˈvaly(oo)əb(ə)lz/ Plural Noun	English a thing that is of great worth, especially a small item of personal property <i>Put all your valuables in the hotel safe.</i>
34. expensive	/ɪkˈspensɪv/ Adjective	Latin costing a lot of money <i>Keeping a horse is expensive.</i>
35. breakfast	/ˈbrekfəst/ Noun	Middle English a meal eaten in the morning, the first of the day <i>I don't usually eat breakfast.</i>
36. salvation	/salˈvāSH(ə)n/ Noun	Latin preservation or deliverance from harm, ruin, or loss They try to sell it to us as economic salvation.
37. unison	/ˈyoönəsən/ Noun	Latin simultaneous performance of action or utterance of speech <i>"Yes, sir," said the girls in unison.</i>

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38. diagram /'dīə,gram/ Greek
Noun a simplified drawing showing the appearance, structure, or workings of something; a schematic representation.
I drew a diagram of the living room.
39. spinster /'spɪnstər/ Middle English
Noun an unmarried woman, typically an older woman beyond the usual age for marriage
The old spinster had twelve cats.
40. grocery /'grōs(ə)rē/ Middle English
Noun a grocer's store or business
There are many items of food sold in a grocery store.
41. pastures /'pasCHərz/ Latin
Plural Noun land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals
He has departed for greener pastures.
42. neglected /nə'glektəd/ Latin
Adjective suffering a lack of proper care
We became aware of some severely neglected children.
43. receptions /rə'sepSH(ə)nz/ Latin
Plural Noun the way in which a person or group of people reacts to someone or something
The proposal continued to get lukewarm receptions on Wall Street.
44. energetic /,enər'jedɪk/ Greek
Adjective showing or involving great activity or vitality
High Fitness is an energetic exercise class.
45. plantations /plan'tāSH(ə)n/ Latin
Plural Noun estates on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated by resident labor
We drove by some cotton and sugar plantations on our road trip.
46. decent /'dēs(ə)nt/ Latin
Adjective conforming with generally accepted standards of respectable or moral behavior
They were trying to protect the good name of such a decent and innocent person.
47. survival /sər'vīvəl/ Greek
Noun the state or fact of continuing to live or exist, typically in spite of an accident, ordeal, or difficult circumstances.
The animal's chances of survival were pretty low.
48. disguise /dis'gīz/ Old French
Verb give (someone or oneself) a different appearance in order to conceal one's identity
We took elaborate measures to disguise ourselves as locals.

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49. undesirable /,əndə'zī(ə)rəb(ə)l/
 Adjective not wanted or desirable because harmful, objectionable, or unpleasant
We were wary of the drug's undesirable side effects.
50. tonic /'tänik/
 Noun Greek
 a medicinal substance taken to give a feeling of vigor or well-being
Being needed is a tonic for someone at my age.
51. enlisted /in'listəd, en'listəd/
 Verb English
 enroll or be enrolled in the armed services
Hundreds of thousands of recruits had been enlisted.
52. tomes /tōmz/
 Noun Greek to French
 a book, especially a large, heavy, scholarly one
The bookshelf was full of weighty tomes.
53. levied /'levēd/
 Verb Latin to French
 impose (a tax, fee, or fine)
A new tax could be levied on industry to pay for cleaning up contaminated land.
54. bookmobile /'bōōkməbēl/
 Noun English
 a truck, van, or trailer serving as a mobile library
The bookmobile was parked at the neighborhood park.
55. nursery /'nərs(ə)rē/
 Noun Old French to English
 a place where young children are cared for; a place where young plants and trees are grown for sale
My mother loves to shop for plants at the local nursery.
56. shortage /'SHōrdij/
 Noun German to English
 a state or situation in which something needed cannot be obtained in sufficient amounts
I seem to have a shortage of hard cash.
57. precise /prə'sīs/
 Adjective Latin
 marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail
The director was precise with his camera positions.
58. roundabout /'roundə,bout/
 Adjective English
 not following a short direct route; circuitous
We need to take a roundabout route to throw off any pursuit.
59. handiwork /'handē,wərk/
 Noun Old English
 something that one has made or done
The dressmakers stood back to survey their handiwork.
60. balloonist /bə'lōōnəst/
 Noun English
 a person who operates or rides in a balloon
The balloonist flew higher and higher in his hot air balloon.
61. improvise /'imprə,vīz/
 Verb Latin to French
 create and perform (music, drama, or verse) spontaneously or without preparation.
He was asked to improvise to a backing of guitar chords.

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62. altitude	/ˈal-tə-,tʊd/	Latin
Noun		the height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level. <i>The high altitude of the Himalayan mountain range slowed the progress of the hikers.</i>
63. sparsely	/ˈspärslē/	Latin
Adverb		in a thinly dispersed manner; in small numbers. <i>Nevada is the most sparsely settled state of the Union.</i>
64. musician	/myüzishən/	Latin
Noun		a person who plays a musical instrument, especially as a profession, or is musically talented. <i>Your father was a fine musician.</i>
65. practically	/ˈpraktəkəlē/	English
Adverb		virtually; almost. <i>The apartment was practically empty.</i>
66. testament	/ˈtestəmənt/	Latin
Noun		something that serves as a sign or evidence of a specified fact, event, or quality. <i>Growing attendance figures are a testament to the event's popularity.</i>
67. simulate	/ˈsim-yə-,lāt/	Latin
Verb		imitate the appearance or character of. <i>The model will be used to simulate the effects of an earthquake.</i>
68. disengage	/disənˈgāj/	Middle French
Verb		separate or release (someone or something) from something to which they are attached or connected. <i>Put the car in gear, and then slowly disengage the clutch while pressing on the gas pedal.</i>
69. Mohawk	/ˈmō,hôk/	Narragansett
Noun		a member of an Iroquoian people originally inhabiting parts of eastern New York, one of the five peoples comprising the original Iroquois confederacy. <i>The Mohawk tribe is from New York.</i>
70. exterior	/,ikˈstirēər/	Latin
Noun		the outer surface or structure of something. <i>The jar had floral designs on the exterior.</i>
71. scenery	/ˈsēn(ə)rē/	English and Italian
Noun		the natural features of a landscape considered in terms of their appearance, especially when picturesque. <i>The beautiful mountain scenery awed the hikers.</i>

