



Scripps National Spelling Bee

Three Bee Study Words for Seventh Grade 2021-2022

The School Spelling Bee Study List is broken down into three levels of difficulty: One Bee, Two Bee and Three Bee. Three Bee words include words appropriate for seventh and eighth grade.

The list below includes 50 challenging **seventh** grade words. If you learn the spellings and meanings of these words, you will be well prepared for your seventh grade classroom bee. To prepare for a school spelling bee, ask your teacher for the full 450-word School Spelling Bee Study List, which includes these words, the remainder of the Three Bee words, and the One Bee and Two Bee words.

1. reflexology *(noun)* massage of the hands or feet in the belief that pressure applied to specific points on these extremities benefits other parts of the body.
2. intentionally *(adverb)* purposely.
3. cocoon *(noun)* the envelope which the larvae of many insects form about themselves before changing to a pupa and in which they pass the pupa stage.
4. motley *(adjective)* composed of a haphazard and incongruous mixture of different elements.
5. fetlocks *(plural noun)* projections like cushions bearing a tuft of long hair on the back side of the leg above the hoof of the horse and similar animals.
6. ranchero *(noun)* a person who owns, operates, or is employed on an establishment for the grazing and rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep.
7. intolerance *(noun)* exceptional sensitivity to a drug, food, or other substance.
8. gluten *(noun)* a tenacious tough elastic protein substance characteristic of flour (as from wheat) that gives cohesiveness to bread dough.



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9.	pulverized OR *pulverised	<i>(verb)</i>	destroyed by or as if by smashing into fragments : demolished.
10.	mystified	<i>(verb)</i>	bewildered.
11.	swankiest	<i>(adjective)</i>	the most ostentatious.
12.	clouting	<i>(verb)</i>	hitting forcefully especially with the hand or fist.
13.	demeanor OR *demeanour	<i>(noun)</i>	behavior toward others : outward manner.
14.	mallet	<i>(noun)</i>	a tool with a large head for driving another tool (as a chisel) or striking a surface without damaging or spoiling it.
15.	Singapore	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	island of the Malay Archipelago in the South China Sea off the southern end of the Malay Peninsula.
16.	disembodied	<i>(adjective)</i>	lacking substance, solidity, or reality that would normally be expected to be present.
17.	Korea	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	peninsula in eastern Asia between the Yellow Sea and the East Sea (Sea of Japan) with a strait of the same name to the south and China to the north.
18.	aisles	<i>(plural noun)</i>	passages for traffic in a building (such as a store or a warehouse).
19.	unsportsmanlike	<i>(adjective)</i>	not exhibiting the good conduct becoming to a person involved in athletics, and involving honesty, courteous relations, and graceful acceptance of results.
20.	ensnarement	<i>(noun)</i>	the condition of being brought into one's power by stratagem : entrapment.
21.	morbidity	<i>(noun)</i>	a diseased state or symptom : ill health.
22.	proctors	<i>(plural noun)</i>	officers or students (as in a college or university) appointed to supervise students (as at an examination) or to check on attendance or perform some similar duty.
23.	trodden	<i>(verb)</i>	pressed down by walking or stamping upon something.
24.	torturous	<i>(adjective)</i>	cruelly painful.
25.	referral	<i>(noun)</i>	the process of directing (as a patient) to an appropriate specialist for definitive treatment.
26.	aerials	<i>(plural noun)</i>	usually metallic devices for radiating or receiving radio waves: antennas.

