



# 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.



Official Dictionary  
of the  
Scripps National  
Spelling Bee  
[merriam-webster.com](http://merriam-webster.com)

\*\*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.