



UPB SPELLING BEE

CONTEST

8th & 9th Grade - Warrior bees



Universidad
Pontificia
Bolivariana

COLEGIO

8° GRADE VOCABULARY

Name: _____ Grade: _____

This is the meaning of the word, contextualized meaning or synonym list down which the student will listen to in case of any contestant asks for it.

UNIT 1 COLOR MATTERS			
	WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1	BRIGHT	A bright colour is one that is easy to see and that stands out from other colours.	• Orange is a very bright colour.
2	CONNECTION	When people, things or ideas come together, they make a connection.	• We can make a connection between colours and feelings.
3	COLOUR BLIND	Some colours which are different look the same to a colour-blind person.	• A colour-blind person cannot see the difference between red and green.
4	DANGER	When there is danger, there is a chance that something harmful or bad will happen.	• A dog barks when it senses danger .
5	DEATH	Death is when life ends for a person, animal or plant.	• Violet symbolises death in certain parts of the world.
6	DEPRESSED	Someone who is depressed is very sad and feels bad about things.	• Some films make me feel depressed .
7	DYE	Dye is a substance that changes the colour of cloth or hair.	• Indigo dye used to be very expensive.
8	EMERGENCY	In an emergency, something serious or bad has happened, and people must act right away.	• Fire engines and ambulances are emergency vehicles.
9	LUCK	Luck is a force that some people believe causes things to happen. When you have good luck, good things happen.	• Some people believe that black cats bring good luck .
10	LUXURY	Luxury products or items are expensive and of very good quality.	• A luxury car costs a lot of money.
11	NOTICE	When you notice something, it gets your attention or interest.	• The first thing you notice about her is her bright blue eyes.
12	NERVOUS	If you are nervous, you are worried that something bad might happen.	• I always get nervous before an exam.
13	RELAXED	When you are relaxed, you are calm and enjoying yourself.	• I feel very relaxed when I am lying in the green grass.
14	ROYALTY	People who have titles like king, queen, prince and princess are royalty.	• Kings and queens are members of royalty .
15	ORDINARY	Something is ordinary if it is normal to find or experience.	• He is a very ordinary person. He is just like you or me.
16	SAFETY	Safety is the situation of being secure and free from danger.	• We often think of safety when we see the colour green.
17	SIGNAL	When you signal something, you indicate it or give a sign of it.	• The colour red can signal danger.
18	TRUST	When you trust someone or something, you believe that they are good, honest and able to help or protect you.	• My parents trust that I will come home straight after school.

19	VISIBLE	When something is visible, you can see it.	• Wear orange when biking at night to be visible to drivers.
20	WARN	When you warn someone, you show or tell them that something bad might happen.	• Some animals use the colour red to warn others of danger.
21	WEDDING	A wedding is an event in which two people get married to each other.	• My aunt wore a beautiful white dress at her wedding .

UNIT 2 FEELING GOOD?

	WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
22	SORE	When a part of your body is sore, you feel pain there.	• I can't speak much today, I've got a sore throat.
23	SYMPTOM	A symptom of a disease is any sign that you have that disease.	• A high temperature can be a symptom of flu.
24	DISEASE	When you have a disease, you are ill.	• The child caught the disease from her mother.
25	IMMUNE SYSTEM	Your immune system is the system in your body that protects you from getting ill.	• She had to stay in hospital because of her weakened immune system .
26	BACTERIA	Bacteria are very small living things that can affect the body in both good and bad ways.	• Some bacteria can make people very ill.
27	VIRUS	A virus is a tiny organism that can copy itself to spread; if a virus enters your body, you can get ill.	• The common cold is a type of virus .
28	CELL	Cells are the tiny units which make up all living things.	• A cell is the smallest living thing that can exist independently.
29	DIGEST	When your stomach digests food, it changes the food into the things that your body needs.	• It takes the body over 30 hours to digest food.
30	PROTECT	When you protect something, you make sure that nothing harms or destroys it.	• The human body can protect itself against many illnesses.
31	INFECTION	An infection is what happens when a part of your body is attacked by germs.	• Harmful bacteria can cause an infection .
32	ANTIBIOTIC	An antibiotic is a kind of drug that kills bacteria.	• People take antibiotics to fight some infections.
33	VACCINATION	Vaccination is the process of getting protection from diseases, usually by injection.	• Babies are given vaccinations to protect them as they grow.
34	EMOTION	An emotion is a feeling you have.	• Sadness and happiness are examples of human emotions .
35	ILLNESS	Illness is another word for disease or sickness.	• Scientists try to find new ways to treat different illnesses .
36	SURVIVE	When something survives it continues to live, even in difficult conditions.	• Some viruses can survive for thousands of years.
37	RESEARCHER	A researcher is someone who studies or does experiments to answer important questions.	• Researchers want to learn about how sleep affects intelligence.
38	BRAIN	Your brain is the large organ inside your head responsible for thought, memory and control of the body.	• Your brain works better when you have a good night's sleep.
39	THEORY	A theory is an explanation for something that has not been proven yet.	• A recent theory connects intelligence with sleep quality.
40	COMFORTABLE	When something is comfortable, it feels good to wear or use.	• A soft pillow can make your bed more comfortable .
41	SELECT	To select something is to choose it when more than one thing is available.	• Chimpanzees select strong trees for building beds.

