



Down to a Science - Biology

7-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board
compiled by Jacob Cohen, Asheville Scrabble Club

A 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

ABIOSIS	ABIIOSS	absence of life [n -SES]
ABIOTIC	ABCIIOT	ABIOSIS, absence of life [adj]
ACINOSE	ACEINOS	ACINUS, small, saclike division of gland [adj]
ACINOUS	ACINOSU	ACINUS, small, saclike division of gland [adj]
ACROGEN	ACEGNOR	plant growing at apex only [n -S]
ACTINAL	AACILNT	having tentacles (elongated, flexible appendage of some animals) [adj]
ADIPOSE	ADEIOPS	animal fat [n -S]
ADIPOUS	ADIOPSU	pertaining to adipose (animal fat) [adj]
ADRENAL	AADELNR	endocrine gland [n -S]
AEROBES	ABEEORS	AEROBE, organism that requires oxygen to live [n]
AEROBIC	ABCEIOR	AEROBE, organism that requires oxygen to live [adj]
AGAMETE	AAEEGMT	asexual reproductive cell [n -S]
ALANINE	AAEILNN	amino acid [n -S]
ALANINS	AAILNNS	ALANIN, alanine (amino acid) [n]
ALBINAL	AABILLN	albinic (pertaining to albinism (condition of being albino)) [adj]
ALBINIC	ABCIIILN	pertaining to albinism (condition of being albino) [adj]
ALBINOS	ABILNOS	ALBINO, organism lacking normal pigmentation [n]
ALBUMIN	ABILMNU	simple protein [n -S]
ALEURON	AELNORU	aleurone (protein matter found in seeds of certain plants) [n -S]
ALEXINE	AEEILNX	alexin (substance in blood that aids in destruction of bacteria) [n -S]
ALEXINS	AEILNSX	ALEXIN, substance in blood that aids in destruction of bacteria [n]
ALIPEDS	ADEILPS	ALIPED, animal having membrane connecting toes [n]
ALLELES	AEELLLS	ALLELE, any of several forms of gene [n]
ALLELIC	ACEILLL	ALLELE, any of several forms of gene [adj]
ALPINES	AEILNPS	ALPINE, plant native to high mountain regions [n]
AMEBOID	ABDEIMO	AMEBA, amoeba (unicellular microscopic organism) [adj]
AMIDASE	AADEIMS	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
AMIDINS	ADIIMNS	AMIDIN, soluble matter of starch [n]
AMOEBAE	AABEEMO	AMOEBIA, unicellular microscopic organism [n]
AMOEBAN	AABEMNO	AMOEBIA, unicellular microscopic organism [adj]
AMOEBAS	AABEMOS	AMOEBIA, unicellular microscopic organism [n]
AMOEBIC	ABCEIMO	AMOEBIA, unicellular microscopic organism [adj]
AMYLASE	AAELMSY	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
AMYLOID	ADILMOY	hard protein deposit resulting from degeneration of tissue [n -S]
MYLUMS	ALMMSUY	MYLUM, starch (solid carbohydrate) [n]
ANAGENS	AAEGNNS	ANAGEN, hair growth period [n]
ANATOMY	AAMNOTY	structure of organism [n -MIES]
ANIMACY	AACIMNY	state of being alive (having life (quality that distinguishes animals and plants from inanimate matter)) [n -CIES]
ANIMALS	AAILMNS	ANIMAL, living organism typically capable of voluntary motion and sensation [n]
ANIMATE	AAEIMNT	to give life to [v -D, -TING, -S]
ANLAGEN	AAEGLNN	ANLAGE, initial cell structure from which embryonic organ develops [n]
ANLAGES	AAEGLNS	ANLAGE, initial cell structure from which embryonic organ develops [n]
ANOXIAS	AAINOSX	ANOXIA, absence of oxygen [n]
ANTHROS	AHNORST	ANTHRO, anthropology (study of human sociocultural, biological, archaeological, and linguistic characteristics and their development) [n]
ANTIBUG	ABGINTU	effective against bugs [adj]
ANTIFAT	AAFINTT	preventing formation of fat [adj]



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ANTIFUR	AFINRTU	opposed to wearing of animal furs [adj]
ANTIGEN	AEGINNT	substance that stimulates production of antibodies [n -S]
ANTINGS	AGINNST	ANTING, deliberate placing, by certain birds, of living ants among feathers [n]
ANTISEX	AEINSTX	opposed to sexual activity [adj]
ANTLERS	AELNRST	ANTLER, horn of animal of deer family [n]
ANTRUMS	AMNRSTU	ANTRUM, cavity in bone [n]
ANUROUS	ANORSUU	having no tail [adj]
APLASIA	AAAILPS	defective development of organ or part [n -S]
APOGAMY	AAGMOPY	form of plant reproduction [n -MIES]
APOMICT	ACIMOPT	organism produced by apomixis (type of reproductive process) [n -S]
APYRASE	AAEPSY	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
AQUARIA	AAAIQRU	AQUARIUM, water-filled enclosure in which aquatic animals are kept [n]
ARCHAEA	AAACEHR	large group of microorganisms [n ARCHAEA]
ARMLESS	AELMRSS	having no arms [adj]
ASCIDIA	AACDIIS	ASCIDIUM, flask-shaped plant appendage [n]
ASEPSIS	AEIPSSS	condition of being aseptic (free from germs) [n -SES]
ASEPTIC	ACEIPST	free from germs [adj]
ASHRAMA	AAAHMRS	stage of life in Hinduism [n -S]
ATAVISM	AAIMSTV	reappearance of genetic characteristic after several generations of absence [n -S]
ATAVIST	AAISTTV	individual displaying atavism [n -S]
ATRESIA	AAEIRST	absence or closure of natural bodily passage [n -S]
ATRESIC	ACEIRST	ATRESIA, absence or closure of natural bodily passage [adj]
ATRETIC	ACEIRTT	ATRESIA, absence or closure of natural bodily passage [adj]
ATROPHY	AHOPRTY	to waste away [v -HIED, -ING, -HIES]
AUDINGS	ADGINSU	AUDING, process of hearing, recognizing, and interpreting spoken language [n]
AULDEST	ADELSTU	AULD, old (living or existing for relatively long time) [adj]
AUTOPSY	AOPSTUY	to examine dead body to determine cause of death [v -SIED, -SYING, -SIES]
AUXESIS	AEISSUX	increase in cell size without cell division [n -SES]
AUXETIC	ACEITUX	substance that promotes auxesis [n -S]
AUXINIC	ACIINUX	AUXIN, substance used to regulate plant growth [adj]
AVIDINS	ADIINSV	AVIDIN, protein found in egg white [n]
AXONEME	AEEMNOX	part of cilium [n -S]
AZYGOUS	AGOSUYZ	not being one of pair [adj]

B 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

BABESIA	AABBEIS	parasitic protozoan [n -S, -E]
BACKFAT	AABCFKT	layer of fat between skin and muscle in animals [n -S]
BAGGIES	ABEGGIS	BAGGIE, stomach [n]
BANEFUL	ABEFLNU	poisonous [adj]
BASILAR	AABILRS	basal (pertaining to foundation) [adj]
BASIONS	ABINOSS	BASION, part of skull [n]
BEASTIE	ABEEIST	tiny animal [n -S]
BEASTLY	ABELSTY	resembling beast (animal (living organism typically capable of voluntary motion and sensation)) [adj -LIER, -LIEST]
BENTHON	BEHNNOT	organisms living in benthos [n -S]
BESTIAL	ABEILST	pertaining to beasts (animal (living organism typically capable of voluntary motion and sensation)) [adj]
BIGHEAD	ABDEGHI	disease of animals [n -S]
BIOCHIP	BCHIIOP	hypothetical computer component that uses proteins to store or process data [n -S]
BIOCIDE	BCDEIIO	substance destructive to living organisms [n -S]



