



# Down to a Science - Biology

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

## **A 8s – Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

|           |          |  |
|-----------|----------|--|
| ABSCISIN  | ABCIINSS | regulatory substance found in plants [n -S]  |
| ACARIDAN  | AAACDINR | acarid (type of arachnid (any of class of segmented invertebrate animals)) [n -S]                      |
| ACARPOUS  | AACOPRSU | not producing fruit [adj]  |
| ACAUDATE  | AAACDETU | acaudal (having no tail) [adj]   |
| ACAULINE  | AACEILNU | having no stem [adj]   |
| ACAULOSE  | AACELOSU | acauline (having no stem) [adj]  |
| ACAULOUS  | AACLOSUU | acauline (having no stem) [adj]  |
| ACOELOUS  | ACELOOSU | lacking true body cavity [adj]   |
| ACRODONT  | ACDNOORT | animal having rootless teeth [n -S]  |
| ACROGENS  | ACEGNORS | ACROGEN, plant growing at apex only [n]  |
| ADNATION  | AADINNOT | state of being adnate (joined to another part or organ) [n -S]   |
| AEQUORIN  | AEINOQRU | protein secreted by jellyfish [n -S]   |
| AGEDNESS  | ADEEGNSS | oldness (state of being old (living or existing for relatively long time) [n -ES]                      |
| AGENESIA  | AAEEGINS | agenesis (absence or imperfect development of bodily part) [n -S]                                      |
| AGENESIS  | AEEGINSS | absence or imperfect development of bodily part [n -SES]   |
| AGENETIC  | ACEEGINT | AGENESIS, absence or imperfect development of bodily part [adj]  |
| ALBINISM  | ABIILMNS | condition of being albino [n -S]   |
| ALBUMOSE  | ABELMOSU | proteose (water-soluble protein) [n -S]  |
| ALDOLASE  | AADELLOS | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]  |
| ALEURONE  | AEELNORU | protein matter found in seeds of certain plants [n -S]   |
| ALLOTYPE  | AELLOPTY | type of antibody (body protein that produces immunity against certain microorganisms or toxins) [n -S] |
| ALLOTPY   | ALLOPTY  | condition of being allotype [n -PIES]  |
| ALVEOLUS  | AELLOSUV | small anatomical cavity [n -LI]  |
| AMITOSSES | AEIMOSST | AMITOSIS, type of cell division [n]  |
| AMITOSIS  | AIIMOSST | type of cell division [n -SES]   |
| AMNIONIC  | ACIIMNNO | AMNION, membranous sac enclosing embryo [adj]  |
| AMNIOTES  | AEIMNOST | AMNIOTE, vertebrate that develops amnion during embryonic stage [n]                                    |
| AMNIOTIC  | ACIIMNOT | AMNION, membranous sac enclosing embryo [adj]  |
| AMOEOBID  | ABDEIMOO | AMOEBIA, unicellular microscopic organism [adj]  |
| AMPHIBIA  | AABHIIMP | organisms adapted for life both on land and in water [n AMPHIBIA]                                      |
| AMPHIOXI  | AHIIMOPX | lancelets (small marine organism) [n AMPHIOXI]   |
| AMPLEXUS  | AELMPSUX | mating embrace of frogs [n -ES]  |
| AMYGDALA  | AAADGLMY | almond-shaped anatomical part [n -E]   |
| ANABOLIC  | AABCILNO | pertaining to process by which food is built up into protoplasm [adj]                                  |
| ANAEROBE  | AABEENOR | organism that does not require oxygen to live [n -S]   |
| ANAPHASE  | AAAEHNPS | stage of mitosis [n -S]  |
| ANATOMIC  | AACIMNOT | ANATOMY, structure of organism [adj]   |
| ANCESTOR  | ACENORST | to be ancestor (person from whom one is descended) [v -ED, -ING, -S]                                   |
| ANCESTRY  | ACENRSTY | line or body of ancestors (person from whom one is descended) [n -RIES]                                |
| ANDROGEN  | ADEGNOR  | male hormone [n -S]  |
| ANESTRUS  | AENRSSTU | period of sexual dormancy [n -RI]  |
| ANIMALIC  | AACIILMN | ANIMAL, organism typically capable of voluntary motion and sensation [adj]                             |
| ANIMALLY  | AAILLMNY | physically (in physical manner) [adv]  |
| ANIMATER  | AAEIMNRT | animator (one that animates (to give life to)) [n -S]  |
| ANIMATOR  | AAIMNORT | one that animates (to give life to) [n -S]   |
| ANOVULAR  | AALNORUV | not involving ovulation [adj]  |