42	INVADE	When something invades your body, it enters your body and causes harm.	• A virus invades its host and begins to make more viruses.
43	ADOLESCENT	An adolescent is a person who is between a child and an adult in age and development.	• An adolescent is a person between the ages of 11 and 19.
44	EXPERIENCE	An experience is anything you do or anything that happens to you.	• Your experiences affect your brain's development.
45	PROCESS	A process is an action that happens over time in order to produce or change something.	• Many important mental processes happen when we are asleep.
46	STRUCTURE	A structure is the way something is put together or held together.	• Looking at a diagram will help you to understand the structure of the brain.

UNIT 3 YOUR VIRTUAL SELF

	WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
47	MACHINE	A machine is a device with moving parts that does some type of work.	• We use many machines like cars and dishwashers in our daily life.
48	DIGITAL	Digital means connected with modern computers, electronics and communication.	• In today's digital world, we can do many things much faster than we could before.
49	TECHNOLOGY	Technology is anything that is created using knowledge of science or engineering.	• Smartphones, cameras and computers are examples of modern technology .
50	IMPROVE	To improve something is to make it better.	• I want to improve my technical skills.
51	ABILITY	An ability is ability that you are able to do.	• We all have the ability to learn new skills.
52	TOOL	A tool is any object that you use to perform a task.	• We use our phones as tools to communicate with others.
53	COMMUNICATE	When you communicate with someone, you share ideas by talking, writing or signalling with your body.	• I communicate with my family by email or text message.
54	SOCIAL MEDIA	Social media are websites on which users share information, messages, photos and videos.	• You can meet people with similar interests through social media .
55	CONSTANT	Something is constant if it happens all of the time.	• With smartphones, we can have constant communication with our friends.
56	ACCESS	When you have access to something, you can get to it in order to use or have it.	• The Internet gives us access to information about many different subjects.
57	EXTEND	To extend something is to make it go further.	• We can use technology to extend our understanding of the world.
58	INTERFERE	Someone or something interferes when they get in the way of an activity, causing it to slow down or stop.	• Sometimes online friendships can interfere with real life friendships.
59	RELY ON	When you rely on something, you need it or depend on it to be there.	• I rely on my smartphone to check information.
60	TAKE OVER	To take over something is to get control of it from someone else.	• Computers are taking over some people's jobs.
61	DEMAND	To demand something is to say that you must have it.	• Modern technology demand s our attention.
62	EDGE	An edge is the outer part of something.	• The image is near the edge of the screen, not in the middle.
63	FOCUS	To focus on something is to give all of your attention to that thing.	• I cannot focus on this information because I am thinking about something else.
64	INTERRUPT	When you interrupt someone, you stop them doing what they are doing.	• Please do not interrupt me while I am trying to work.

65	INFORMATION	Information is knowledge that you have about a subject.	• Computers allow us to find information quickly.
66	LOCATION	A location is a place where something is.	• A smartphone has a map that shows your location .
67	INSTANT	An instant is a very short period of time.	• We can find the answers to many questions in an instant .