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BIOFILM	BFIILMO	thin layer of microorganisms [n -S]
BIOFUEL	BEFILOU	fuel composed of biological raw materials [n -S]
BIOGENS	BEGINOS	BIOGEN, hypothetical protein molecule [n]
BIOGENY	BEGINOY	development of life from preexisting life [n -NIES]
BIOHERM	BEHIMOR	mass of marine fossils [n -S]
BIOLOGY	BGILOOY	science of life [n -GIES]
BIOMASS	ABIMOSS	amount of living matter [n -ES]
BIONICS	BCIINOS	science joining biology and electronics [n]
BIONOMY	BIMNOOY	ecology (environmental science) [n -MIES]
BIONTIC	BCIINOT	BIONT, living organism [adj]
BIOPsic	BCIIOPS	BIOPSY, to examine tissue [adj]
BIOPsic	BCIIOPS	pertaining to examination of living tissue [adj]
BIOPTIC	BCIIOPT	biopsic (pertaining to examination of living tissue) [adj]
BIOTECH	BCEHIOT	applied biology [n -S]
BIOTICS	BCIIOST	life science [n]
BIOTINS	BIINOST	BIOTIN, B vitamin [n]
BIOTOPE	BEIOOPT	stable habitat [n -S]
BIOTRON	BINOORT	climate control chamber [n -S]
BIOTYPE	BEIOPTY	group of genetically similar organisms [n -S]
BIPEDAL	ABDEILP	BIPED, two-footed animal [adj]
BIRTHED	BDEHIRT	BIRTH, to originate [v]
BLADDER	ABDDELRL	saclike receptacle [n -S]
BLOOMER	BELMOOR	blooming plant [n -S]
BOFFINS	BFFINOS	BOFFIN, scientific expert [n]
BOFFINY	BFFINOY	BOFFIN, scientific expert [adj]
BONEBED	BBDEENO	area containing dinosaur fossils [n -S]
BONEYER	BEENORY	BONEY, bony (full of bones) [adj]
BORAGES	ABEGORS	BORAGE, medicinal herb
BOTANIC	ABCINOT	pertaining to botany (science of plants) [adj]
BOTULIN	BILNOTU	nerve poison [n -S]
BOUTONS	BNOOSTU	BOUTON, enlarged end of nerve fiber [n]
BOVINES	BEINOSV	BOVINE, ox-like animal [n]
BRACTED	ABCDERT	BRACT, leaflike plant part [adj]
BREATHE	ABEEHRT	to inhale and exhale air [v -D, -HING, -S]
BREATHS	ABEHRST	BREATH, air inhaled and exhaled [n]
BRISKET	BEIKRST	breast of animal [n -S]
BUDDERS	BDDERSU	BUDDER, one that buds (to put forth buds (undeveloped plant parts)) [n]
BUDDING	BDDGINU	type of asexual reproduction [n -S] / BUD, to put forth buds (undeveloped plant parts) [v]
BYCATCH	ABCCHTY	marine animals caught unintentionally [n -ES]
C 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
CACTOID	ACCDIOT	CACTUS, plant native to arid regions [adj]
CADAVER	AACDEVR	corpse (dead body) [n -S]
CALICLE	ACCEILL	cup-shaped anatomical structure [n -S]
CALLOSE	ACELLOS	part of plant cell wall [n -S]
CALPAIN	AACILNP	enzyme for digesting proteins [n -S]
CAMBIAL	AABCILM	pertaining to cambium (layer of plant tissue) [adj]
CAMBIUM	ABCIMMU	layer of plant tissue [n -IA, -S]



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CANELLA	AACELLN	medicinal tree bark [n -S]
CAPSIDS	ACDIPSS	CAPSID, outer shell of virus particle [n]
CARCASE	AACCERS	carcass (body of dead animal) [n -S]
CARCASS	AACCRSS	body of dead animal [n -ES]
CARINAE	AACEINR	CARINA, carinate anatomical part [n]
CARINAL	AACILNR	CARINA, carinate anatomical part [adj]
CARINAS	AACINRS	CARINA, carinate anatomical part [n]
CARNIFY	ACFINRY	to form into flesh [v -FIED, -ING, -FIES]
CAROTIN	ACINORT	carotene (plant pigment) [n -S]
CARRION	ACINORR	dead and putrefying flesh [n -S]
CASCARA	AAACCRS	medicinal tree bark [n -S]
CASEASE	AACEESS	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
CASEINS	ACEINSS	CASEIN, milk protein [n]
CASEOSE	ACEEOSS	proteose (water-soluble protein) [n -S]
CATAGEN	AACEGNT	hair growth period [n -S]
CAVEOLA	AACELOV	small pit in cell [n -E]
CECALLY	ACCELLY	CECUM, bodily cavity with one opening [adv]
CELLULE	CEELLLU	small cell [n -S]
CENTRUM	CEMNRTU	body of vertebra [n -S or -RA]
CERATIN	ACEINRT	keratin (fibrous protein) [n -S]
CHALONE	ACEHLNO	hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n -S]
CHIASMA	AACHIMS	anatomical junction [n -S, -TA]
CHIASMS	ACHIMSS	CHIASM, chiasma (anatomical junction) [n]
CHORION	CHINOOR	embryonic membrane [n -S]
CILIARY	ACIILRY	pertaining to cilia (short, hairlike projection) [adj]
CIRRATE	ACEIRRT	having cirri (tendrils (leafless organ of climbing plants) or similar part)) [adj]
CIRROSE	CEIORRS	cirrous (having cirri (tendrils (leafless organ of climbing plants) or similar part))) [adj]
CIRROUS	CIORRSU	having cirri (tendrils (leafless organ of climbing plants) or similar part)) [adj]
CIRSOID	CDIIORS	varicose (abnormally swollen or dilated) [adj]
CLADISM	ACDILMS	method of cladist (taxonomist who uses clades (group of biological taxa) in classifying life-forms) [n -S]
CLADIST	ACDILST	taxonomist who uses clades (group of biological taxa) in classifying life-forms [n -S]
CLADODE	ACDDELO	leaflike part of stem [n -S]
CLEFTED	CDEEFLT	CLEFT, to insert scion into stock of plant [v]
CLIMATE	ACEILMT	weather conditions characteristic of area [n -S]
CLOACAE	AACCELO	CLOACA, sewer [n]
CLOACAL	AACCLOS	CLOACA, sewer [adj]
CLOACAS	AACCLOS	CLOACA, sewer [n]
CLONERS	CELNORS	CLONER, one that clones (to reproduce through asexual means) [n]
CLONING	CGILNNO	technique for reproducing by asexual means [n -S]
COCCOID	CCCDIOO	spherical cell or body [n -S]
COELOME	CEELMOO	coelom (body cavity in some animals) [n -S]
COELOMS	CELMOOS	COELOM, body cavity in some animals [n]
COLICIN	CCIILNO	antibacterial substance [n -S]
COLUMEL	CELLMOU	small column-like anatomical part [n -S]
COMPOST	CMOOPST	to fertilize [v -ED, -TING, -S]
CONCHAE	ACCEHNO	CONCHA, anatomical shell-like structure [n]
CONCHAL	ACCHLNO	CONCHA, anatomical shell-like structure [adj]