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|           |          |   |
|-----------|----------|---|
| ANTHERID  | ADEHINRT | male reproductive organ of certain plants [n -S]  |
| ANTHODIA  | AADHINOT | flower heads of certain plants [n ANTHODIA]   |
| ANTIBODY  | ABDINOTY | protein that produces immunity against certain microorganisms or toxins) [n -DIES]          |
| ANTIGENE  | AEEGINNT | antigen (substance that stimulates production of antibodies) [n -S]                         |
| ANTILIFE  | AEFIILNT | opposed to life (quality that distinguishes animals and plants from inanimate matter) [adj] |
| ANTIMERE  | AEEIMNRT | part of organism symmetrical with part on opposite side of main axis [n -S]                 |
| ANTLERED  | ADEELNRT | ANTLER, horn of animal of deer family [adj]   |
| APOCRINE  | ACEINOPR | pertaining to type of gland [adj]   |
| APOGAMIC  | AACGIMOP | APOGAMY, form of plant reproduction [adj]   |
| APOMIXIS  | AIIMOPSX | type of reproductive process [n -XES]   |
| APOTHECE  | ACEEHOPT | spore-producing organ of certain fungi [n -S]   |
| AQUARIAL  | AAAILQRU | pertaining to aquarium (water-filled enclosure in which aquatic animals are kept) [adj]     |
| AQUARIST  | AAIQRSTU | one who keeps aquarium (water-filled enclosure in which aquatic animals are kept) [n -S]    |
| AQUARIUM  | AAIMQRUU | water-filled enclosure in which aquatic animals are kept [n -IA, -S]                        |
| ARACEOUS  | AACEORSU | belonging to arum family of plants [adj]  |
| ARACHNID  | AACDHINR | any of class of segmented invertebrate animals [n -S]                                       |
| ARBOREAL  | AABELORR | living in trees [adj]   |
| ARCHAEAL  | AAACEHLR | ARCHAEA, ARCHAEON, archaean (microorganism of archaea) [adj]                                |
| ARCHAEAN  | AAACEHNR | microorganism of archaea [n -S]   |
| ARCHAEON  | AACEHNOR | archaean (microorganism of archaea) [n -EA]   |
| ARGINASE  | AAEGINRS | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]   |
| ARGININE  | AEGIINNR | amino acid [n -S]   |
| AROMATIC  | AACIMORT | fragrant plant or substance [n -S]  |
| ASCIDIUM  | ACDIIMSU | flask-shaped plant appendage [n -IA]  |
| ASTOMOUS  | AMOOSSTU | having no stomata [adj]   |
| AURICULA  | AACILRUU | auricle (ear or ear-shaped part) [n -E, -S]   |
| AURIFORM  | AFIMORRU | ear-shaped [adj]  |
| AUTACOID  | AACDIOTU | hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n -S]  |
| AUTECISM  | ACEIMSTU | development of entire life cycle of parasitic fungus on single host [n -S]                  |
| AUTOCOID  | ACDIOOTU | autacoid (hormone (secretion of endocrine organs)) [n -S]                                   |
| AUTOGAMY  | AAGMOTUY | fertilization of flower by its own pollen [n -MIES]   |
| AUTOGENY  | AEGNOTUY | production of living organisms from inanimate matter [n -NIES]                              |
| AUTOLYSE  | AELOSTUY | to autolyze (to break down tissue by action of self-contained enzymes) [v -D, -SING, -S]    |
| AUTOLYZE  | AELOTUYZ | to break down tissue by action of self-contained enzymes [v -D, -ZING, -S]                  |
| AUTOSOME  | AEMOOSTU | type of chromosome [n -S]   |
| AUTOTOMY  | AMOOTTUY | shedding of damaged body part [n -MIES]   |
| AVIANIZE  | AAEIINVZ | to make less severe by repeated culture in chick embryo, as virus [v -D, -ZING, -S]         |
| AVIFAUNA  | AAAFINUV | bird life of particular region [n -E, -S]   |
| AXOPLASM  | AALMOPSX | protoplasm of axon (central process of neuron) [n -S]                                       |
| AZYGOSSES | AEGOSSYZ | AZYGOS, azygous anatomical part [n]   |