UNIT 4 UNDERWATER MYSTERIES

	WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
68	EXPEDITION	An expedition is a trip that has a particular purpose, such as finding or studying something.	• Researchers made an expedition to the Caspian Sea.
69	ATTEMPT	When you make an attempt to do something, you try to do it.	• We made an attempt to explore the coral reef.
70	JOURNEY	A journey is a trip or a voyage.	• The journey to the bottom of the sea can be dangerous.
71	VEHICLE	A vehicle is a machine people use to get around, such as a car, bus or train.	• A robotic vehicle does not need a driver.
72	LOOK FOR	To look for something is to try to find something when you don't know where it is.	• Special robots can look for items lost underwater.
73	ONLINE	When you are online, you are connected to the Internet.	• We use smartphones and computers to go online .
74	WEBSITE	A website is a place on the Internet that represents a person, organisation or company.	• You can find more information about the ship on its website .
75	VIRTUAL	A virtual experience is one that happens using computers or the Internet.	• Children can learn about the sea in a virtual classroom.
76	FOLLOW	When you follow a person or a story, you pay attention to it to find out new information.	• Many people follow the news reports from the ship.
77	BLOG	A blog is a web page where a person or group adds new information regularly for others to read.	• The team adds new information to their blog every day.
78	MESSAGE	A message is information that you send or give to someone	• To learn more about the trip, send a message to the explorers.
79	OPPORTUNITY	An opportunity is a chance to do something or go somewhere.	• It is an amazing opportunity to explore the oceans.
80	EXPERT	An expert is someone with a lot of skills and experience in a particular area.	• Katy Croff Bell is an expert in underwater exploration.
81	ACCURATE	Accurate means correct and complete, without any mistakes.	• I checked the information and I know it is accurate .
82	FIND OUT	To find out something is to discover it.	• Scientists found out that the aeroplane they saw was from World War II.
83	MAKE SURE	To make sure is to check carefully in order to be certain about something.	• It is important to make sure an area is safe before exploring.
84	PREPARATION	Preparation is all the work you do beforehand so that you are ready for something.	• An underwater expedition takes a lot of preparation .
85	TRANSMIT	To transmit information is to send it from one place to another.	• The crew is able to transmit messages electronically.
86	SET OFF	When you set off from a place, you begin your journey.	• We set off from New York at six o'clock in the morning.
87	SUCCEED	To succeed is to be successful in doing something.	• We succeeded in finding the shipwreck.

88	DISTANCE	Distance is how far it is from one place to another.	• The distance between Baltimore and New York is 273 kilometers.
89	REACH	When you reach a place, you arrive there after you have been travelling.	• We hope to reach our destination tonight.
90	ANGLE	An angle is the space between two straight lines that connect at some point.	• A square has four right angles .
91	CARVING	A carving is a design made in wood or stone using a sharp tool.	• There are beautiful carvings on the stones.
92	EXAMINE	To examine something is to look at it and test it in order to learn about it.	• Geologists examined the rocks carefully.
93	IDENTIFY	When you identify something, you find out or say exactly what it is.	• They identified many different buildings in the area.
94	REMAINS	The remains of something are the part that's left after it is been destroyed or used.	• You can still see the remains of the ancient city.

UNIT 5 LIFE IN THE EXTREME

	WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
95	HANDLE	You say that someone can handle something when they can deal with it without problems	• Camels can handle the extreme heat of the desert.
96	TYPICAL	Something is typical if it is common, usual and not surprising in the place where you find it.	• Camels, lizards and snakes are typical animals of the desert.
97	ADAPT	To adapt is to make changes that help you deal with a new situation.	• Animals survive if they change and adapt to changes in their environment.
98	HARSH	When something is harsh, it is difficult and unpleasant.	• The desert is a harsh place to live with very little water.
99	ENVIRONMENT	Your environment is made up of the forces around you that affect your life, such as the weather or the type of location you are in.	• Polar bears live in the cold environment of the Arctic.
100	MAMMAL	A mammal is any animal in which the females have babies and feed them with their own milk.	• Whales, polar bears and humans are all mammals .
101	CONDITION	Conditions are all the things around you that have an effect on your life.	• Many small animals can live in extreme conditions .
102	LACK OF	When there is a lack of something, there is very little of or none of that thing.	• Few animals can survive a lack of water, food or oxygen.
103	OXYGEN	Oxygen is a gas in the air that all animals need in order to live.	• Humans need oxygen to breathe.
104	VARIETY	When there's a variety of Something, there are many different examples of it.	• There is a huge variety of animal life in the sea.
105	LEVEL	The level of something is the amount of it that exists within another thing.	• The level of salt in the Dead Sea is extremely high.
106	THRIVE	To thrive is to live very successfully without much effort.	• Some organisms thrive in extreme environments.
107	CREATURE	A creature is another name for an animal.	• The blue whale is one of the largest creatures on Earth.
108	EXIST	When something exists, it is really there.	• Humans cannot exist without oxygen.