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CONCHAS	ACCHNOS	CONCHA, anatomical shell-like structure [n]
CORMOID	CDIMOOR	CORM, stem of certain plants [adj]
CORMOUS	CMOORSU	CORM, stem of certain plants [adj]
CORNUAL	ACLNORU	CORNU, hornlike bone formation [adj]
CORPORA	ACOOPRR	CORPUS, human or animal body [n]
CORPSES	CEOPRSS	CORPSE, dead body [n]
CORTINS	CINORST	CORTIN, hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n]
COSMIDS	CDIMOSS	COSMID, hybrid vector used in cloning [n]
COTYPES	CEOPSTY	COTYPE, taxonomic type [n]
CRISTAE	ACEIRST	CRISTA, part of cell [n]
CRITTER	CEIRRTT	creature (living being) [n -S]
CRITTUR	CIRRTTU	critter (creature (living being)) [n -S]
CROUPES	CEOPRSU	CROUPE, rump of certain animals [n]
CUBBING	BBCGINU	CUB, to give birth to young of certain animals [v]
CUPULAE	ACELPUU	CUPULA, cupule (cup-shaped anatomical structure) [n]
CUPULES	CELPSUU	CUPULE, cup-shaped anatomical structure [n]
CURTALS	ACLRSTU	CURTAL, animal with clipped tail [n]
CUTTAGE	ACEGTTU	means of plant propagation [n -S]
CUTTING	CGINTTU	section cut from plant [n -S]
CYATHIA	AACHITY	CYATHIUM, flower head of certain plants [n]
CYCLASE	ACCELSY	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
CYCLINS	CCILNSY	CYCLIN, any of group of proteins that control cell cycle [n]
CYPSELA	ACELPSY	achene in certain plants [n -E]
CYSTEIN	CEINSTY	cysteine (amino acid) [n -S]
CYSTINE	CEINSTY	amino acid [n -S]
CYTOSOL	CLOOSTY	fluid portion of cell material [n -S]
D 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
DEADEST	ADDEEST	DEAD, deprived of life [adj]
DEATHLY	ADEHLTY	resembling or suggestive of death [adj -LIER, -LIEST]
DECEASE	ACDEEES	to die (to cease living) [v -D, -SING, -S]
DEGERMS	DEEGMRS	DEGERM, to remove germs from [v]
DEJECTA	ACDEEJT	excrements [n]
DENDRON	DDENNOR	dendrite (branched part of nerve cell) [n -S]
DENNING	DEGINNN	DEN, to live in lair [v]
DENTATE	ADEENTT	having teeth [adj]
DENTINE	DEEINNT	dentin (hard substance forming body of tooth) [n -S]
DENTINS	DEINNST	DENTIN, hard substance forming body of tooth [n]
DENTOID	DDEINOT	resembling tooth [adj]
DESEEDS	DDEEES	DESEED, to remove seeds from [v]
DIALLEL	ADEILLL	pertaining to genetic crossing [adj]
DIASTER	ADEIRST	stage in mitosis (type of cell division) [n -S]
DICLINY	CDIILNY	state of having stamens and pistils in separate flowers [n -NIES]
DICOTYL	CDILOTY	dicot (plant with two seed leaves) [n -S]
DIEBACK	ABCDEIK	gradual dying of plant shoots [n -S]
DIEOFFS	DEFFIOS	DIEOFF, sudden reduction in population [n]
DIGESTS	DEGISST	DIGEST, to render food suitable for body [v]
DIMERIC	CDEIIMR	dimerous (composed of two parts) [adj]



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DIPLOID	DDIILOP	cell having basic chromosome number doubled [n -S]
DIPLONT	DILNOPT	organism having particular chromosomal structure [n -S]
DISBUDS	BDDISSU	DISBUD, to remove buds from [v]
DISSECT	CDEISST	to cut apart for scientific examination [v -ED, -ING, -S]
DORMINS	DIMNORS	DORMIN, plant hormone [n]
DORSALS	ADLORSS	DORSAL, dorsally located anatomical part [n]
DORSELS	DELORSS	DORSEL, dorsal (dorsally located anatomical part) [n]
DRUNKER	DEKNRRU	DRUNK, intoxicated [adj]
DYNEINS	DEINNSY	DYNEIN, enzyme involved in cell movement [n]
E 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
EARHOLE	AEEHLOR	external opening of ear [n -S]
ECCRINE	CCEEINR	producing secretions externally [adj]
ECDYSIS	CDEISSY	shedding of outer layer of skin [n -SES]
ECLOSED	CDEELOS	ECLOSE, to emerge as larva from egg [v]
ECOCIDE	CCDEEIO	destruction of natural environment [n -S]
ECOGIFT	CEFGIOT	donation of land to government for ecological purposes [n -S]
ECOLOGY	CEGLOOY	environmental science [n -S]
ECORCHE	CCEEHOR	anatomical figure with skin removed to show musculature [n -S]
ECOTAGE	ACEEGOT	obstructive action in defense of natural environment [n -S]
ECOTONE	CEENOOT	type of ecological zone [n -S]
ECOTYPE	CEEOPYT	subspecies adapted to specific environmental conditions [n -S]
ECOZONE	CEENOOZ	regional ecosystem [n -S]
ECTOPIA	ACEIOPT	congenital displacement of parts or organs [n -S]
ECTOPIC	CCEIOPT	ECTOPIA (congenital displacement of parts or organs) [adj]
ELASTIN	AEINLST	bodily protein [n -S]
EMBRYON	BEMNORY	embryo (organism in its early stages of development) [n -S]
EMBRYOS	BEMORSY	EMBRYO, organism in its early stages of development [n]
ENATION	AEINNOT	outgrowth from surface of organ [n -S]
ENDEMIC	CDEEIMN	endemic disease [n -S]
ENDOGEN	DEEGNNO	type of plant [n -S]
ENGRAFT	AIEGNRT	to graft for propagation [v -ED, -ING, -S]
ENGRAMS	AEGMNRS	ENGRAM, durable mark caused by stimulus upon protoplasm [n]
ENOLASE	AEELNOS	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
ENROOTS	ENOORST	ENROOT, to implant (to set securely) [v]
ENTERAL	AEELNRT	enteric (pertaining to enteron) [adj]
ENVIROS	EINORSV	ENVIRO, advocate for preservation of natural environment [n]
ENZYMES	EEMNSYZ	ENZYME, complex protein [n]
ENZYMIC	CEIMNYZ	ENZYME, complex protein [adj]
EOBIONT	BEINOOT	type of basic organism [n -S]
EPIBOLY	BEILOPY	growth of one part around another [n -LIES]
EPICENE	CEEEINP	one having both male and female characteristics [n -S]
EPIGEAL	AEEGILP	epigeous (growing on or close to ground) [adj]
EPIGEAN	AEEGINP	epigeous (growing on or close to ground) [adj]
EPIGEIC	CEEGIIP	epigeous (growing on or close to ground) [adj]
EPIGYNY	EGINPYY	state of having floral organs near top of ovary [n -NIES]
EPIMERE	EEEIMPR	part of embryo [n -S]
EPISOME	EEIMOPS	genetic determinant [n -S]



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EPITOPE	EEIOPPT	region on surface of antigen [n -S]
EPIZOIC	CEIIOPTZ	living on body of animal [adj]
ESTRINS	EINRSST	ESTRIN, estrone (estrogen (female sex hormone promoting or producing estrus)) [n]
ESTRIOL	EILORST	estrogen (female sex hormone promoting or producing estrus) [n -S]
ESTRONE	EENORST	estrogen (female sex hormone promoting or producing estrus) [n -S]
EUGENIC	CEEGINU	EUGENICS, science of hereditary improvement [adj]
EUPLOID	DEILOPU	cell having three or more identical genomes [n -S]
EURYOKY	EKORUYU	euroky (ability of organism to live under variable conditions) [n -KIES]
EUSTELE	EEELSTU	plant part [n -S]
EXAPTED	ADEEPTX	utilization for function other than one developed through natural selection [adj]
EXCRETA	ACEERTX	excreted (to separate and eliminate from organic body) matter [n]
EXCRETE	ACEELRTX	to separate and eliminate from organic body [v -D, -TING, -S]
EXOCARP	ACEOPRX	epicarp (outer layer of pericarp (wall of ripened plant ovary or fruit)) [n -S]
EXODERM	DEEMORX	ectoderm (outermost germ layer of embryo) [n -S]
EXOGENS	EEGNOSX	EXOGEN, type of plant [n]
EXOSMIC	CEIMOSX	EXOSMOSE, form of osmosis (form of diffusion of liquid through membrane) [adj]
EXPLANT	AELNPTX	to remove from natural site of growth and place in medium [v -ED, -ING, -S]
EXTROPY	EOPRTXY	prediction that human intelligence will enable life to expand throughout universe [n -PIES]
EXUVIAL	AEILUVX	EXUVIUM, molted covering of animal [adj]
EXUVIUM	EIMUUVX	molted covering of animal [n -IA, -IAE]
EYELESS	EEELSSY	lacking eyes [adj]
EYELIDS	DEEILSY	EYELID, lid or skin that can be closed over eye [n]
EYELIKE	EEEIKLL	resembling eye [adj]
EYESPOT	EEOPSTY	simple visual organ of lower animals [n -S]