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72. opponent	/ə'pōnənt/ Noun	Latin someone who competes against or fights another in a contest, game, or argument; a rival or adversary. <i>Marcus beat his opponent by a landslide margin.</i>
73. allowance	/ə'louəns/ Noun	Old French to Middle English the amount of something that is permitted, especially within a set of regulations or for a specified purpose <i>On the trip they were given a seventy-five-pound baggage allowance.</i>
74. committee	/kə'midē/ Noun	English a group of people appointed for a specific function, typically consisting of members of a larger group. <i>The youth committee was only delegated certain responsibilities.</i>
75. bulletin	/'bōōlətn/ Noun	Italian to French a short official statement or broadcast summary of news. <i>The school bulletin was sent out weekly, offering the latest news on sports, clubs and other events.</i>
76. hoarsely	/hohrsly/ Adverb	Middle English having a vocal tone characterized by weakness of intensity and excessive breathiness <i>He was speaking hoarsely after yelling for hours.</i>
77. automated	/'ōdəmādəd/ Adjective	English operated by largely automatic equipment <i>The machinery followed a fully automated process.</i>
78. subdivision	/'səbdəvizhən/ Noun	Middle English the action of subdividing or an area of land divided into plots for sale <i>Nolan's mom purchased land from a subdivision to build a house.</i>
79. heralded	/'herəldid/ Verb	Germanic to Old French be a sign that something has happened <i>The speech heralded a change in city policy.</i>
80. regents	/'rējənts/ Noun	Latin and Old French people appointed to administer a country or a member of the governing body of a university <i>Maryland's board of regents announced that the athletic training staff did not adhere to protocol when treating heatstroke symptoms.</i>
81. infraction	/in'frakSHən/ Noun	Latin and English a violation or infringement of a law or agreement <i>Speeding is only a minor infraction.</i>
82. Pacific	/pə'sifik/ Adjective	Latin and French relating to the Pacific Ocean. <i>John's great-grandfather fought in the Pacific war.</i>

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83. affirmation /afər'māSHən/Latin and Middle English
Noun the action or process of showing emotional support or encouragement.
The lack of one or both parents' affirmation leaves some children emotionally crippled.
84. administration /ədminə'strāSHən/ Latin and English
Noun the process or activity of running a business, organization, etc.
The school's administration took their demands seriously.
85. geometry /jē'ämətrē/ Greek to Latin to Middle English
Noun the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties and relations of points, lines, surfaces, and higher dimensional analogs.
The students were expected to learn geometry along with algebra.
86. consecutive /kən'sekyədɪv/Latin to French
Adjective following continuously or in unbroken, logical sequence.
The company showed five consecutive months of increased profits.
87. scavenger /'skavənjər/ French
Noun an animal that feeds on carrion, dead plant material, or refuse.
The vulture is among one of the most well known scavengers.
88. defensiveness /də'fensɪvnəs/Latin to Middle English
Noun the quality of being anxious to challenge or avoid criticism.
Their supporters have reacted with defensiveness and hostility to the disclosure.
89. vegetation /vejə'tāSHən/ Latin and English
Noun plants considered collectively, especially found in a particular area or habitat.
The chalk cliffs are mainly sheer with little vegetation.
90. sconces /skänsəs/ Latin
Plural Noun a candle holder that is attached to a wall with an ornamental bracket.
The sconces burning in the passage provided some light for the adventurers.
91. Cyclops /'sɪ,kläps/ Greek to Latin
Noun a member of a race of savage one-eyed giants.
In the Odyssey, Odysseus escapes death by blinding the Cyclops Polyphemus
92. aerospace /'erō,spās/ Greek and Middle English
Noun the branch of technology and industry concerned with both aviation and space flight.
Jake's grandpa works as an aerospace engineer for NASA.
93. correctional /kə'rekSHənəl/ Middle English
Adjective relating to the punishment of criminals in a way intended to rectify their behavior.
After committing a crime, he was assigned a correctional officer.

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94. segregation /segrə'gāSHən/ Latin
Noun the action or state of setting someone or something apart from other people or things
It took a long time for our country to remove policies of racial segregation.
95. instantaneous /instən'tānēəs/ Latin
Adjective occurring or done in an instant or instantly.
Relief from the medicine was instantaneous.
96. nausea /'nôzēə,'nôZHə/ Greek
Noun a feeling of sickness with an inclination to vomit.
Intended to induce a feeling of nostalgia, it only induces in me a feeling of nausea.
97. flail /flāl/ Latin
Verb wave or swing or cause to wave or swing wildly.
His arms were flailing helplessly.
98. clanging /klaNGɪŋ/ Latin
Verb make or cause to make a loud, resonant metallic sound or series of sounds.
The Belfry was clanging its bell.
99. Qualify /'kwälə,'fɪ/ Latin
Verb be entitled to a particular benefit or privilege by fulfilling a necessary condition.
They do not qualify for compensation payments.
100. solely /'sō(l)lē/ Latin
Adverb not involving anyone or anything else; only.
He is solely responsible for any debts the company may incur.
101. refined /rə'fɪnd/ English
Adjective with impurities or unwanted elements having been removed by processing.
Sugar was refined by boiling it in huge iron vats.
102. plodding /'plädiNG/ English
Adjective slow-moving and unexciting.
It was a plodding comedy drama.
103. advanced /əd'vanst/ Latin
adjective far on or ahead in development or progress.
Negotiations are at an advanced stage.
104. sensible /'sensəb(ə)l/ Latin
adjective (of a statement or course of action) chosen in accordance with wisdom or prudence; likely to be of benefit.
I cannot believe that it is sensible to spend so much.
105. beneath /bə'nēTH/ English
preposition extending or directly underneath, typically with close contact.
They were in the labyrinths beneath central Moscow.

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106. penalty	/ˈpen(ə)ltē/ noun	Latin a punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract. <i>The charge carries a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment.</i>
107. mockingly	/ˈmäkiŋglē/ Adverb	Old French In a way that makes fun of someone or something; derisively. <i>She laughed mockingly.</i>
108. compartment	/kəmˈpärtmənt/ noun	Latin a separate section of a structure or container in which certain items can be kept separate from others. <i>There's some ice cream in the freezer compartment.</i>
109. achieve	/əˈCHēv/ verb	Old French successfully bring about or reach (a desired objective, level, or result) by effort, skill, or courage. <i>He will achieve his ambition to become a journalist.</i>
110. hoisted	/hoist-id / verb	Dutch raise (something) by means of ropes and pulleys. <i>She hoisted her backpack onto her shoulder.</i>
111. doffing	/däfiŋg,dôfiŋg/ verb	English remove (an item of clothing). <i>After doffing tie and jacket, he rolled up his shirtsleeves.</i>
112. banishment	/ˈbaniSHmənt/ noun	English The punishment of being sent away from a country or other place. <i>The punishment was Adam and Eve's banishment from the Garden of Eden.</i>
113. furled	/fərld/ verb	Latin to French neatly and securely rolled or folded up. <i>It was a furled umbrella.</i>
114. immune	/iˈmyōon/ adjective	Latin resistant to a particular infection or toxin owing to the presence of specific antibodies or sensitized white blood cells. <i>They were naturally immune to hepatitis B.</i>
115. volley	/ˈvälē/ noun	Latin to French a number of bullets, arrows, or other projectiles discharged at one time. <i>He unleashed a volley of angry questions.</i>

The following word is a HOMONYM. Please give the part of speech and the definition to the speller.