*chiefly British spelling

27. surgeon	<i>(noun)</i>	a specialist in a branch of medicine that is concerned with diseases and conditions requiring or amenable to operative or manual procedures.
28. Judaism	<i>(noun)</i>	a religion developed among the ancient Hebrews and characterized by belief in one transcendent God.
29. stalemate	<i>(noun)</i>	a position from which neither contestant can derive a winning advantage : deadlock.
30. thoroughfare	<i>(noun)</i>	an important street or highway.
31. transgressions	<i>(plural noun)</i>	infringements or violations of a law, command, or duty : sins.
32. abdomen	<i>(noun)</i>	the part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis, not including the back : the belly.
33. appeasement	<i>(noun)</i>	a policy of conciliating or buying off a potential aggressor by political or economic concessions.
34. liability	<i>(noun)</i>	something that works as a disadvantage : a drawback.
35. penchant	<i>(noun)</i>	a strong leaning or attraction; broadly : a liking.
36. propensity	<i>(noun)</i>	a natural inclination.
37. instinctive	<i>(adjective)</i>	determined by natural impulse or propensity : unlearned, unreasoned.
38. infectious	<i>(adjective)</i>	capable of being easily diffused or spread : readily communicated : catching.
39. Minnesota	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	state in the northern U.S. bordering on Ontario and Manitoba, Canada, and on Lake Superior.
40. adversity	<i>(noun)</i>	a condition of suffering, destitution, or affliction.
41. convictions	<i>(plural noun)</i>	strongly held beliefs or views.
42. intestine	<i>(noun)</i>	the tubular portion of the alimentary canal that extends from the stomach and functions in digestion and assimilation of nutrients.
43. discriminating	<i>(adjective)</i>	careful or fastidious in selection : discerning, judicious.
44. exile	<i>(noun)</i>	a person expelled from their country by authority.
45. lineage	<i>(noun)</i>	a group (such as a family) tracing descent from a common ancestor who is regarded as its founder.
46. coaxing	<i>(verb)</i>	persuading or influencing a person by gentle urging or flattery.
47. permanence	<i>(noun)</i>	the quality or state of being without marked change : durability.

48. larkspur *(noun)* a cultivated annual plant with palmately divided leaves and irregular flowers in showy spikes.
49. drudgery *(noun)* dull, fatiguing, and unrelieved work or expenditure of effort.
50. ransacked *(verb)* searched often forcefully or roughly.



Scripps National Spelling Bee

Three Bee Study Words for Eighth Grade 2021-2022

The School Spelling Bee Study List is broken down into three levels of difficulty: One Bee, Two Bee and Three Bee. Three Bee words include words appropriate for seventh and eighth grade.

The list below includes 100 challenging **eighth** grade words. If you learn the spellings and meanings of these words, you will be well prepared for your eighth grade classroom bee. To prepare for a school spelling bee, ask your teacher for the full 450-word School Spelling Bee Study List, which includes these words, the remainder of the Three Bee words, and the One Bee and Two Bee words.

1. ****kimchi** *(noun)*
OR kimchee a vegetable pickle seasoned with garlic, red pepper, and ginger that is the national dish of Korea.
2. menorahs *(plural noun)* candelabrum with nine candlesticks used in the celebration of Hanukkah.
3. heirloom *(noun)* something with special monetary or sentimental value or significance that is handed on from one generation to another.
4. pallid *(adjective)* lacking the normal amount of color : wan — used especially of the human countenance in illness.
5. renal *(adjective)* of, relating to, or involving the kidneys.
6. mete *(verb)* to deal out : to allot, apportion.
7. russet *(adjective)* reddish brown.
8. topologically *(adverb)* being related to the history of a region as indicated by its configuration of surfaces and the position of its natural and man-made features.
9. burgundy *(noun)* a blackish purple that is redder and less strong than average eggplant.

**preferred spelling

10. brocade	<i>(noun)</i>	a rich silk fabric with raised patterns embroidered in gold and silver threads.
11. heresy	<i>(noun)</i>	dissent from a dominant theory or opinion in any field.
12. perdition	<i>(noun)</i>	utter loss of the soul or of final happiness in a future state.
13. incorrigibles	<i>(plural noun)</i>	things or people that are bad beyond the possibility of correction or rehabilitation.
14. porcine	<i>(adjective)</i>	of, relating to, or suggesting pigs or swine.
15. dispensation	<i>(noun)</i>	exemption from a rule of civil or ecclesiastical law or from an impediment, vow, or oath.
16. Richter scale	<i>(noun)</i>	a scale for expressing the magnitude of a seismic disturbance (as an earthquake) with 1.5 indicating the smallest earthquake that can be felt and 8.5 a very devastating earthquake.
17. palpable	<i>(adjective)</i>	easily perceptible by one or another of the senses other than touch : noticeable.
18. congealing	<i>(verb)</i>	taking on a fixed, rigid, or unchanging form or character.
19. bantlings	<i>(plural noun)</i>	very young children : infants.
20. prioress	<i>(noun)</i>	a nun whose rank in an order of women corresponds to that of the superior ranking next to the abbot in an order of men.
21. embroidery	<i>(noun)</i>	the art or process of forming decorative designs in plain or fancy stitches by hand or machine (as on cloth, leather, or paper).
22. coronation	<i>(noun)</i>	the ceremony of enthroning or of celebrating the official accession of a sovereign.
23. padre	<i>(noun)</i>	a military chaplain.
24. mien	<i>(noun)</i>	the manner or expression of a person.
25. resinous	<i>(adjective)</i>	of or relating to a luster of certain minerals and rocks.
26. scree	<i>(noun)</i>	a heap of stones or rocky debris lying on a slope or at the base of a cliff.
27. chaplain	<i>(noun)</i>	a member of the clergy who is officially attached to a branch of the military, to an institution, or to a family or court.
28. feinted	<i>(verb)</i>	lured or deceived with a mock blow or attack on one part in order to distract opposition while one attacks another part (as in fencing, boxing, or military strategy).