F 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

FALLOWS	AFLOSOW	FALLOW, to plow and leave unseeded [v]
FARROWS	AFORRSW	FARROW, to give birth to litter of pigs [v]
FATALLY	AAFLLTY	in fatal (causing or capable of causing death) manner [adv]
FATLESS	AEFLSST	having no fat [adj]
FATLIKE	AEFIKLT	resembling fat [adj]
FATLING	AFGILNT	young animal fattened for slaughter [n -S]
FATNESS	AEFNSST	state of being fat (having abundance of flesh) [n -ES]
FAUNIST	AFINSTU	specialist on faunas (animal life of particular region) [n -S]
FELINES	EEFILNS	FELINE, animal of cat family [n]
FETUSES	EEFSSTU	FETUS, unborn organism carried within womb in later stages of its development [n]
FIBRATE	ABEFIRT	lipid regulator [n -S]
FIBRINS	BFIINRS	FIBRIN, insoluble protein [n]
FIBROIN	BFIINOR	insoluble protein [n -S]
FINLESS	EFILNSS	having no fins [adj]
FINNIER	EFIINNR	FINNY, characterized by fins [adj]
FLEXORS	EFLORSX	FLEXOR, muscle that serves to bend bodily part [n]
FLOWERS	EFLORSW	FLOWER, to put forth flowers (reproductive structures of seed-bearing plants) [v]
FOLIAGE	AFIGILO	growth of leaves of plant [n -S]
FOLIOSE	EFILOOS	having leaves (usually green, flattened organ of vascular plants) [adj]
FOLIOUS	FILOOSU	foliose (having leaves (usually green, flattened organ of vascular plants)) [adj]
FORAMEN	AEFMNOR	small anatomical opening [n -S, -MINA]
FORELEG	EEFLOR	one of front legs of animal [n -S]



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FOSSILS	FILOSSS	FOSSIL, remains of animal or plant preserved in earth's crust [n]
FOVEATE	AEEFOTV	FOVEA, shallow anatomical depression [adj]
FRAENUM	AEFMNRU	frenum (connecting fold of membrane) [n -S or -NA]
FRASSES	AEFRSSS	FRASS, debris made by insects [n]
FROGEYE	EEFGORY	plant disease [n -S]
FRONDED	DDEFNOR	FROND, type of leaf (usually green, flattened organ of vascular plants) [adj]
FRUITED	DEFIRTU	FRUIT, to bear fruit (usually edible reproductive bodies of seed plant) [v]
FUNGALS	AFGLNSU	FUNGAL, fungus (any of major group of lower plants) [n]
FUNGOUS	FGNOSUU	pertaining to fungus (any of major group of lower plants) [adj]
FUNICLE	CEFILNU	cordlike anatomical structure [n -S]

G 7s

G 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

GALLNUT	AGLLNTU	abnormal swelling of plant tissue [n -S]
GAMETAL	AAEGLMT	GAMETE, mature reproductive cell [adj]
GAMETES	AEEGMST	GAMETE, mature reproductive cell [n]
GAMETIC	ACEGIMT	GAMETE, mature reproductive cell [adj]
GARGETS	AEGGRST	GARGET, mastitis of domestic animals [n]
GARGETY	AEGGRTY	GARGET, mastitis of domestic animals [adj]
GASTREA	AAEGRST	gastrea (type of metazoan (any of major division of multicellular animals)) [n -S]
GASTRIN	AGINRST	hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n]
GEMMATE	AEEGMMT	to produce gemmae (asexual reproductive structure) [v -D, -TING, -S]
GEMMULE	EEGLMMU	small gemma [n -S]
GENDERS	DEEGNRS	GENDER, to engender (to bring into existence) [v]
GENESES	EEEGNSS	GENESIS, origin (coming into being) [n]
GENETIC	CEEGINT	pertaining to genetics (science of heredity) [adj]
GENITAL	AEEGLNT	pertaining to reproduction [adj]
GENITOR	EGINORT	male parent [n -S]
GENOMIC	CEGIMNO	GENOME, haploid set of chromosomes [adj]
GENUSES	EEGNSSU	GENUS, kind, sort, or class [n]
GESTATE	AEEGSTT	to carry in uterus during pregnancy [v -D, -TING, -S]
GIZZARD	ADGIRZZ	digestive organ [n -S]
GLENOID	DEGILNO	having shallow or slightly cupped form of bone socket [adj]
GLIADIN	ADGIILN	simple protein [n -S]
GLOBINS	BGILNOS	GLOBIN, simple protein [n]
GLOCHID	CDGHILO	barbed hair on some plants [n -S]
GLYCANS	ACGLNSY	GLYCAN, carbohydrate [n]
GLYCINE	CEGILNY	amino acid [n -S]
GOITRES	EGIORST	GOITRE, goiter (enlargement of thyroid gland) [n]
GONADAL	AADGLNO	GONAD, sex gland [adj]
GONADIC	ACDGINO	GONAD, sex gland [adj]
GONIDIC	CDGIINO	GONIDIUM, asexual reproductive cell [adj]
GRAFTED	ADEFGRRT	GRAFT, to unite with growing plant by insertion [v]
GRAFTER	AEFGRRT	one that grafts (to unite with growing plant by insertion) [n -S]
GROWERS	EGORRSW	GROWER, one that grows (to cultivate) [n]
GROWING	GGINORW	GROW, to cultivate [v]
GROWTHY	GHORTWY	fast growing [adj -HIER, -HIEST]
GRUMOSE	EGMORSU	grumous (consisting of clustered grains) [adj]



Down to a Science - Biology

7-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board
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GRUMOUS	GMORSUU	consisting of clustered grains [adj]
GUANASE	AAEGNSU	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
GYRASES	AEGRSSY	GYRASE, enzyme (complex protein) [n]
H 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
HABITAT	AABHITT	natural environment of organism [n -S]
HAPLOID	ADHILOP	cell having only one set of chromosomes [n -S]
HAPLONT	AHLNOPT	organism having particular chromosomal structure [n -S]
HAPTENE	AEHNPT	haptene (substance similar to antigen) [n -S]
HAPTENS	AEHNPST	substance similar to antigen [n]
HATCHED	ACDEHHT	HATCH, to bring forth young from egg [v]
HATCHER	ACEHHRT	one that hatches (to bring forth young from egg) [n -S]
HATCHES	ACEHHST	HATCH, to bring forth young from egg [v]
HEALTHS	AEHHLST	HEALTH, physical condition of organism [n]
HERBAGE	ABEEGHR	nonwoody plant life [n -S]
HINDGUT	DGHINTU	rear part of alimentary canal [n -S]
HISTONE	EHINOST	simple protein [n -S]
HOMINES	EHIMNOS	HOMO, member of genus that includes modern man [n]
HOMINID	DHIIMNO	manlike creature [n -S]
HOMININ	HIIMNNO	hominid of tribe that includes recent humans and extinct related forms [n -S]
HORDEIN	DEHINOR	simple protein [n -S]
HORMONE	EHMNOOR	secretion of endocrine organs [n -S]
HUMUSES	EHMSSUU	HUMUS, decomposed organic matter [n]
HYBRIDS	BDHIRSY	HYBRID, offspring of genetically dissimilar parents [n]
HYDRASE	ADEHRSY	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
I 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
INBEING	BEGIINN	state of being inherent (existing in something as essential characteristic) [n -S]
INBREDS	BDEINRS	INBRED, product of inbreeding [n]
INBREED	BDEEINR	to breed closely related stock [v -BRED, -ING, -S]
INCROSS	CINORSS	to inbreed (to breed closely related stock) [v -ED, -ING, -ES]
INFAUNA	AAFINNU	fauna living on soft sea floor [n -E, -S]
INGRAFT	AFGINRT	to graft for propagation [v -ED, -ING, -S]
INHIBIN	BHIIINN	human hormone [n -S]
INHUMAN	AHIMNNU	lacking desirable human qualities [adj -ER, -EST]
INSCAPE	ACEINPS	inner essential quality of something [n -S]
INSECTS	CEINSST	INSECT, any of class of small invertebrate animals [n]
INSTEPS	EINPSST	INSTEP, part of foot [n]
INTRONS	INNORST	INTRON, intervening sequence in genetic code [n]
INULASE	AEILNSU	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
INVITAL	AIILNTV	not vital (necessary to life) [adj]
ISOFORM	FIMOORS	one of two or more proteins having similar form [n -S]
ISOGAMY	AGIMOSY	fusion of two similar gametes [n -MIES]
ISOGENY	EGINOSY	state of being of similar origin [n -NIES]
ISOZYME	EIMOSYZ	type of enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
J 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
JASSIDS	ADIJSSS	JASSID, any of family of plant pests [n]
K 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
KERATIN	AEIKNRT	fibrous protein [n -S]