116. perish	/ˈperiSH/ noun	Latin to French suffer death, typically in a violent, sudden, or untimely way. <i>A great part of his army perished of hunger and disease.</i>
117. dismissal	/ˌdisˈmis(ə)l/ noun	English the act of ordering or allowing someone to leave. <i>Their controversial dismissal from the competition was questioned by all.</i>

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118. temporary	/ˈtempəˌrerē/	Latin
adjective		lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent. <i>It was a temporary job.</i>
119. anthem	/ˈanTHəm/	Latin to English
noun		lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent. <i>The song became the anthem for hippie activists.</i>
120. rebuked	/rəˈbyōōkt/	English or French
verb		express sharp disapproval or criticism of (someone) because of their behavior or actions. <i>She had rebuked him for drinking too much.</i>
121. garret	/ˈgerət/	French to English
noun		a top-floor or attic room, especially a small dismal one (traditionally inhabited by an artist). <i>He was a solitary genius starving in a cold garret.</i>
122. irked	/ərkt/	Norse
Verb		irritate; annoy. <i>It irks her to think of the runaround she received.</i>
123. narration	/nəˈrāSH(ə)n/	Latin
noun		the action or process of narrating a story. <i>The style of narration in the novel was boring.</i>
124. dormer	/ˈdôrmər/	French
noun		a window that projects vertically from a sloping roof. <i>The building had dormer windows.</i>
125. supposedly	/səˈpōzədlē/	Latin
adverb		according to what is generally assumed or believed. <i>There were rumors of a rift between him and his colleagues, supposedly because they were jealous of his relationship with the Duchess.</i>
126. ruefully	/ˈroōfələ/	English
adverb		in a way that expresses sorrow or regret, especially in a wry or humorous manner. <i>The actor ruefully remarked that you are only as good as your last film.</i>
127. guise	/gīz/	German
noun		an external form, appearance, or manner of presentation, typically concealing the true nature of something. <i>He visited in the guise of an inspector.</i>
128. pennant	/ˈpenənt/	English
noun		a flag denoting a sports championship or other achievement. <i>The Dodgers won six pennants during his career.</i>
129. fulcrum	/ˈfəlkrəm/	Latin
noun		the point on which a lever rests or is supported and on which it pivots. <i>Research is the fulcrum of the academic community.</i>

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130. recognition /rekəg'niSH(ə)n/Latin
noun identification of someone or something or person from previous encounters or knowledge.
She saw him pass by without a sign of recognition.
131. governess /'gəvərnəs/
noun English
a woman employed to teach children in a private household.
The governess took care of the children.
132. conquering /'kəŋgkəriŋ/Latin
verb overcome and take control of (a place or people) by use of military force.
The Magyars were conquering Hungary in the Middle Ages.
133. alabaster /'alə,bastər/
noun Greek to Latin to French
a fine-grained, translucent form of gypsum, typically white, often carved into ornaments.
The ornament was made from alabaster.
134. tendrils /'tendrəl/
noun Latin to French
a slender threadlike appendage of a climbing plant, often growing in a spiral form, that stretches out and twines around any suitable support.
The tendrils of the plant climbed the lattice work.
135. invariably /,in'verēablē/
adverb Latin
in every case or on every occasion; always.
The meals here are invariably big and hearty.
136. scrimmage /'skrimij/
adverb English
a confused struggle or fight.
There was a considerable scrimmage, with people anxious to obtain cabs.
137. procession /prə'seSHən/
noun Latin
a number of people or vehicles moving forward in an orderly fashion, especially as part of a ceremony or festival.
It was a long funeral procession.
138. writhing /'rɪTHiŋ/
adjective German
making twisting, squirming movements or contortions of the body.
It was a writhing heap of maggots.
139. rosette /rō'zet/
noun French or English
a rose-shaped decoration, typically made of ribbon and awarded to winners of a competition.
The rosettes Samantha had accumulated were beautiful.
140. medicinal /mə'disənəl/
adjective Latin
(of a substance or plant) having healing properties.
The medicinal herbs had healing properties.

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141. conservatory /kən'sərvətôrē/ Latin and English
Noun a college for the study of classical music or other arts.
He used his savings for the voyage across the Atlantic, but was left with no tuition money to attend the conservatory.
142. miniature /'min(ē)əCHər/Italian
Adjective of a much smaller size than normal; very small.
While out for a walk, I discovered a miniature society in the ant colony.
143. accompany /ə'kəmp(ə)nē/Latin to Old French
Verb go somewhere with someone as a companion or escort.
The two sisters were to accompany their mother to New York.
144. pronto /'präntō/ Spanish and English
Adverb promptly; quickly.
Put the food in the refrigerator, pronto.
145. calculus /'kalkyæləs/ Latin
Noun branch of mathematics that deals with the finding and properties of derivatives and integrals of functions.
Isaac Newton was the first to theorize calculus in the late 17th century.
146. fugitive /'fyoojədiv/ Latin to Old French
Noun a person who has escaped from a place or is in hiding, especially to avoid arrest or persecution.
The fugitive slaves were fleeing from their owners.
147. percussion /pər'kəSHən/ Latin
Noun musical instruments played by striking with the hand or with a handheld beater, or by shaking.
The marimba is a percussion instrument.
148. siesta /sē'estə/ Latin to Spanish
Noun an afternoon rest or nap.
Everyone had a siesta for a few hours in the afternoon.
149. hilarious /hə'lerēəs/ Greek to Latin
Adjective extremely amusing
The boy, who the rest of the class considered the class clown, was hilarious.
150. cooperage /'kooöpərij/ Middle English
Noun a cooper's business or premises.
We visited the cooperage to purchase new barrels.
151. paramedic /,perə'medik/ English
Noun a person trained to give emergency medical care to people who are seriously ill with the aim of stabilizing them before they are taken to the hospital.
After the car accident, 911 was called and a paramedic team was on its way.

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152. humanitarian /((h)yoo,manə'terēən/ Middle English
 Adjective concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare.
In the midst of the destruction of a hurricane, humanitarian groups can be spotted, saving lives and restoring homes.
153. culprits /'kəlprəts/ English and Latin
 Noun a person or thing who is responsible for a crime or other misdeed.
Viruses could turn out to be the culprit of the young boy's sickness.
154. stagnant /'stagnənt/ Latin
 Adjective showing no activity; dull and sluggish.
The farmer worried because the ditch was stagnant.
155. diabolical /dīə'bälək(ə)l/ Middle English
 Adjective characteristic of the Devil, or so evil as to be suggestive of the Devil
His diabolical plan led to the demise of the entire city.
156. buzzard /'bæzərd/ Latin to French
 Noun a large hawklike bird of prey with broad wings and a rounded tail.
The buzzards slowly circled above looking at dead fox they would soon scavenge.
157. martyr /'märdər/ Greek to Latin
 Noun a person who is killed because of their religious or other beliefs.
He sacrificed himself as a martyr due to uphold his beliefs.
158. garbanzo /gär'bänzō/ Spanish
 Noun a chickpea.
He had never tried garbanzo beans before but felt pressured.

The following word is a HOMONYM. Please give the part of speech and the definition to the speller.