## **B 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| BACILLUS | ABCILLSU | any of class of rod-shaped bacteria [n -LI]                  |
| BACTERIA | AABCEIRT | group of microscopic organisms [n -S]                        |
| BACTERIN | ABCEINRT | vaccine prepared from dead bacteria [n -S]                   |
| BAGHOUSE | ABEGHOSU | facility for removing particulates from exhaust gases [n -S] |
| BARRENER | ABEENRRR | BARREN, unproductive (productive) [adj]                      |



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|          |           |   |
|----------|-----------|---|
| BARRENLY | ABELNRRY  | BARREN, unproductive (not productive) [adv]   |
| BASILARY | AABILRSY  | basilar (basal (pertaining to foundation) [adj]   |
| BASOPHIL | ABHILOPS  | type of cell [n -S]   |
| BEDSONIA | ABEDINOS  | virus (any of class of submicroscopic pathogens) [n -S]   |
| BEGETTER | BEEEGRTT  | one that begets (to cause to exist) [n -S]  |
| BEGOTTEN | BEEGNOTT  | BEGET, to cause to exist [v]  |
| BIDENTAL | ABDEILNT  | having two teeth [adj]  |
| BIMANOUS | ABIMNOSU  | two-handed [adj]  |
| BINATELY | ABEILNTY  | BINATE, growing in pairs [adv]  |
| BIOCIDAL | ABCDIILO  | BIOCIDE, substance destructive to living organisms [adj]  |
| BIOCLEAN | ABCEILNO  | free of harmful organisms [adj]   |
| BIOCYCLE | BCCEILOY  | life-supporting region [n -S]   |
| BIOETHIC | BCEHIIOT  | pertaining to ethical questions arising from advances in biology [adj]                                  |
| BIOGASES | ABEGIOSS  | BIOGAS, fuel gas produced by organic waste [n]  |
| BIOGENIC | BCEGIINO  | produced by living organisms [adj]  |
| BIOLOGIC | BCGIILOO  | drug obtained from organic source [n -S]  |
| BIOLYSIS | BIILOSSY  | death (end of life) [n -SES]  |
| BIOLYTIC | BCIILOTY  | BIOLYSIS, death (end of life) [adj]   |
| BIOMETER | BEEIMORT  | device for measuring carbon dioxide given off by living matter [n -S]                                   |
| BIOMETRY | BEIMORTY  | statistical study of biological data [n -RIES]  |
| BIOMORPH | BHIMOOPR  | art form resembling living organism in shape [n -S]   |
| BIONOMIC | BCIIMNOO  | BIONOMY, ecology (environmental science) [adj]  |
| BIOPLASM | ABILMOPS  | living matter [n -S]  |
| BIOPSIED | BDEIIOPS  | BIOPSY, to examine tissue [v]   |
| BIOPSIES | BEIIOPSS  | BIOPSY, to examine tissue [v]   |
| BIOSOLID | BDIILOOS  | solid organic matter obtained from treated sewage [n -S]  |
| BIOTICAL | ABCIILOT  | biotic (pertaining to life (quality that distinguishes animals and plants from inanimate matter)) [adj] |
| BIOTOXIN | BIINOOTX  | poison made by plant or animal [n -S]   |
| BIOTYPIC | BCIIIOPTY | BIOTYPE, group of genetically similar organisms [adj]   |
| BIOVULAR | ABILORUV  | derived from two ova [adj]  |
| BIOWASTE | ABEIOSTW  | waste composed chiefly of organic matter [n -S]   |
| BIPAROUS | ABIOPRSU  | producing offspring in pairs [adj]  |
| BIRDLIFE | BDEFIILR  | avifauna (bird life of particular region) [n -S]  |
| BIRTHING | BGHIINRT  | BIRTH, to originate [v]   |
| BISEXUAL | ABEILSUX  | one who is attracted to both sexes [n -S]   |
| BLADDERY | ABDDELRY  | BLADDER, saclike receptacle [adj]   |
| BLASTEMA | AABELMST  | region of embryonic cells [n -S, -TA]   |
| BLASTULA | AABLLSTU  | early embryo [n -E, -S]   |
| BLINDGUT | BDGILNTU  | cecum (bodily cavity with one opening) [n -S]   |
| BOMBESIN | BBEIMNOS  | combination of amino acids [n -S]   |
| BONEYEST | BEENOSTY  | BONEY, bony (full of bones) [adj]   |
| BONINESS | BEINNOSS  | state of being bony (full of bones) [n -ES]   |
| BOTANIES | ABEINOST  | BOTANY, science of plants [n]   |
| BOTANISE | ABEINOST  | to botanize (to study plants) [v -D, -SING, -S]   |
| BOTANIST | ABINOSTT  | one skilled in botany [n -S]  |
| BOTANIZE | ABEINOTZ  | to study plants [v -D, -ZING, -S]   |
| BOTRYTIS | BIORSTTY  | plant disease [n -ES]   |