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KINASES	AEIKNSS	KINASE, enzyme (complex protein) [n]
KINETIN	EIIKNNT	substance that increases plant growth [n -S]
KINGDOM	DGIKMNO	biological classification [n -S]
L 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
LABIATE	AABEILT	labiated plant [n -S]
LABRUMS	ABLMRSU	LABRUM, lip or liplike structure [n]
LACTASE	AACELST	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
LAIRING	AGIILNR	LAIR, to live in lair (wild animal's resting or dwelling place) [v]
LAMELLA	AAELLLM	thin plate, scale, or membrane [n -E, -S]
LAMININ	AIILMNN	glycoprotein [n -S]
LANGUED	ADEGLNU	having tongue of specified color [adj]
LANGUET	AEGLNTU	tonguelike part [n -S]
LANIARY	AAILNRY	cuspid (pointed tooth) [n -RIES]
LATEXES	AEELSTX	LATEX, milky liquid of certain plants [n]
LATICES	ACEILST	LATEX, milky liquid of certain plants [n]
LEAFAGE	AAEEFGL	foliage (growth of leaves of plant) [n -S]
LECTINS	CEILNST	LECTIN, protein that binds to sugar molecule [n]
LEGUMES	EEGLMSU	LEGUME, type of plant [n]
LEGUMIN	EGILMNU	plant protein [n -S]
LEPTINS	EILNPST	LEPTIN, hormone released by fat cells [n]
LETHALS	AEHLLST	LETHAL, death-causing genetic defect [n]
LEUCINE	CEEILNU	amino acid [n -S]
LEUCINS	CEILNSU	LEUCIN, leucine (amino acid) [n]
LIBIDOS	BDIILOS	LIBIDO, energy derived from instinctual biological drives [n]
LIGASES	AEGILSS	LIGASE, enzyme (complex protein) [n]
LIGULES	EGILLSU	LIGULE, strap-shaped plant part [n]
LINGUAE	AEGILNU	LINGUA, tongue or tonguelike part [n]
LINGULA	AGILLNU	organ or process shaped like tongue [n -E]
LIPASES	AEILPSS	LIPASE, enzyme (complex protein) [n]
LIPIDES	DEIILPS	LIPIDE, lipid (any of class of fatty substances) [n]
LIPIDIC	CDIIIILP	LIPID, any of class of fatty substances [adj]
LIPOIDS	DIILOPS	LIPOID, lipid (any of class of fatty substances) [n]
LOBATED	ABDELOT	lobate (having lobes (rounded, projecting anatomical part)) [adj]
LOCOING	CGILNOO	LOCO, to poison with locoweed [v]
LOCOISM	CILMOOS	disease of livestock [n -S]
LOCULED	CDELLOU	LOCULE, loculus (small, cell-like chamber) [adj]
LOCULES	CELLOSU	LOCULE, loculus (small, cell-like chamber) [n]
LOCULUS	CLLOSUU	small, cell-like chamber [n -LI]
LOMENTS	ELMNOST	LOMENT, type of plant pod [n]
LORICAE	ACEILOR	LORICA, protective covering or shell [n]
LORICAS	ACILORS	LORICA, protective covering or shell [n]
LUMBARIS	ABLMRSU	LUMBAR, anatomical part situated near loins [n]
LUMENAL	AELLMNU	LUMEN, inner passage of tubular organ [adj]
LUMINAL	AILLMNU	LUMEN, inner passage of tubular organ [adj]
LUSUSES	ELSSSUU	LUSUS, abnormality (abnormity (departure from ordinary type)) [n]
LYSATES	AELSSTY	LYSATE, product of lysis (disintegration of cells by lysin) [n]
LYSINES	EILNSSY	LYSINE, amino acid [n]



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7-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board
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M 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

MAKABLE	AABEKL	MAKE, to cause to exist [adj]
MALTASE	AAELMST	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
MATINGS	AGIMNST	MATING, period during which seasonal-breeding animal can mate [n]
MEDIUMS	DEIMMSU	MEDIUM, surrounding environment in which something functions and thrives [n]
MEDULLA	ADELLMU	central tissue in stems of certain plants [n -E, -S]
MEGRIMS	EGIMMRS	MEGRIM, migraine (severe headache) [n]
MEIOSIS	EIIMOSS	type of cell division [n -SES]
MEIOTIC	CEIIMOT	MEIOSIS, type of cell division [adj]
MERISIS	EIIMRSS	growth (development) [n -SES]
METAZOA	AAEMOTZ	METAZOON, metazoan (any of major division of multicellular animals) [n]
MICROBE	BCEIMOR	minute life form [n -S]
MILIEUS	EIILMSU	MILIEU, environment [n]
MILIEUX	EIILMUX	MILIEU, environment [n]
MISGROW	GIMORSW	to grow abnormally [v -GREW, -N, -ING, -S]
MISMATE	AEIMMST	to mate unsuitably [v -D, -TING, -S]
MITOGEN	EGIMNOT	substance that induces mitosis [n -S]
MITOSIS	MIIOSST	type of cell division [n -SES]
MITOTIC	CIIMOTT	MITOSIS, type of cell division [adj]
MONADAL	AADLMNO	MONAD, single-celled organism [adj]
MONADES	ADEMNSO	MONAS, monad (single-celled organism) [n]
MONADIC	ACDIMNO	MONAD, single-celled organism [adj]
MONERAN	AEMNNOR	cellular organism that does not have distinct nucleus [n -S]
MONGREL	EGLMNOR	animal or plant of mixed breed [n -S]
MONOCOT	CMNOOOT	type of seed plant [n -S]
MONOECY	CEMNOOY	condition of being monecian [n -CIES]
MORGANS	AGMNORS	MORGAN, unit of distance between genes [n]
MORULAE	AELMORU	MORULA, embryonic mass of cells [n]
MORULAR	ALMORRU	MORULA, embryonic mass of cells [adj]
MORULAS	ALMORSU	MORULA, embryonic mass of cells [n]-S]
MUCOIDS	CDIMOSU	MUCOID, complex protein [n]
MUTAGEN	AEGMNTU	substance that causes biological mutation [n -S]
MUTANTS	AMNSTTU	MUTANT, something that undergoes mutation [n]
MUTASES	AEMSSTU	MUTASE, enzyme (complex protein) [n]
MUTATED	ADEMTTU	MUTATE, to change or cause to change in form [v]
MUTATES	AEMSTTU	MUTATE, to change or cause to change in form [v]
MUTATOR	AMORTTU	one that causes change in form [n -S]
MYELINE	EEILMNY	myelin (fatty substance that encases certain nerve fibers) [n -S]
MYELINS	EILMNSY	MYELIN, fatty substance that encases certain nerve fibers [n]
MYOMERE	EEMMORY	part of vertebrate embryo [n -S]
MYOSINS	IMNOSSY	MYOSIN, protein found in muscle tissue [n]
MYOTOME	EMMOOTY	portion of embryonic somite [n -S]