29.	humus	<i>(noun)</i>	a brown or black complex and varying material formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable or animal matter : the organic portion of soil.
30.	Cantonese	<i>(adjective)</i>	a style of Chinese cooking that emphasizes freshness of ingredients, subtle but distinct tastes and textures, and relatively mild sauces.
31.	herbalist	<i>(noun)</i>	a person who practices healing through the use of plants, plant parts, or an extract or mixture of these as medicine.
32.	fortuitous	<i>(adjective)</i>	lucky.
33.	poultice	<i>(noun)</i>	a soft mass usually heated and spread on cloth for application to sores, inflamed areas, or other lesions to supply moist warmth, relieve pain, or act as a counterirritant or antiseptic.
34.	guarantor	<i>(noun)</i>	one that undertakes to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of (another) : one that becomes responsible for the fulfillment of (the agreement of another).
35.	adduced	<i>(verb)</i>	brought forward or presented for consideration in a discussion, analysis, or debate.
36.	impertinent	<i>(adjective)</i>	given to or characterized by insolent rudeness.
37.	fractious	<i>(adjective)</i>	peevish, irritable.
38.	Darwinism	<i>(noun)</i>	the theory of the origin and perpetuation of new species of animals and plants holding that organisms tend to produce offspring varying slightly from their parents, and that the process of natural selection tends to favor the survival of individuals whose peculiarities render them best adapted to their environment ; broadly : biological evolutionism.
39.	transept	<i>(noun)</i>	the part lying or passing across a cross-shaped church that crosses at right angles to the greatest length; also : either of the projecting ends.
40.	condescendingly	<i>(adverb)</i>	in a manner indicating disdain veiled by obvious indulgence or patience.
41.	rhetorical	<i>(adjective)</i>	emphasizing style often at the expense of thought : grandiloquent, bombastic.
42.	phenomenal	<i>(adjective)</i>	extraordinary : remarkable.
43.	mortification	<i>(noun)</i>	a sense of humiliation and shame caused by something that wounds one's pride or self-respect.
44.	covenant	<i>(noun)</i>	an agreement that is usually formal, solemn, and intended as binding : a compact.

45. throes	<i>(plural noun)</i>	a condition of struggle, anguish, disorder, or confusion characteristic of a transitional period (as the active phase of creation of some new thing).
46. semblance	<i>(noun)</i>	slightest appearance.
47. aversion	<i>(noun)</i>	a firmly settled and vehement dislike.
48. primordial	<i>(adjective)</i>	earliest formed in the growth of an individual or organ : primitive.
49. moppet	<i>(noun)</i>	a child.
50. assassinate	<i>(verb)</i>	to murder a prominent person by sudden or secret attack often for political reasons.
51. vuvuzela	<i>(noun)</i>	a simple plastic noisemaker usually between two and three feet in length that is used principally at sporting events.
52. adzuki	<i>(noun)</i>	an annual bushy bean widely grown in Japan and China for the flour made from its seeds.
53. allée	<i>(noun)</i>	a walk or path between two rows of tall, formally planted trees or shrubs.
54. d'orsay	<i>(noun)</i>	a type of high-heeled shoe or slipper.
55. Wiesbaden	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	city in southwest central Germany on the Rhine River.
56. Montmorency	<i>(noun)</i>	a common sour cherry that typically has bright red skin and pale yellow, somewhat tart flesh.
57. justaucorps	<i>(noun)</i>	a fitted coat or jacket; specifically : a man's knee-length coat with flaring and stiffened skirts worn in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.
58. ducats	<i>(plural noun)</i>	gold coins of European countries copied from a silver coin issued about 1150.
59. condyles	<i>(plural noun)</i>	articular prominences on a bone — used chiefly of such as occur in pairs likened to a pair of knuckles.
60. Yom Kippur	<i>(noun)</i>	a solemn Jewish fast day marked by continuous prayer.
61. Firenze	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	a city in central Italy on the Arno River and capital of the region of Tuscany.
62. kaddish	<i>(noun)</i>	an ancient Jewish mourner's prayer recited daily at public services during the first 11 months after the death of a parent or other close relative and on subsequent anniversaries of the death.
63. Chelonia	<i>(noun)</i>	the genus comprising the green turtles.
64. Quasimodo	<i>(noun)</i>	the Sunday following Easter : Low Sunday.