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|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| BOVINITY | BIINOTVY | state of being bovine (ox-like animal) [n -TIES] |
| BRACTEAL | AABCELRT | BRACT, leaflike plant part [adj]                 |
| BRANCHIA | AABCHINR | respiratory organ of aquatic animals [n -E]      |
| BROMELIN | BEILMNOR | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]                  |
| BRUCELLA | ABCELLRU | any of genus of harmful bacteria [n -S, -E]      |
| BRYOZOAN | ABNOORYZ | type of small aquatic animal [n -S]              |

## C 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

|           |           |  |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| CALAMITE  | AACEILMT  | extinct treelike plant [n -S]  |
| CAPSOMER  | ACEMOPRS  | protein forming capsid [n -S]  |
| CAROTENE  | ACEENORT  | plant pigment [n -S]   |
| CAROTIN   | ACINORRT  | carotene (plant pigment) [n -S]  |
| CAVEOLAR  | AACELORV  | caveola (small pit in cell) [adj]  |
| CAVITARY  | AACIRTVY  | pertaining to formation of cavities in tissue [adj]                            |
| CELOMATA  | AACELMOT  | CELOM, coelom (body cavity in some animals) [n]                                |
| CERAMIDE  | ACDEEIMR  | any or various lipids [n -S]   |
| CHECKROW  | CCEHKORW  | to plant in rows which divide land into squares [v -ED, -ING, -S]              |
| CHELIPED  | CDEEHILP  | claw-bearing leg [n -S]  |
| CHIASMAL  | AACHILMS  | CHIASMA, anatomical junction [adj]   |
| CHIASMIC  | ACCHIIMS  | CHIASMA, anatomical junction [adj]   |
| CHORDATE  | ACDEHORT  | any of large phylum of animals [n -S]  |
| CHOROID   | CDHIIOOR  | choroid (membrane of eye) [n -S]   |
| CHYMOSIN  | CHIMNOSY  | rennin (enzyme (complex protein)) [n -S]                                       |
| CINGULAR  | ACGILNRU  | CINGULUM, anatomical band or girdle [adj]                                      |
| CINGULUM  | CGILMNUU  | anatomical band or girdle [n -LA]  |
| CLEFTING  | CEFGILNT  | CLEFT, to insert scion into stock of plant [v]                                 |
| CLIMATAL  | AACILLMT  | CLIMATE, weather conditions characteristic of area [adj]                       |
| CLIMATIC  | ACCIILMT  | CLIMATE, weather conditions characteristic of area [adj]                       |
| CLINALLY  | ACILLLNY  | in clinal (pertaining to cline (series of changes within species) manner [adv] |
| CLONALLY  | ACLLLNOY  | CLON, group of asexually derived organisms [adv]                               |
| CLUBROOT  | BCLOORTU  | plant disease [n -S]   |
| COELOMIC  | CCEILMOO  | COELOM, body cavity in some animals [adj]                                      |