N 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

NECTARY	ACENRTY	plant gland [n -RIES]
NEKTONS	EKNNSTO	NEKTON, free-swimming marine animals [n]
NEOTYPE	EENOPTY	specimen of species [n -S]
NEURONE	EENNORU	neuron (basic cellular unit of nervous system) [n -S]



Down to a Science - Biology

7-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board
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NEURONS	ENNORSU	NEURON, basic cellular unit of nervous system [n]
NEURULA	AELNRUU	vertebrate embryo [n -E, -S]
NEUSTIC	CEINSTU	NEUSTON, aggregate of small aquatic organisms [adj]
NEUSTON	ENNOSTU	aggregate of small aquatic organisms [n -S]
NODALLY	ADLLNOY	NODAL, of nature of node [adv]
NONLIFE	EFILNNO	absence of life [n -IVES]
NUCELLI	CEILLNU	NUCELLUS, essential part of plant ovule [n]
NUCLEAL	ACELLNU	nuclear (pertaining to nucleus (essential part of cell)) [adj]
NUCLEAR	ACELNRU	pertaining to nucleus (essential part of cell) [adj]
NUCLEIN	CEILNNU	protein found in nuclei [n -S]
NUCLEUS	CELNSUU	essential part of cell [n -ES or -EI]
NUTGALL	AGLLNTU	gallnut (abnormal swelling of plant tissue) [n -S]
O 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
OCELLAR	ACELLOR	pertaining to ocellus (minute simple eye) [adj]
OCELLUS	CELLOSU	minute simple eye [n -LLI]
OCHREAE	ACEEHOR	OCHREA, ocrea (sheathing plant part) [n]
OCHREAS	ACEHORS	OCHREA, ocrea (sheathing plant part) [n]
OCREATE	ACEEORT	having ocreae (sheathing plant part) [adj]
OESTRIN	EINORST	estrin (estrone (estrogen (female sex hormone promoting or producing estrus))) [n -S]
OLDNESS	DELNOSS	state of being old (living or existing for relatively long time) [n -ES]
OLEINES	EEILNOS	OLEINE, olein (liquid portion of fat) [n]
OMENTAL	AELMNOT	OMENTUM, fold in abdominal membrane [adj]
OMENTUM	EMMNOTU	fold in abdominal membrane [n -S or -TA]
OOCYSTS	COOSSTY	OOCYST, zygote (cell formed by union of two gametes) [n]
OOPHYTE	EHOOPY	stage of development in certain plants [n -S]
OPERONS	ENOOPRS	OPERON, type of gene cluster [n]
ORACHES	ACEHORS	ORACH, cultivated plant [n] / ORACHE, orach (cultivated plant) [n]
ORGANIC	ACGINOR	substance of animal or vegetable origin [n -S]
ORIFICE	CEFIIOR	mouth or mouthlike opening [n -S]
ORIGINS	GIINORS	ORIGIN, coming into being [n]
OSSEINS	EINOSSS	OSSEIN, protein substance in bone [n]
OSSIFIC	CFIIOSS	pertaining to formation of bone [adj]
OSTEOID	DEIOOST	uncalcified bone matrix [n -S]
OSTIOLE	EILOOST	small bodily opening [n -S]
OSTOSIS	IOOSSST	formation of bone [n -SES or -ES]
OUTLIVE	EILOTUV	to live longer than [v -D, -VING, -S]
OUTPUTS	OPSTTUU	OUTPUT, to produce (to bring into existence) [v]
OUTROOT	OOORTTU	to pull up by roots [v -ED, -ING, -S]
OVARIAL	AAILORV	ovarian (pertaining to ovary (female reproductive gland)) [adj]
OVARIAN	AAINORV	pertaining to ovary (female reproductive gland) [adj]
OVARIES	AEIORSV	OVARY, female reproductive gland [n]
OVICIDE	CDEIIOV	agent that kills eggs [n -S]
OVIDUCT	CDIOTUV	tube through which ova travel from ovary [n -S]
OVIPARA	AAIOPRV	egg-laying animals [n OVIPARA]
OVISACS	ACIOSSV	OVISAC, sac containing ovum or ova [n]
OXIDASE	ADEIOSX	oxidizing enzyme [n -S]
OXYPHIL	HILOPXY	oxyphile (organism that thrives in relatively acid environment) [n -S]



Down to a Science - Biology

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OXYSOME	EMOOSXY	structural unit of cellular cristae [n -S]
		P 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)
PANGENE	AEEGNNP	pangen (hypothetical heredity-controlling particle of protoplasm) [n -S]
PANGENS	AEGNNPS	PANGEN, hypothetical heredity-controlling particle of protoplasm [n]
PAPAINS	AAINPPS	PAPAIN, enzyme (complex protein) [n]
PAPPOSE	AEOPPPS	PAPPUS, tuft of bristles on achene of certain plants [adj]
PAPPOUS	AOPPPSU	PAPPUS, tuft of bristles on achene of certain plants [adj]
PASSING	AGINPSS	death (end of life) [n -S]
PEATIER	AEEIPRT	PEATY, resembling or containing peat (composed of partially decayed vegetable matter) [adj]
PECTASE	ACEEPST	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
PECTENS	CEENPST	PECTEN, comblike anatomical part [n]
PECTINS	CEINPST	PECTIN, carbohydrate derivative [n]
PEDICEL	CDEEILP	slender basal part of organism [n -S]
PEDICLE	CDEEILP	pedicel (slender basal part of organism) [n -S]
PENISES	EEINPSS	PENIS, male organ of copulation [n]
PEPSINE	EEINPPS	pepsin (digestive enzyme of stomach) [n -S]
PEPSINS	EINPPSS	PEPSIN, digestive enzyme of stomach) [n]
PEPTIDE	DEEIPPT	combination of amino acids
PEPTIDS	DEIPPST	PEPTID, peptide (combination of amino acids) [n]
PEPTONE	EENOPPT	protein compound [n -S]
PERDURE	DEEPRRU	to continue to exist [v -D, -RING, -S]
PEREION	EEINOPR	thorax of some crustaceans [n -IA, -S]
PEREONS	EENOPRS	PEREON, pereion (thorax of some crustaceans [n]
PESSARY	AEPRSSY	contraceptive device worn in vagina [n -RIES]
PHARMER	AEHMPRR	one who participates in pharming (production of pharmaceuticals from genetically altered plants or animals) [n -S]
PHELLEM	EEHLLMP	layer of plant cells [n -S]
PHLOEMS	EHLMOPS	PHLOEM, complex plant tissue [n]
PHORESY	EHOPRSY	symbiotic relationship between some arthropods and fishes [n -SIES]
PHYTOID	DHIOPTY	resembling plant [adj]
PHYTONS	HNOPSTY	PHYTON, structural unit of plant [n]
PINNULA	AILNNPU	pinnule (pinnate part or organ) [n -E]
PINNULE	EILNNPU	pinnate part or organ [n -S]
PIZZLES	EILPSZZ	PIZZLE, penis of animal [n]
PLANTED	ADELNPT	PLANT, to place in ground for growing [v]
PLANTER	AELNPRT	one that plants (to place in ground for growing) [n -S]
PLANULA	AALLNPU	free-swimming larva of certain organisms [n -E]
PLASMID	ADILMPS	hereditary structure of cell [n -S]
PLASMIN	AILMNPS	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
PLASMON	ALMNOPS	determinant of inheritance believed to exist in cells [n -S]
PLASTID	ADILPST	structure in plant cells [n -S]
PLUMULE	ELLMPUU	primary bud of plant embryo [n -S]
PLUVIAL	AILLPUV	prolonged period of wet climate [n -S]
POLLENS	ELLNOPS	POLLEN, to convey pollen (fertilizing element in seed plant) to [v]
POLYCOT	CLOOPTY	type of plant [n -S]
POLYOMA	ALMOOPY	type of virus (any of class of submicroscopic pathogens) [n -S]
POLYPED	DELOPPY	something having many legs [n -S]
POLYPOD	DLOOPPY	many-footed organism [n -S]