109	REMARKABLE	Something is remarkable when it has an interesting quality that is worth talking about.	• Extremophiles are remarkable organisms that thrive in extreme conditions.
110	TOLERATE	You can tolerate something if you can experience it without a problem.	• The polar bear's thick fur allows it to tolerate the extreme cold.
111	PRESSURE	Pressure is a force that presses in on something equally from all directions.	• Some animals live deep below the sea where the pressure is very high.
112	KILL	To kill a plant, animal or person is to harm it in a way that ends its life.	• The extremely hot water around hydrothermal vents can kill many organisms.
113	LIFE	Life is the condition of being alive that humans, animals and plants have.	• Scientists are looking for signs of life on other planets.
114	NORMAL	When something is normal, it is what you expect to find or experience.	• A normal environment for humans is not habitable for many extremophiles.
115	DIE	When a plant, animal or person dies, it stops living.	• Mammals die without oxygen, water and food.
116	BIZARRE	If something is bizarre, it is unusual and strange.	• The blobfish's unusual shape gives it a bizarre appearance.
117	PARASITE	A parasite is a plant or animal that survives by living on another plant or animal.	• Parasites live on other animals and use their bodies for food.
118	TONGUE	Your tongue is the organ in your mouth that you use for tasting food and speaking.	• The ice cream tastes good, but it feels cold on my tongue .

UNIT 6 ARE YOU GOING TO EAT THAT?

	WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
119	SUPERMARKET	A supermarket is a large store where people shop for food.	• We always shop for food at the supermarket .
120	STANDARD	A standard is an acceptable level of the quality of something.	• Supermarkets set very high standards for the food they sell.
121	APPEARANCE	The appearance of something is the way it looks.	• Think about more than appearance when choosing your food.
122	CONSUMER	A consumer is a person who buys a product or a service.	• Consumers buy goods and use services.
123	FIELD	A field is an area of land without trees that can be used for growing crops.	• Farmers grow many types of vegetables in their fields .
124	LANDFILL	A landfill is a place where towns and cities take their rubbish and bury it in the ground.	• We should not send unwanted food to the landfill .
125	SHOCKING	If something is shocking, it surprises you very much, often in a bad way.	• The amount of food we waste is shocking .
126	WASTE	Waste is anything thrown away, even though there might be a use for it.	• There is too much food waste in the world.
127	CAMPAIGN	A campaign is a plan in which people work together to get something done.	• Tristram Stuart started a campaign to reduce food waste.
128	NUTRITIOUS	Food is nutritious when it has what your body needs to be healthy.	• Fruits and vegetables are tasty and nutritious .
129	PRODUCE	Produce is fresh fruits and vegetables.	• The produce in my local supermarket looks beautiful, but it is very expensive.
130	SUPPLY	To supply something is to give or sell it to whomever needs it.	• Farmers supply fruits and vegetables to shops.