| COENZYME  | CEEMNOYZ  | substance necessary for functioning of certain enzymes [n -S]                  |
| COEVOLVE  | CEELOOVV  | to evolve together [v -D, -VING, -S]   |
| COFACTOR  | ACCFOORT  | coenzyme (substance necessary for functioning of certain enzymes) [n -S]       |
| COINFECT  | CCEFINOT  | to infect with two organisms [v -ED, -ING, -S]                                 |
| COINHERE  | CEEHINOR  | to inhere jointly [v -D, -RING, -S]  |
| COLICINE  | CCEIILNO  | colicin (antibacterial substance) [n -S]                                       |
| COLISTIN  | CIILNOST  | antibiotic [n -S]  |
| COLLAGEN  | ACEGLLNO  | protein (nitrogenous organic compound) [n -S]                                  |
| COLLECTED | CCDEELLOT | COLLECT, to bring together in group [v]  |
| CONCEPTI  | CCEINOPT  | fertilized eggs [n CONCEPTI]   |
| CONGENER  | CEEGNNOR  | one of same kind or class [n -S]   |
| CONODONT  | CDNNOOOT  | fossil (remains of animal or plant preserved in earth's crust) [n -S]          |
| CORMLIKE  | CEIKLMOR  | CORM, stem of certain plants [adj]   |
| CORPUSES  | CEOPRSSU  | CORPUS, human or animal body [n]   |
| CORTICAL  | ACCILORT  | CORTEX, outer layer of organ [adj]   |



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|          |           |  |
|----------|-----------|--|
| CORTISOL | CILOORST  | hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n -S]   |
| CREATURE | ACEERRTU  | living being [n -S]  |
| CTENIDIA | ACDEIINT  | comblike anatomical structures [n]   |
| CULTIGEN | CEGILNTU  | cultivar (variety of plant originating under cultivation) [n -S]                             |
| CULTIVAR | ACILRTUV  | variety of plant originating under cultivation [n -S]  |
| CULTURAL | ACLLRTUU  | produced by breeding [adj]   |
| CUSPIDAL | ACDILPSU  | having cuspid (pointed tooth) [adj]  |
| CUTINISE | CEIINSTU  | to cutinize (to become coated with cutin (waxy substance found on plants) [v -ED, -SING, -S] |
| CUTINIZE | CEIINSTU  | to become coated with cutin (waxy substance found on plants) [v -ED, -ZING, -S]              |
| CYATHIUM | ACHIMTUY  | flower head of certain plants [n -IA]  |
| CYCLOSIS | CCIOLOSSY | circulation of protoplasm within cell [n -SES]   |
| CYNODONT | CDNNOOTY  | type of fossil reptile [n -S]  |
| CYSTEINE | CEEINSTY  | amino acid [n -S]  |
| CYTASTER | ACERSTTY  | structure formed in cell during mitosis [n -S]   |
| CYTIDINE | CDEIINTY  | compound containing cytosine [n -S]  |
| CYTOGENY | CEGNOTYY  | formation of cells [n -NIES]   |
| CYTOKINE | CEIKNOTY  | kind of substance secreted by cells of immune system [n -S]                                  |
| CYTOLOGY | CGLOOTYY  | study of cells [n -GIES]   |