159. cliques /klēks,kliks/ French and English
 Noun a small group of people, with shared interests or other features in common, who spend time together and do not readily allow others to join them.
The cliques at high school separated and rarely ever conversed.
160. miscreant /'miskrēənt/ Latin to French
 Noun a person who behaves badly or in a way that breaks the law.
He supports tough penalties against corporate miscreants.
161. peasantry /'pezntrē/ Middle English
 Noun smallholders and agricultural laborers of low status (historical use or with reference to subsistence farming)
The upper class exploited the peasantry.
162. homily /'hämälē/ Greek
 Noun a religious discourse that is intended primarily for spiritual edification rather than doctrinal instruction; a sermon.
She delivered her homily about the need for patience.

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163. suffocate	/ 'səfə, kāt/ Verb	Latin die or cause to die from lack of air or inability to breathe. <i>He said he'd suffocate if he remained in this house for another hour.</i>
164. cavil	/ 'kavəl/ Verb	Latin to French make petty or unnecessary objections <i>They continued to cavil about the cost of a small bead.</i>
165. apprehend	/ ,aprə 'hend/ Verb	Latin and French arrest someone for a crime. <i>A warrant was issued but he has not yet been apprehended.</i>
166. guava	/ 'gwävə/ Noun	Taino an edible, pale orange tropical fruit with pink juicy flesh and a strong sweet aroma. <i>The restaurant's signature dessert contained banana, mango and guava.</i>
167. penitent	/ 'penənt/ Adjective	Latin feeling or showing sorrow and regret for having done wrong; <i>After stealing a candy bar, he showed a penitent expression on his face.</i>
168. vexation	/vek 'sāSHən/ Noun	Latin the state of being annoyed, frustrated, or worried. <i>Jenny bit her lip in vexation.</i>
169. cherished	/ 'CHerISH/ Verb	Latin to French protect and care for someone lovingly. <i>He cared for her beyond measure and cherished her in his heart.</i>
170. sturgeons	/ 'stəɹjəns/ Noun	Dutch and German a very large primitive fish with bony plates on the body. <i>The gorges and pools in this part of the Danube were long a home to sturgeon and other large fish that sustained human life.</i>
171. clavicle	/ 'klavək(ə)l/ Noun	Latin technical term for collarbone. <i>While playing soccer, he fell and fractured his clavicle.</i>
172. damask	/ 'daməsk/ Noun	Middle English a figured woven fabric with a pattern visible on both sides. <i>Upholstery tends to favor high-end fabrics like silk, and bold pattern comes in the form of damask, plaid or paisley.</i>
173. abolition	/abə 'liSH(ə)n/ Noun	Latin the action or an act of abolishing a system, practice, or institution. <i>The abolition of child labor was a momentous occasion.</i>
174. extricates	/ 'ekstrə, kāts/ Verb	Latin free someone or something from a constraint or difficulty. <i>He extricates them from their duties often.</i>

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175. lustrous	/ˈləstrəs/ Adjective	Latin having luster; shining. <i>The rock was large and lustrous.</i>
176. diminutive	/dəˈmɪnyədɪv/ Adjective	Latin to English extremely or unusually small. <i>We saw a diminutive figure dressed in black.</i>
177. sepia	/ˈsɛpēə/ Noun	Greek a reddish-brown color associated particularly with monochrome photographs of the 19th and early 20th centuries. <i>She ordered the photos in sepia to make them look old-fashioned.</i>
178. rivulets	/ˈrɪv(y)ələts/ Plural Noun	Latin very small streams. <i>Sweat ran in rivulets down his back.</i>
179. barbarous	/ˈbɑrbərəs/ Adjective	Greek savagely cruel; exceedingly brutal. <i>Many early child-rearing practices were barbarous by modern standards.</i>
180. gangrene	/ˈgɑŋgrɛn, gɑŋˈgrɛn/ Noun	Greek localized death and decomposition of body tissue, resulting from either obstructed circulation or bacterial infection. <i>Gangrene set in, and her leg was amputated.</i>
181. jacuzzi	/jəˈkoozē/ Noun	Italian a large bath with a system of underwater jets of water to massage the body <i>The Jacuzzi was great for my sore muscles.</i>
182. relinquish	/rəˈlɪŋkwɪʃ/ Verb	Latin voluntarily cease to keep or claim; give up. <i>He relinquished his managerial role to become chief executive.</i>
183. Caribbean	/ˌkɛrəˈbiən, kəˈrɪbiən/ Noun	he region consisting of the Caribbean Sea, its islands (including the West Indies), and the surrounding coasts <i>My dream is to go on a cruise to the Caribbean.</i>
184. hibiscus	/hɪˈbɪskəs/ Noun	Greek a plant of the mallow family, grown in warm climates for its large brightly colored flowers <i>Grandma had a beautiful garden of hibiscus flowers.</i>
185. atoll	/ˈat, ɒl, ˈat, əl/ Noun	Maldivian a ring-shaped reef, island, or chain of islands formed of coral. <i>We could see the atoll from the window of our cruise ship.</i>
186. miracle	/ˈmɪrək(ə)l/ Noun	Latin a surprising and welcome event that is not explicable by natural or scientific laws and is therefore considered to be the work of a divine agency.

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			<i>The miracle of rising from the grave is something I cannot comprehend.</i>
187. Callous	/ˈkæləs/ Adjective	Latin	showing or having an insensitive and cruel disregard for others. <i>His callous comments about the murder made me shiver.</i>
188. grandiose	/ˈgrændēˌōs,ˌgrændēˈōs/ Adjective	Italian	impressive and imposing in appearance or style, especially pretentiously so. <i>The court's grandiose façade made us gaze in awe.</i>
189. dexterity	/dekˈsterədē/ Noun	Latin	skill in performing tasks, especially with the hands. <i>Her dexterity with chopsticks was impressive.</i>
190. barrette	/bəˈret/ Noun	French	a typically bar-shaped clip or ornament for the hair <i>She always wore 2 pink barettes in her hair.</i>
191. cordial	/ˈkôrjəl/ Adjective	Latin	warm and friendly. <i>The atmosphere was cordial and relaxed.</i>
192. alacrity	/əˈlækrədē/ Noun	Latin	brisk and cheerful readiness. <i>She accepted the invitation with alacrity.</i>
193. marmalade	/ˈmärməˌlād/ Noun	Greek	a preserve made from citrus fruit, especially bitter oranges, prepared like jam <i>I enjoy English muffins with orange marmalade spread on them.</i>
194. orchids	/ˈôrkədz/ Noun	Latin	plant with complex flowers that are often showy or bizarrely shaped <i>I give my mother a corsage made from orchids each year.</i>
195. despondency	/dəˈspændənsē/ Noun	Latin	a state of low spirits caused by loss of hope or courage. <i>He hinted at his own deep despondency.</i>
196. composure	/kəmˈpōZHər/ Noun	English	the state or feeling of being calm and in control of oneself. <i>She was struggling to regain her composure.</i>
197. quantum	/ˈkwän(t)əm/ Noun	Latin	a discrete quantity of energy proportional in magnitude to the frequency of the radiation it represents. <i>At the moment, superconducting quantum circuits seem to be advancing fastest.</i>
198. calamine	/ˈkaləˌmīn/ Noun	Latin to French to English	a pink powder consisting of zinc carbonate and ferric oxide, used to make a soothing lotion or ointment. <i>I put calamine lotion on my bug bites.</i>