65. Helvetia	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	a landlocked country in western Europe in the Alps – called also Switzerland.
66. lachrymose	<i>(adjective)</i>	dismal or melancholy.
67. quatrains	<i>(plural noun)</i>	verse units of four lines.
68. katabatic	<i>(adjective)</i>	of or relating to the downward motion of air (as in air drainage induced by surface cooling).
69. bivouac	<i>(noun)</i>	an encampment under little or no shelter usually for a short time; also : the site of such encampment.
70. fata morgana	<i>(noun)</i>	something insubstantial or illusory.
71. hawsers	<i>(plural noun)</i>	large ropes for towing or mooring a ship or securing it at a dock.
72. Bayreuth	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	city in Bavaria, Germany, northeast of Nuremberg.
73. vambrace	<i>(noun)</i>	a piece of medieval armor designed to protect the forearm.
74. plastron	<i>(noun)</i>	the abdominal part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle consisting typically of nine symmetrically placed bones overlaid by hard hornlike plates.
75. linsey-woolsey	<i>(noun)</i>	a coarse sturdy fabric with cotton warp and a filling made from a soft fuzzy loosely twisted yarn that is spun from short fibers of animal hair.
76. Albion	<i>(noun)</i>	Great Britain or England.
77. paschal	<i>(adjective)</i>	of or relating to Passover or Easter.
78. coracle	<i>(noun)</i>	a small boat made by covering a wicker frame with hide or leather.
79. abalones	<i>(plural noun)</i>	gastropod mollusks that cling to rocks tenaciously, each having a broad muscular foot and a flattened, oval, nacre-lined shell.
80. repast	<i>(noun)</i>	the time or occasion of eating a meal.
81. Bloomsbury	<i>(adjective)</i>	cultivating or displaying literary and artistic interests flourishing among an informal group of intellectuals associated with a district by the same name in London, England.
82. aquiline	<i>(adjective)</i>	curving or hooked like an eagle's beak.

83.	Confucianism	<i>(noun)</i>	the system of teachings of a Chinese philosopher and his disciples characterized by emphasis on the practice and cultivation of the cardinal virtues of filial piety, kindness, righteousness, propriety, intelligence, and faithfulness.
84.	Chaucerian	<i>(adjective)</i>	of, relating to, befitting, or resembling an English medieval writer or his writings.
85.	Edinburgh	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	a city and the capital of Scotland.
86.	Carlisle	<i>(noun)</i>	a fishhook of short-curved pattern.
87.	Mantua	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	commune on the Mincio River west-southwest of Venice in northern Italy.
88.	Jains	<i>(plural noun)</i>	adherents of an Indian religion characterized by the ideal of the liberated soul which is worked toward through the pursuit of right knowledge, right faith, and right conduct including not harming others or taking a life.
89.	ziggurat	<i>(noun)</i>	an ancient Babylonian temple tower made up of a lofty pyramid-like structure built in successive stepped-back stages with outside staircases and a shrine at the top.
90.	Arapaho OR Arapahoe	<i>(noun)</i>	an Algonquian people ranging over the plains region from southern Saskatchewan and Manitoba to New Mexico and Texas.
91.	Durham	<i>(noun)</i>	a breed of red, roan, or white beef cattle originating in the north of England.
92.	derrick	<i>(noun)</i>	the framework or tower over a deep drill hole, such as that of an oil well.
93.	Kerala	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	a state of southwestern India bordering on the Arabian Sea.
94.	chandleries	<i>(plural noun)</i>	commodities sold by dealers, such as provisions, supplies, equipment, and knickknacks.
95.	bier	<i>(noun)</i>	a stand on which a corpse or coffin is placed or carried to the grave.
96.	Des Moines	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	city and capital of Iowa.
97.	conurbation	<i>(noun)</i>	a great aggregation or continuous network of densely populated, city-centered communities.
98.	Sioux	<i>(noun)</i>	the language of the Dakota people.
99.	refectory	<i>(noun)</i>	a dining hall in a monastery, convent, or religious college.
100.	presidio	<i>(noun)</i>	a military post or fortified settlement in areas currently or originally under Spanish control.