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POLYPUS	LOPPSUY	growth protruding from mucous lining of organ [n -PI, -ES]
PRECAVA	AACEPRV	vein in higher vertebrates [n -E]
PRELIFE	EEFILPR	life conceived as lived before one's earthly life [n -IVES]
PREMOLT	ELMOPRT	preceding molt [adj]
PREPUPA	AEPPIRU	stage preceding pupa [n -E, -S]
PREYERS	EEPRRSY	PREYER, one that preys (to seize and devour animals for food) [n]
PREYING	EGINPRY	PREY, to seize and devour animals for food [v]
PRIMINE	EIIMNPR	outer covering of ovule [n -S]
PRODUCE	CDEOPRU	to bring into existence [v -D, -CING, -S]
PROGENY	EGNOPRY	descendant or offspring [n -NIES]
PROLANS	ALNOPRS	PROLAN, sex hormone [n]
PROLINE	EILNOPR	amino acid [n -S]
PROMINE	EIMNOPR	substance that promotes growth [n -S]
PROSECT	CEOPRST	to dissect (to cut apart for scientific examination) [v -ED, -ING, -S]
PROTEAN	AENOPRT	type of protein (nitrogenous organic compound) [n -S]
PROTEID	DEIOPRT	protein (nitrogenous organic compound) [n -S]
PROTEIN	EINOPRT	nitrogenous organic compound [n -S]
PROTIST	IOPRSTT	any of group of unicellular organisms [n -S]
PSAMMON	AMMNOPS	group of microorganisms living in waterlogged sands [n -S]
PSYLLAS	ALLPSSY	PSYLLA, any of various plant lice [n]
PSYLLID	DILLPSY	psylla (any of various plant lice) [n -S]

Q 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

R 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

RADICEL	ACDEILR	rootlet (small root) [n -S]
RADICES	ACDEIRS	RADIX, root of plant [n]
RADICLE	ACDEILR	part of plant embryo [n -S]
RADIXES	ADEIRSX	RADIX, root of plant [n]
RAPHIDE	ADEHIPR	needle-shaped crystal occurring in plant cells [n -S]
RATOONS	ANOORST	RATOON, to sprout from root planted previous year [v]
RATTOON	ANOORTT	to ratoon (to sprout from root planted previous year) [v -ED, -ING, -S]
READAPT	AADEPRT	to adapt again [v -ED, -ING, -S]
REAGINS	AEGINRS	REAGIN, type of antibody (body protein that produces immunity against certain microorganisms or toxins) [n]
REARING	AEGINRR	act of animal standing on its rear limbs [n -S]
RECTUMS	CEMRSTU	RECTUM, terminal portion of large intestine [n]
REGREEN	EEEGNRR	to green again [v -ED, -ING, -S]
RELAXIN	AEILNRX	female hormone [n -S]
RELICTS	CEILRST	RELICT, organism surviving in changed environment [n]
RENNASE	AEENNRS	rennin (enzyme (complex protein)) [n -S]
RENNETS	EENNRST	RENNET, lining membrane in stomach of certain young animals [n]
RENNINS	EINNNRS	RENNIN, enzyme (complex protein) [n]
REPLANT	AELNPRT	to plant again [v -ED, -ING, -S]
RETINES	EEINRST	RETINE, substance in cells that retards growth and cell division [n]
RIDGELS	DEGILRS	RIDGEL, ridgling (male animal with undescended testicles) [n]
RIDGILS	DGIILRS	RIDGIL, ridgling (male animal with undescended testicles) [n]
RIFLIPS	FIILPRS	RIFLIP, fragment of DNA [n]
RONIONS	INNOORS	RONION, mangy animal or person [n]
RONYONS	NNOORSY	RONYON, ronion (mangy animal or person) [n]



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ROOTING	GINOORT	ROOT, to put forth root (underground portion of plant) [v]
ROTIFER	EFIORRT	microscopic aquatic organism [n -S]
		S 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)
SACCATE	AACCEST	having sac (pouch-shaped structure in animal or plant) [adj]
SACLIKE	ACEIKLS	resembling sac (pouch-shaped structure in animal or plant) [adj]
SAPONIN	AINNOPS	soapy substance obtained from plants [n -S]
SAPROBE	ABEOPRS	organism that derives its nourishment from decaying organic matter [n -S]
SARCINA	AACINRS	spherical bacterium [n -S or -E]
SARCOUS	ACORSSU	composed of flesh or muscle [adj]
SARMENT	AEMNRST	type of plant stem [n -S]
SCOPULA	ACLOPSU	dense tuft of hairs [n -E or -S]
SCROGGY	CGGORSY	of stunted growth [adj -GGIER, -GGIEST]
SECRETE	CEEERST	to generate and separate out from cells or bodily fluids [v -D, -TING, -S]
SEEDERS	DEEERSS	SEEDER, one that seeds (to plant seeds (propagative plant structures) in) [n]
SEEDING	DEEGINS	SEED, to plant seeds (propagative plant structures) in [v]
SEGETAL	AEEGLST	growing in fields of grain [adj]
SEPTUMS	EMPSSTU	SEPTUM, dividing membrane or partition [n]
SERICIN	CEIINRS	kind of protein [n -S]
SERINES	EEINRSS	SERINE, amino acid [n]
SEROSAE	AEEORSS	SEROSA, thin membrane lining certain bodily cavities [n]
SEROSAL	AELORSS	SEROSA, thin membrane lining certain bodily cavities [adj]
SEROSAS	AEORSSS	SEROSA, thin membrane lining certain bodily cavities [n]
SEROVAR	AEORRSV	group of microorganisms having characteristic set of antigens [n -S]
SERUMAL	AELMRSU	SERUM, watery portion of whole blood [adj]
SOILAGE	AEGILOS	green crops for feeding animals [n -S]
SOMATIC	ACIMOST	SOMA, body of organism [adj]
SOMITAL	AILMOST	SOMITE, longitudinal segment of body of some animals [adj]
SOMITES	EIMOSST	SOMITE, longitudinal segment of body of some animals [n]
SOMITIC	CIIMOST	SOMITE, longitudinal segment of body of some animals [adj]
SPATHAL	AAHLPST	SPATHE, leaflike organ of certain plants [adj]
SPATHED	ADEHPST	SPATHE, leaflike organ of certain plants [adj]
SPATHES	AEHPSST	SPATHE, leaflike organ of certain plants [n]
SPELEAN	AEELNPS	living in caves [adj]
SPIREME	EEIMPRS	filament forming part of cell nucleus during mitosis [n -S]
SPIREMS	EIMPRSS	SPIREM, spireme (filament forming part of cell nucleus during mitosis) [n]
SPRIGGY	GGIPRSY	having small branches [adj -GGIER, -GGIEST]
STATURE	AERSTTU	natural height of human or animal body [n -S]
STEARIC	ACEIRST	STEARIN, solid portion of fat [adj]
STEARIN	AEINRST	solid portion of fat [n -S]
STENOKY	EKNOSTY	ability of organism to live only under narrow range of conditions [n -KIES]
STINGER	EGINRST	one that stings (to prick painfully) [n -S]
STIPULE	EILPSTU	appendage at base of leaf in certain plants [n -S]
STOLONS	LNOOSST	STOLON, type of plant stem [n]
STOMATA	AAMOSTT	STOMA, minute opening in epidermis of plant organ [n]
STOMATE	AEMOSTT	stoma (minute opening in epidermis of plant organ) [n -S]
STOUNDS	DNOSSTU	STOUND, to ache (to suffer dull, continuous pain) [v]
STROMAL	ALMORST	STROMA, substance that forms framework of organ or cell [adj]



Down to a Science - Biology

7-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board
compiled by Jacob Cohen, Asheville Scrabble Club