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199. exasperation /ig,zaspə'rāSH(ə)n/
Noun a feeling of intense irritation or annoyance.
She rolled her eyes in exasperation.
200. sophomore /'säf(ə),môr/
Noun English
a second-year college or high school student.
Her 16-year-old twin sons are sophomores.
201. reprobate /'reprə,bāt/
Verb Latin
express or feel disapproval of.
His neighbors would always reprobate his method of gardening.
202. annoyance /ə'noiəns/
Noun Middle English
the feeling or state of being annoyed; irritation.
The council found a certain member an annoyance.
203. paralysis /pə'raləsəs/
Noun Greek
The loss of the ability to move in part or most of the body.
The disease caused a paralysis of the legs, rendering him unable to walk.
204. chimpanzee /CHim,pan'zē/Kikongo to French
Noun
a great ape with large ears, mainly black coloration, and lighter skin on the face, native to western and central Africa.
While on an expedition in the Congo, he encountered many chimpanzees.
205. peroxide /pə'räk,sīd/
Noun Latin
a compound containing two oxygen atoms bonded together in its molecule
While studying chemistry, he determined that peroxide bonded with certain other elements could become quite flammable.
206. amputation /,ampyə'tāSH(ə)n/
Noun English
the action of surgically cutting off a limb.
Gangrene, an infection, can often appear within wounds and make amputation necessary.
207. conspiracy /kən'spirəsē/
Noun Latin to French
a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful.
They were accused of conspiracy to commit murder.
208. sinewy /'sinyōōwē/
Adjective German
consisting of or resembling tough, stringy, strong material.
The lion has a sinewy body.
209. flabbergasted /'flabər,gast/
Verb Unknown
surprise greatly; astonish.
The news that my mother told me left me totally flabbergasted.
210. linoleum /lə'nōlēəm/
Noun Latin
a material consisting of a canvas backing thickly coated with a preparation of linseed oil and powdered cork, used especially as a floor covering.

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After tearing out the carpet, he replaced it with linoleum to decrease spill damage.

The following word is a HOMONYM. Please give the part of speech and the definition to the speller.

211. tapirs /'tāpərs/ Tupi to Portuguese
Noun a nocturnal hooved mammal with a stout body, sturdy limbs, and a short flexible proboscis.
We rode a longboat down the Tiputini River with an indigenous guide who helped us spot three tapirs.
212. repugnance /rə'pəgnəns/ Latin
Noun intense disgust.
We had growing repugnance towards the bleeding carcasses.
213. impeccable /im'pekəb(ə)l/ Latin
Adjective in accordance with the highest standards of propriety; faultless.
The priest at our church is a man of impeccable character.
214. contagious /kən'tājəs/ Latin and English
Adjective spread from one person or organism to another by direct or indirect contact.
The disease was very contagious and spread quickly.
215. stevedores /'stēvə,dōres/ Latin to Spanish
Noun a person employed, or a contractor engaged, at a dock to load and unload cargo from ships.
On the wharf, stevedores were unloading cargo from the far corners of the world.
216. commendable /kə'mendəb(ə)l/ Latin to Middle English
Adjective deserving praise.
His dedication to education was a commendable act.
217. incessant /in'ses(ə)nt/ Latin
Adjective continuing without pause or interruption.
The incessant beat of the music was causing a ruckus in our apartment.
218. ricochet /'rikə,SHā/ French
Verb rebound one or more times off a surface.
The bullet ricocheted off the metal wall.
219. tribulations /,tribyə'lāSH(ə)ns/ Middle English
Noun a cause of great trouble or suffering.
His tribulations caused him to want to quit making music.
220. azalea /ə'zālyə/ Greek
Noun A deciduous flowering shrub of the heat family with clusters of brightly colored, sometimes fragrant flowers.
His mother's favorite flowers came from the azalea bush.
221. reservoir /'rezər,vwär/ French
Noun a large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply.
We visit the reservoir often to go swimming and boating.

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222. generalissimo /ˌjɛn(ə)rəˈlɪsəˌmō/ Italian
Noun the commander of a combined military force consisting of army, navy and air force units.
After a few years of meandering, Oliver Cromwell, a member of parliament turned generalissimo led a coup d'état.
223. vociferous /vōˈsɪfərəs/ Latin and English
Adjective vehement or clamorous.
He was vociferous in his support of the proposal.
224. merengue /məˈreNGgā/ Spanish
Noun a Caribbean style of dance music typically in duple and triple time.
Sounds of Latin music, mostly salsa and merengue, came in from the streets.
225. claustrophobic /ˌklōstrəˈfōbɪk/ Unknown
Adjective having an extreme or irrational fear of confined places.
Crowds and small spaces made him feel claustrophobic.
226. entrepreneurs /ˌɛntrəprəˈnɜrs/ French and English
Noun a person who organizes and operates a business or businesses, taking on greater than normal financial risks in order to do so.
Many entrepreneurs see potential in this market.
227. monsieur /məˈsyər/ French
Noun a title or form of address used of or to a French-speaking man, corresponding to Mr. or sir.
Our neighbor preferred that we call him Monsieur Hulot.
228. proviso /prəˈvɪzō/ Latin
Noun a condition attached to an agreement.
He left his unborn grandchild a trust fund with the proviso that he be named after the old man.
229. gargoyle /ˈgärˌgoɪl/ French and Greek
Noun a grotesque carved human or animal face or figure projecting from the gutter of a building
The gargoyle was a friend to Quasimodo.
230. anecdote /ˈanəkˌdōt/ Greek
Noun a short amusing or interesting story about a real incident
Grandpa told us anecdotes about his job.
231. brigands /ˈbrɪgəndz/ Italian
Plural Noun members of a gang that ambush and rob in forests and mountains
The woods were full of outlaws and brigands.
232. armada /ärˈmädə/ Latin to Spanish
Noun a fleet of warships.
An armada of destroyers, minesweepers, and gunboats arrived.
233. promenade /ˌpräməˈnäd,ˌpräməˈnäd/ French
Noun a leisurely walk, or sometimes a ride or drive, taken in a public place so as to meet or be seen by others.
She went on a promenade with Jules.