131	EDIBLE	If something is edible, you can eat it.	• These bananas are a little brown, but they are still edible .
132	CHALLENGE	A challenge is a task that requires a lot of effort in order to be successful.	• It is a challenge to get people to waste less food.
133	REJECT	When you reject something, you say no to it or do not accept it.	• We rejected the food because it looked strange.
134	ROTTEN	When food is rotten, it is too old to be eaten.	• These apples have been in the bowl for three weeks and now they are rotten!
135	THROW AWAY	When you throw something away, you put it in the rubbish bin.	• People throw away too much food.
136	CHOP	To chop something is to use a knife to cut it into small Pieces.	• Chop the onion and add it to the pan.
137	BAKE	To bake something is to cook it in an oven.	• My sister baked me a cake for my birthday.
138	MASH	To mash food is to crush it until there are not any separate pieces.	• Mash the potatoes with butter and Milk.
139	BOIL	To boil a liquid is to heat it until it begins to form bubbles.	• Let's put a pot of water on to boil for some tea.
140	FRY	To fry food is to cook it in hot oil.	• She fried the meat in some oil.
141	DECISION	When you make a decision, you make a choice about something.	• The students can make decisions about the food in their cafeteria.
142	DECREASE	To decrease is to go down in value or quantity.	• The amount of food wasted at our school has decreased by 15 per cent.
143	INCREASE	To increase is to go up in value or quantity.	• You need to increase the amount of fresh fruits and vegetables in your diet.
144	INVOLVE	To involve someone is to make sure that they take part.	• We want to involve everybody in choosing the new school menu.
145	RUSH	When you rush, you do something very fast.	• If students have to rush , they're more likely to waste their food.

UNIT 7 ART IN THE OPEN

	WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
146	PUBLIC SPACE	A public space is a place that everyone can use for free.	• Parks, streets and town squares are examples of public spaces .
147	SURROUND	When something surrounds you, it is everywhere around you.	• I like to stand in the middle of a gallery so that art surrounds me.
148	DEAL WITH	To be deal with something is to take action to do something, especially to solve a problem.	• This article deals with the different purposes of public art.
149	TOPIC	A topic is a subject that you study, read about or talk about.	• Art can make people think about difficult topics .
150	TEMPORARY	If something is temporary, it only exists for a short period of time.	• This is a temporary exhibit that ends next week.
151	TAKE DOWN	When you take something down, you remove it from wherever it was hanging.	• We are going to take down these pictures in a few days.
152	AWARE	To be aware is to notice what is happening around you.	• Art can make people aware of important issues.
153	PLEASURE	Pleasure is the good feeling you have when you're doing something that you enjoy.	• It gives people pleasure to see beautiful art.
154	SOCIETY	Society is people living together with the same laws, values and customs.	• Public art can sometimes change Society .
155	SERIOUS	Something is serious if it has an important meaning that people should pay attention to.	• Some people want to say something serious about politics or society.

156	GRAFFITI	Graffiti is pictures or writing on places such as walls, buildings and trains.	• The wall outside of the school is covered in graffiti .
157	ILLEGAL	When something is illegal, it is against the law and you could be punished for doing or having it.	• Street art is illegal in some public spaces.
158	PERMISSION	When you have permission, someone has told you that you may do something.	• You have to ask permission before you can paint this wall.
159	RESPECT	When you respect someone or something, you think that they are important or valuable.	• Street artists must respect other people's property

UNIT 8 DON'T PANIC!

	WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
160	WILDFIRE	A wildfire is a fire in a forest or other large area that burns out of control.	• Wildfires are more likely to happen in hot, dry weather.
161	CAREFULLY	When you do something carefully, you pay attention and try to avoid mistakes.	• You should store fuel carefully to make sure it is safe.
162	DISASTER	A disaster is situation in which many people are hurt and there is damage to property.	• Hurricanes, floods and droughts are examples of natural disasters .
163	CYCLONE	A cyclone is a storm with winds that move in a big circle.	• A cyclone is the same type of storm as a hurricane or a typhoon.
164	WARNING	A warning is information that something bad is going to happen.	• Weather forecasters give warnings before a hurricane.
165	EARTHQUAKE	In an earthquake, there is movement below the ground that can harm or destroy buildings and roads.	• Earthquakes make the ground move.
166	COLLAPSE	To collapse is to fall down suddenly.	• Many buildings collapsed in the earthquake.
167	SURVIVOR	A survivor is someone who is still alive after being in a dangerous or difficult situation.	• There were very few survivors after the earthquake.
168	UNEXPECTED	Something is unexpected when you didn't think it was going to happen.	• The earthquake was completely Unexpected .
169	EVENTUALLY	When something happens eventually, it happens after some time.	• Eventually the avalanche was over, and everyone was safe.
170	TERRIFIED	If someone is terrified, they are very afraid.	• When they saw the snow moving toward them, they were terrified .