STRUMAE	AEMRSTU	STRUMA, scrofula (disease of lymph glands) [n]
STRUMAS	AMRSSTU	STRUMA, scrofula (disease of lymph glands) [n]
STUBBLE	BBELSTU	short, rough growth of beard [n -S]
STUBBLY	BBLSTUY	covered with stubble [adj -LIER, -LIENT]
STUPEFY	EFPSTUY	to dull senses of [v -FIED, -FYING, -FIES]
STYLATE	AELSTTY	bearing stylet (small, stiff organ or appendage of certain animals) [adj]
STYLETS	ELSSTTY	STYLET, small, stiff organ or appendage of certain animals [n]
SUBCELL	BCELLSU	subdivision of cell [n -S]
SUBLINE	BEILNSU	inbred line within strain [n -S]
SUBRACE	ABCERSU	subdivision of race [n -S]
SUBSERE	BEERSSU	type of ecological succession [n -S]
SUBZONE	BENOSUZ	subdivision of zone [n -S]
SUCRASE	ACERSSU	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
SURVIVE	EIRSUVV	to remain in existence [v -D, -VING, -S]
SYMBIOT	BIMOSTY	symbiont (organism living in close association with another) [n -S]
SYNGAMY	AGMNSYY	union of two gametes [n -MIES]
T 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
TAILING	AGIILNT	TAIL, to provide with tail (hindmost part) [v]
TAMABLE	AABELMT	capable of being tamed [adj]
TAPETAL	AAELPTT	TAPETUM, layer of cells in some plants [adj]
TAPETUM	AEMPTTU	layer of cells in some plants [n -TA, -S]
TAPROOT	AOOPRTT	main root of plant [n -S]
TEGMINA	AEGIMNT	TEGMEN, covering (something that covers (to place something over or upon)) [n]
TEGULAR	AEGLRTU	resembling tile [adj]
TEGUMEN	EEGMNTU	tegmen (covering (something that covers (cover))) [n -MINA]
TELOGEN	EEGLNOT	hair growth period [n -S]
TELOMES	EELMOST	TELOME, structural unit of vascular plant [n]
TELOMIC	CEILMOT	TELOME, structural unit of vascular plant [adj]
TENDRIL	DEILNRT	leafless organ of climbing plants [n -S]
THALLUS	AHLLSTU	plant body without true root, stem, or leaf [n -LLI, -ES]
THECATE	ACEEHTT	THECA, protective anatomical covering [adj]
THEELIN	EEHILNT	estrone (estrogen (female sex hormone promoting or producing estrus)) [n -S]
THEELOL	EEHLOT	estriol (estrogen (female sex hormone promoting or producing estrus)) [n -S]
THEROID	DEHIORT	resembling beast (animal (living organism typically capable of voluntary motion and sensation)) [adj]
THIAMIN	AHIIMNT	thiamine (B vitamin) [n -S]
THRIVED	DEHIRTV	THRIVE, to grow vigorously [v]
THRIVEN	EHINRTV	THRIVE, to grow vigorously [v]
THRIVER	EHIRRTV	one that thrives (to grow vigorously) [n -S]
THRIVES	EHIRSTV	THRIVE, to grow vigorously [v]
TOPLINE	EILNOPT	outline of top of animal's body [n -S]
TOPWORK	KOOPRTW	to graft scions of another variety of plant on main branches of [v -ED, -ING, -S]
TRIFFID	DFFIIRT	fictional predatory plant [n -S]
TRISOME	EIMORST	organism having one chromosome in addition to usual diploid number [n -S]
TRISOMY	IMORSTY	condition of being trisome [n -MIES]
TROPISM	IMOPRST	involuntary response of organism to external stimulus [n -S]
TRYPSIN	INPRSTY	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
TRYPTIC	CIPRTTY	TRYPSIN, enzyme (complex protein) [adj]



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TUBULIN	BILNTUU	protein that polymerizes to form tiny tubules [n -S]
TUNICAE	ACEINTU	TUNICA, enveloping membrane or layer of body tissue [n]
TURBARY	ABRRUY	place where peat can be dug [n -RIES]
TYLOSIN	ILNOSTY	antibiotic [n -S]
U 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
UDDERED	DDDEERU	UDDER, mammary gland [adj]
UNBEING	BEGINNU	UNBE, to cease to have being [v]
UNDYING	DGINNUY	not subject to death [adj]
UNLOBED	BDELNOU	not lobed (rounded, projecting anatomical part) [adj]
UNYOUNG	GNNOUUY	not young (being in early period of life or growth) [adj]
UREASES	AEERSSU	UREASE, enzyme (complex protein) [n]
URODELE	DEELORU	type of amphibian (cold-blooded animal that grows from juvenile water-breathing form to adult air-breathing form) [n -S]
UTRICLE	CEILRTU	saclike cavity in inner ear [n -S]
V 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
VALINES	AEILNSV	VALINE, amino acid [n]
VARIETY	AEIRTVY	something differing from others of same general kind [n -TIES]
VARMINT	AEMNRTV	varmint (animal considered to be pest) [n -S]
VARMINT	AIMNRTV	animal considered to be pest [n -S]
VASCULA	AACLSUV	VASCULUM, box used to hold plant specimens [n]
VEGETAL	AEEGLTV	pertaining to plants [adj]
VELAMEN	AEELMNV	velum (thin membranous covering or partition) [n -MINA]
VENOMED	DEEMNOV	VENOM, to inject with venom (poisonous secretion of certain animals) [v]
VENOMER	EEMNORV	one that venoms (to inject with venom (poisonous secretion of certain animals)) [n -S]
VESICAL	ACEILSV	VESICA, bladder (saclike receptacle) [adj]
VESICLE	CEEILSV	small bladder (saclike receptacle) [n -S]
VETTING	EGINTTV	VET, to treat animals medically [v]
VILLOSE	EILLOSV	VILLUS, one of hairlike projections found on certain membranes [adj]
VILLOUS	ILLOSUV	VILLUS, one of hairlike projections found on certain membranes [adj]
VIMINAL	AIILMNV	VIMEN, long, flexible branch of plant [adj]
VIRIONS	IINORSV	VIRION, virus particle [n]
VIROIDS	DIIORSV	VIROID, viruslike plant pathogen [n]
VIROSIS	IIORSSV	infection with virus [n -SES]
VIRUSES	EIRSSUV	VIRUS, any of class of submicroscopic pathogens [n]
VITALLY	AILLTVY	in vital (necessary to life) manner [adv]
VIVARIA	AAIIRVV	VIVARIUM, place for raising and keeping live animals [n]
VIVIFIC	CFIIVV	vivifying [adj]
VOLUTIN	ILNOTUV	granular substance that is common in microorganisms [n -S]
W 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
WILDEST	DEILSTW	WILD, living in natural state [adj]
WILDING	DGIILNW	wild plant or animal [n -S]
WOOLERS	ELOORSW	WOOLER, domestic animal raised for its wool [n]
WORMILS	ILMORSW	WORMIL, lump in skin of animal's back [n]
X 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
XERARCH	ACEHRRX	developing in dry area [adj]
Y 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		
YOUNGER	EGNORUY	YOUNG, being in early period of life or growth [adj] / inferior in age [n -S]
Z 7s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)		



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ZOECIUM	CEIMOUZ	zoecium (sac secreted and lived in by aquatic organism) [n -IA]
ZOGENY	EGNOOYZ	development or evolution of animals [n -S]
ZOIDAL	ADILOOZ	ZOOID, organic cell or body capable of independent movement [adj]
ZOOIEST	EIOOSTZ	ZOOEY, resembling zoo (place where animals are kept for public exhibition) [adj]
ZOOLOGY	GLOOOYZ	science that deals with animals [n -GIES]
ZOOTOMY	MOOOTYZ	dissection of animals [n -MIES]
ZYGOSIS	GIOSSYZ	union of two gametes [n -SES]
ZYGOTES	EGOSTYZ	ZYGOTE, cell formed by union of two gametes [n]
ZYGOTIC	CGIOTYZ	ZYGOTE, cell formed by union of two gametes [adj]
ZYMASES	AEMSSYZ	ZYMASE, enzyme (complex protein) [n]
ZYMOGEN	EGMNOYZ	substance that develops into enzyme when suitably activated [n -S]