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234. vocational /vō'kāSH(ə)n(ə)l/ Middle English
Adjective relating to an occupation or employment
The warden supervised prisoners in vocational activities.
235. reprimand /'reprə'mand/ Latin
Noun a rebuke, especially an official one.
The official was given a reprimand after allowing poor work.
236. indelible /in'deləb(ə)l/ Latin and French
Adjective making marks that cannot be removed
His story made an indelible impression on me.
237. cologne /kə'lōn/ English
Noun eau de cologne or scented toilet water.
He used cologne to cover the scent of his body odor.
238. gondolier /,gändə'lir/ Italian to French
Noun a person who propels and steers a gondola.
The ski resorts gondolier was not present so no one could board the gondola.
239. trenchant /'tren(t)SHənt/ old French and English
Adjective vigorous or incisive in expression or style.
She heard angry voices, not loud, yet certainly trenchant.
240. catacombs /'kadə,kōms/ Latin
Noun an underground cemetery consisting of a subterranean gallery with recesses for tombs.
He explored the catacombs looking for evidence about burial customs of that ancient society.
241. salutation /,salyə'tāSH(ə)n/ Latin and English
Noun a gesture or utterance made as a greeting or acknowledgement of another's arrival or departure.
We greeted them but no one returned our salutations.
242. dervishes /'dərviSHis/ Persian to Turkish
Noun a member of a Muslim religious order who has taken vows of poverty and austerity.
Through it all, Mr. Prince and his associates were dervishes of creative impatience.
243. consonants /'kənsənənt/ Latin
Noun a basic speech in which the breath is at least partly obstructed and which can be combined with a vowel to form a syllable.
The letters used to represent consonants make up most of the alphabet.
244. velveteen /velvə'tēn/ Middle English
Noun a cotton fabric with a pile resembling velvet.
Her brand new dress was made out of velveteen.
245. galleon /'galēən/ French and Spanish
Noun a sailing ship in use from the 15th through 17th centuries, originally as a warship, later for trade.

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They discovered a Spanish treasure galleon wrecked off the Florida Keys.

246. redundancy /rə'dændənsē/ English
Noun the state of being not or no longer needed or useful.
As the Industrial Revolution progressed, the factory's workers faced redundancy.
247. inertia /i'nərSHə/ Latin and English
Noun a tendency to do nothing or to remain unchanged.
Due to the bureaucratic nature of the government, it maintained inertia.
248. bronchitis /brāNG'kīdəs/ Latin
Noun inflammation of the mucous membrane in the bronchial tubes.
Long term exposure to things like smoking can lead to bronchitis and other diseases.
249. juniper /'jōonəpər/ Latin
Noun an evergreen shrub or small tree that bears berrylike cones.
Her favorite shrub was the juniper, due to its constant green color.
250. haberdashery /'habər,dəSHērē/ Middle English
Noun men's clothing and accessories.
He loved in the room's above his haberdashery shop in London.

The following word is a HOMONYM. Please give the part of speech and the definition to the speller.

251. offal /'ōfəl,'äfəl/ Dutch
Noun the entrails and internal organs of an animal used as food.
Eating pieces of braised offal turned his stomach.
252. garrison /'gerəsən/ Germanic
Noun the troops stationed in a fortress or town to defend it.
The garrison's main purpose was to reduce crime within the city and ensure gates were watched and guarded.
253. treacle /'trēk(ə)l/ Middle English
Noun a thick sticky dark syrup made from partly refined sugar; molasses
He loved to put treacle on his pancakes for breakfast.
254. attenuated /ə'tenyə,wādəd/ Latin
Adjective having been reduced in force, effect, or value.
It appears likely that the courts will be given an attenuated role in the enforcement of these decisions.
255. valise /və'lēs/ Italian to French
Noun a small traveling bag or suitcase.
She lost her valise while traveling on the train.
256. dissertation /disər'tāSH(ə)n/ Latin
Noun a long essay on a particular subject, especially one written as a requirement for the Doctor of Philosophy degree.
Joe wrote his doctoral dissertation on Thucydides.

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257. recompense /'rekəm,pens/Latin
Verb make amends to (someone) for loss or harm suffered.
According to law, offenders should recompense their victims.
258. piedmont /'pēdmənt/
Noun Italian
a gentle slope leading from the base of mountains to a region of flat land.
Many built cities or towns on the piedmont for water and other benefits of proximity to the mountains.
259. sumptuous /'səm(p)(t)SH(oo)əs/ Latin
Adjective splendid and expensive looking.
The banquet was a sumptuous, luxurious meal.
260. antecedent /,an(t)ə'sēdnt/ Latin
Noun a thing or event that existed before or logically precedes another.
Some antecedents to the African novel might exist in Africa's oral traditions.

The following word is a HOMONYM. Please give the part of speech and the definition to the speller.

261. gaiters /'gādərs/
Noun Germanic
a garment similar to leggings, worn to cover or protect the ankle and lower leg.
They wore waterproof gaiters while wading through the swamp.
262. sachet /sa'SHā/
Noun Latin to French
a small perfumed bag used to scent clothes.
The sweaters are stored in a plastic hanging bag with cedar sachets.
263. chloroform /'klôrə,fôrm/
Noun English
a colorless, volatile, sweet-smelling liquid used as a solvent and formerly as a general anesthetic.
The kidnapper used chloroform to knock his victim unconscious.
264. metallurgy /'medl,ərjē/
Noun Greek
the branch of science and technology concerned with the properties of metals and their production and purification.
The constituents of bronze can be scientifically analyzed to gain information on ancient metallurgy.
265. balsam /'bôlsəm/
Noun Greek to Latin
an aromatic resinous substance, such as balm, used as a base for certain fragrances and medical preparations.
She used a mixture of olive oil and balsam.
266. emaciated /ə'māSHē,ādəd/
Adjective Latin
abnormally thin or weak, especially because of illness or hunger.
She was so emaciated she could hardly stand.
267. kelpies /'kelpēs/
Noun Scottish Gaelic
a water spirit of Scottish folklore, typically taking the form of a horse and reputed to delight in the drowning of travelers.

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He had previously believed kelpies to be mythically until he encountered one in the sea north of Scotland.

268. corrugated /'kôrəˌgādəd/ Latin
 Adjective shaped into alternate ridges and grooves.
The roof was made of corrugated iron.
269. amethyst /'aməTHəst/ Greek to Latin
 Noun a precious stone consisting of a violet or purple variety of quartz.
She wore a delicate necklace of amethysts and pearls.
270. chivalrous /'SHivəlrəs/ French
 Adjective courteous and gallant, especially toward women.
He was chivalrous and offered her his coat.
271. phalanx /'fālaNGks/ Greek to Latin
 Noun a body of troops or polic officers standing or moving in close formation.
Six hundred marchers set off, led by a phalanx of police.
272. cyanide /'sīəˌnīd/ English
 Noun a salt or ester of hydrocyanic acid which are generally toxic.
When in threat of capture, the enemy poisoned himself with cyanide.
273. mandible /'mandəb(ə)l/ Latin
 Noun the jaw or a jawbone, especially the lower jawbone in mammals.
The drake has an orange mark on the upper mandible.
274. crampon /'kramˌpän/ Germanic
 Noun a metal plate with spikes fixe to a boot for walking on ice or rock climbing.
While climbing Mount Everest, the expedition was forced to use crampons.
275. Sherpa /'SHərpə/ Tibetan
 Noun a member of a Himalayan people living on the borders of Nepal and Tibet, renowned for their skill in mountaineering.
Their mountaineering expedition required someone of great skill, so they hired a Sherpa.
276. malign /mə'līn/ Latin
 Adjective evil in nature or effect; malevolent.
She had a strong and malign influence.
277. borough /'bərō/ Germanic to Dutch
 Noun a town or district which is an administrative unit.
Staged in the London borough, the only reason for the event taking place outside of the club's London Stadium was to set the trap for Rice to fall into.
278. monomania /ˌmānə'mānēə/ Latin
 Noun exaggerated or obsessive enthusiasm for our preoccupation with one thing.
She has an obsession with the drug that verges on monomania.

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279. taxidermy /'taksə,dərmē/ Greek
Noun the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals with lifelike effect.
His grandfather enjoyed taxidermy and had many mounts on his walls.
280. strenuous /'strenyooəs/ Latin and English
Adjective requiring or using great exertion
All your muscles need more oxygen during strenuous exercise.
281. intimation /,in(t)ə'māSH(ə)n/ English
Noun an indication or hint
They fled at the first intimation of trouble.
282. conundrum /kə'nəndrəm/ Unknown
Noun a confusing and difficult problem or question.
The disappearance of the weapon was the most difficult conundrums for the experts.
283. atrocity /ə'träsədē/ Latin and French
Noun an extremely wicked or cruel act, typically one involving physical violence or injury.
284. voluminous /və'l(y)oomənəs/ Latin and English
Adjective loose and ample.
The building had high ceilings and voluminous spaces.
285. propaganda /,prəpə'gandə/ Latin to Italian
Noun information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.
He was charged with distributing enemy propaganda.
286. conspicuous /kən'spikyooəs/ Latin
Adjective standing out so as to be clearly visible.
He was very thin, with a conspicuous Adam's apple.
287. premonition /,prēmə'niSH(ə)n/ Latin
Noun a strong feeling that something is about to happen, especially something unpleasant.
He had a premonition of imminent disaster.
288. memorandum /,memə'randəm/ Latin
Noun a written message in business or diplomacy.
The president told them of his decision in a memorandum.
289. pastrami /pə'strämē/ Yiddish
Noun highly seasoned smoked beef typically served in slices.
Pastrami was his favorite meat in sandwiches.
290. germinate /'jərmə,nāt/ Latin
Verb begin to grow and put out shoots after a period of dormancy.
After the winter season, many plants began to germinate.

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291. parenthetical /ˌpərənˈθedək(ə)l/ English
 Adjective relating to or inserted as a parenthesis.
Ignore the parenthetical remarks that pockmark every page.
292. massacres /ˈmæsəkərs/ French
 Noun an indiscriminate and brutal slaughter of people.
The attacks were described as cold-blooded massacres.
293. petulance /ˈpeʧələns/ Latin
 Noun the quality of being childishly sulky or bad-tempered.
A slight degree of petulance had crept into his voice.
294. facilitate /fəˈsɪləˌtāt/ Latin to Italian to French
 Verb make easy or easier.
Schools were located on the same campus to facilitate the sharing of resources.
295. extenuation /ɪkˌstɛnyəˈwāʃən/ Latin
 Noun the act of extenuating something or the state of being partial justified.
The best we can say in extenuation is to point out that glory rather than greed prompted this act of injustice to a seaman.
296. incarcerated /ɪnˈkɑrsəˌrātid/ Latin
 Verb imprison or confine.
Many people are incarcerated for property offenses.
297. appendectomy /ˌəpənˈdektəmē/ Latin
 Noun surgical operation to remove the appendix.
She had been rushed into the hospital for an emergency appendectomy.
298. subterranean /ˌsəbtəˈrānēən/ Latin
 Adjective existing, occurring, or done under the earth's surface.
The subterranean world of the behind-the-scenes television powerbrokers is continually hidden.
299. financiers /ˌfɪnənˈsɪrs/ French and English
 Noun a person concerned with the management of large amounts of money on behalf of large organizations.
The government hired a fleet of financiers to handle all financial transactions.
300. treacherous /ˈtreʧ(ə)rəs/ French
 Adjective guilty of or involving betrayal or deception.
He was being followed by a treacherous Gestapo agent.
301. orthopedic /ôrˈθəˌpēdik/ French
 Adjective relating to the branch of medicine dealing with the correction of deformities of bones or muscles.
He had to visit an orthopedic surgeon after he broke his ankle.
 Note: alternate spelling -> orthopaedic

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302. sphinx /sfiNGks/ Greek
Noun a winged monster having a woman's head and lion's body.
When the sphinx was encountered, it would ask 3 riddles to be solved by the perpetrator.

The following word is a HOMONYM. Please give the part of speech and the definition to the speller.

303. lama /'lämә/ Tibetan
Noun an honorific title applied to a spiritual leader in Tibetan Buddhism
*To escape attention they assumed the dress of **lamas** or priests.*

304. celerity /sә'lerәdē/ Latin
Noun swiftness of movement.
He is a journalist who writes his well-crafted stories with remarkable celerity.

305. Acacias /ә'kәSHәs/ Greek to Latin
Noun a tree or shrub of warm climate and is frequently thorny.
Bartlett made etchings of animal footprints, acacia trees and leaves in his notebook.

306. Seminole /'semә,nōl/ Spanish to Creek
Noun a member of a North American people of the Creek confederacy, noted for resistance in the 19th century to encroachment on their land.
The Seminole was resistant to being forced out of his home to live in Oklahoma.

307. hallucinations /hә,lōösә'nәSH(ә)ns/ Latin
Noun an experience involving the apparent perception of something not present.
He continued to suffer from horrible hallucinations.

308. labyrinthine /,lab(ә)'rinTHin/ Middle English
Adjective like a labyrinth; irregular and twisting
The tourists got lost on the labyrinthine streets and alleys.

309. excruciating /ik'skrōöSHē,ädiNG/ Latin
Adjective intensely painful.
She began experiencing excruciating back pain after she fell down the stairs.

310. chandeliers /,SHandә'lirs/ Latin to French
Noun a decorative hanging light with branches for several light bulbs or candles.
Inside the mansion entryway, there hung an extravagant chandelier.

311. tempestuous /tem'pesCH(ōō)әs/ Latin
Adjective very stormy.
Outside, the blizzard was very tempestuous.

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312. interpolated /intərpəˌlātid/ Latin
Verb insert into something else.
Illustrations were interpolated in the children's book.
313. cypress /'sīprəs/
Noun Greek to Latin to French
an evergreen coniferous tree with small rounded woody cones.
Cypress branches are often used as a symbol of mourning.
314. disquisition /ˌdiskwəˈziʃhən/ Latin
Noun a long or elaborate essay or discussion on a particular subject.
Nothing can kill a radio show quicker than a disquisition on intertextual analysis.
315. translucent /transˈlōsnt/ Latin
Adjective allowing light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through.
To carmelize onions, you must fry them until they become translucent.
316. annexation /ˌanekˈsāʃh(ə)n/ Middle English
Noun the action of annexing something, especially territory.
Once the US had officially acquired the land, they began the process of annexation.
317. bilious /'bilyəs/
Adjective Latin
affected by or associated with nausea or vomiting.
I had eaten something that didn't agree with me and I was a little bilious.
318. hermetically /hərˈmedəklē/ Greek
Adverb in a way that is completely airtight.
They hermetically sealed the windows to help keep out the cold air.
319. mythos /'miTHōs,-ās/ Greek
Noun a set of beliefs or assumptions about something.
The rhetoric and mythos of science create the comforting image of linear progression toward truth.
320. cupola /'kyōpələ/
Noun Latin to Italian
a small dome, especially on a drum on top of a larger dome, adorning a roof or ceiling.
More stunning still is a cozy cupola that crowns the roof.
321. grotesque /grōˈtesk/
Adjective Italian
comically or repulsively ugly distorted.
The actors wore dark capes and grotesque masks
322. pulmonary /'pəlməˌnerē/ Latin
Adjective relating to the lungs.
She is said to have died of respiratory failure and pulmonary edema.

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323. frontispiece /'frən(t)is,pēs/ Latin
 Noun an illustration facing the title page of a book.
An ornate frontispiece creates visual interest when beginning a book.
324. succulent /'səkyələnt/ Latin
 Adjective tender, juicy, and tasty.
A buffet table was set with an array of succulent roasts.
325. clandestine /klan'destən/ Latin and French
 Adjective kept secret or done secretly, especially because illicit.
She deserved better than these clandestine meetings.
326. pestiferous /pe'stifərəs/ Latin and English
 Adjective harboring infection and disease
The pestiferous area around the prison was treacherous and hard to traverse.
327. requisites /'rekwəzət/ Latin
 Noun a thing that is necessary for the achievement of a specified end.
She believed privacy to be a requisite for a peaceful life.
328. pitons /'pētäns/ French
 Noun a peg or spike driven into a rock or crack to support a climber or a rope.
By the first decade of the 20th century, pioneers were experimenting with first-generation climbing inventions such as soft iron ring pitons.
329. incongruous /,in'käNGgrōōəs/ Latin
 Adjective not in harmony or keeping with the surroundings or other aspects of something.
The duffel coat looked incongruous with the black dress she wore underneath.
330. variegated /'ver(ē)ə,gādəd/ Latin
 Adjective exhibiting different colors, especially as irregular patches or streaks.
The wall of the house was vibrant in part due to the variegated yellow bricks.
331. lassitude /'lasə,t(y)ōōd/ Latin to French
 Noun a state of physical or mental weariness; lack of energy.
She was overcome by lassitude and retired to bed.
332. avocations /,avə'kāSH(ə)n/ Latin
 Noun a hobby or minor occupation.
They are basically doctors, and negotiators by avocation.
333. raillery /'rālērē/ French
 Noun good-humored teasing.
She was greeted with raillery from her fellow workers.

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334. sanguine /'saNGgwən/ Latin
Adjective optimistic or positive, especially in an apparently bad or difficult situation.
He is sanguine about prospects for the global economy.
335. mitochondria /,mīdə'kändrēə/ Greek
Noun an organelle found in large numbers in most cells, where respiration and energy production occur.
The mitochondria is the powerhouse of the cell.
336. putrefaction /,pyōotrə'fakSHən/ Latin
Noun the process of decay or rotting in a body or other organic matter.
The breeze shifted and we caught the stench of putrefaction.
337. concierge /kän'syerZH/ French
Noun a caretaker of an apartment complex or small hotel.
The concierge ensured no dogs entered the hotel complex.
338. gauss /gous/ English
Noun a unit of magnetic induction, equal to one ten-thousandth of a tesla.
Carl Friedrich Gauss termed gauss in 1882 at the discovery of the word.
339. connubial /kə'n(y)ōōbēəl/ Latin
Adjective relating to marriage or the relationship of a married couple.
On the beach, we spotted a happy couple celebrating half a century of connubial bliss.
340. unpropitious /,ənpṛə'piSHəs/ Latin
Adjective not giving or indicating a good chance of success; unfavorable.
His reports were submitted at a financially unpropitious time.
341. caravel /'kerəvel/ French and Portuguese
Noun a small, fast Spanish or Portuguese sailing ship of the 15th-17th centuries.
In Europe small and scrappy Portugal did build small ships called caravels that could explore the African coast.

The following word is a homonym. Please give the speller the part of speech and the definition.

342. millinery /'milə,nerē/ Italian
Noun the trade or business of one who makes and sells hats.
She is contemplating a new career in millinery.
343. coppice /'kăpəs/ Latin to French
Verb cut back a tree or shrub to ground level periodically to stimulate growth.
The company began to coppice the woodland for conservation purposes.
344. pecuniary /pə'kyōōnē,erē/ Latin
Adjective relating to or consisting of money.
He admitted obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception.

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345. expatiated /ik'spāSHĕ,ātīd/ Latin
Verb speak or write at length or in detail.
She expatiated on working-class novelists.
346. supercilious /,sūpər'silēəs/ Latin
Adjective behaving or looking as though one thinks one is superior to others.
The servants did not enjoy their new lady of the house due to her supercilious attitude.
347. formaldehyde /fôr'maldihīd/ English
Noun a colorless pungent gas in solution made by oxidizing methanol.
In some cases, dismantling can create toxic chemicals like formaldehyde, a cancer-causing agent.
348. vicissitudes /və'sisə,t(y)ōōds/ Latin
Noun a change of circumstance or fortune, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant.
Her husband's sharp vicissitudes of fortune led to poverty.
349. zoologist /zō'äləjəst/ Latin
Noun an expert in or student of the behavior, physiology, classification, and distribution of animals.
Several species are threatened with extinction as a leading zoologist has warned.
350. auspices /'ōspəsəs/ Latin and French
Noun a divine or prophetic token.
Recently in New York a program started for inner-city youths that is under the auspices of a national corporation.
351. panegyric /,panə'jirik/ Greek
Noun a public speech or published text in praise of someone or something.
He wrote a panegyric on the centennial of the Nobel Laureate's birth.
352. cabochon /'kabə,SHän/ French
Noun a gem polished but not faceted.
She wore a necklace of cabochon rubies.
353. verdigris /'vərdə,grēs/ French
Noun a bright bluish-green encrustation or patina formed on copper or brass by atmospheric oxidation.
The Statue of Liberty is covered with a thin verdigris.
354. rhododendron /,rōdə'dendrən/ Greek to Latin
Noun a shrub or small tree of the heath family, with large clusters of bell-shaped flowers.
The rhododendron is her favorite shrub due to the evergreen leaves and yellow flowers.

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355. Kilimanjaro /kiləmənjärō/ Tanzania
Noun volcanic massif in Tanzania near the border with Kenya whose central peak is the highest point in Africa.
He decided to climb to the highest peak on every peak, including Kilimanjaro in Africa.
356. ichthyosaurus /'ikTHĕə,ʃôrəs/ English and Greek
Noun an extinct marine reptile of the Mesozoic era resembling a dolphin, with four flippers.
The ichthyosaurus was a marine reptile in the Jurassic era and its diet consisted mainly of fish.
357. cicerone /,sisə'rōnē/
Noun Latin to Italian
a guide who gives information about antiquities and places of interest to sightseers.
The cicerone in Italy pointed us to some of our favorite places to visit.