## D 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| DEADNESS | ADDEENSS | state of being dead (deprived of life) [n -ES]                    |
| DEATHFUL | ADEFHLTU | fatal (causing or capable of causing death) [adj]                 |
| DECEDENT | CDDEEENT | deceased person [n -S]  |
| DEFOREST | DEEFORST | to clear of forests [v -ED, -ING, -S]                             |
| DEGERMED | DDEEEGMR | DEGERM, to remove germs from [v]                                  |
| DENATURE | ADEENRTU | to deprive of natural qualities [v -D, -RING, -S]                 |
| DENDRITE | DDEEINRT | branched part of nerve cell [n -S]                                |
| DENDROID | DDDEINOR | fossil marine invertebrate [n -S]                                 |
| DENTATED | ADDEENTT | dentate (having teeth) [adj]                                      |
| DENTICLE | CDEEILNT | small tooth [n -S]  |
| DENTINAL | ADEILNNT | DENTIN, hard substance forming body of tooth [adj]                |
| DERMISES | DEEIMRSS | DERMIS, layer of skin [n]   |
| DESEEDED | DDDEEEES | DESEED, to remove seeds from [v]                                  |
| DESEEDER | DDEEEERS | one that deseeds (to remove seeds from) [n -S]                    |
| DIAPAUSE | AADEIPSU | to undergo dormancy [v -D, -SING, -S]                             |
| DIASTASE | AADEISST | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]                                   |
| DIDACTYL | ACDDILTY | having two digits at end of each limb [adj]                       |
| DIDYNAMY | ADDIMNYY | state of having four stamens in pairs of unequal length [n -MIES] |
| DIECIOUS | CDEIIOSU | dioicous (unisexual) [adj]  |
| DIESTRUM | DEIMRSTU | diestrus (period of sexual inactivity) [n -S]                     |
| DIESTRUS | DEIRSSTU | period of sexual inactivity [n -ES]                               |
| DIGESTED | DDEEGIST | DIGEST, to render food suitable for body [v]                      |
| DIGITATE | ADEGIITT | having digits (finger or toe) [adj]                               |
| DIHYBRID | BDDHIIRY | offspring of parents differing in two pairs of genes [n -S]       |
| DIMERISM | DEIIMMRS | state of being dimerous (composed of two parts) [n -S]            |
| DIMEROUS | DEIMORSU | composed of two parts [adj]                                       |
| DIOECIES | CDEEIIOS | DIOECY, dioecism (state of being dioicous (unisexual)) [n]        |





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|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| DIOECISM | CDEIIMOS | state of being dioicous (unisexual) [n -S]   |
| DIOICOUS | CDIIOOSU | unisexual [adj]  |
| DIPLOIDY | DDIILOPY | condition of being diploid (cell having basic chromosome number doubled) [n -DIES] |
| DIPLOSIS | DIILOPSS | method of chromosome formation [n -SES]  |
| DISOMIES | DEIIMOSS | DISOMY, condition of being disomic [n]   |
| DIZYGOUS | DGIOSUYZ | developing from two fertilized ova [adj]   |
| DOMINANT | ADIMNNOT | controlling genetic character [n -S]   |
| DORMIENT | DEIMNORT | dormant (lying asleep) [adj]   |
| DUNGHEAP | ADEGHNPV | dunghill (heap of manure) [n -S]   |
| DUNGHILL | DGHILLNU | heap of manure [n -S]  |
| DWARFISM | ADFIMRSW | condition of stunted growth [n -S]   |
| DYSGENIC | CDEGINSY | causing deterioration of hereditary qualities [adj]                                |

## **E 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| ECAUDATE | AACDEETU | having no tail [adj]   |
| ECDYSONE | CDEENOSY | insect hormone [n -S]  |
| ECESISES | CEEEISSS | ECESIS, establishment of plant or animal in new environment [n]        |
| ECLOSING | CEGILNOS | ECLOSE (to emerge as larva from egg) [v]                               |
| ECLOSION | CEILNOOS | emergence of insect larva from egg [n -S]                              |
| ECOCIDAL | ACCDEILO | ECOCIDE, destruction of natural environment [adj]                      |
| ECOFREAK | ACEEFKOR | zealous environmentalist [n -S]  |
| ECOLOGIC | CCEGILOO | ECOLOGY, environmental science [adj]                                   |
| ECOTONAL | ACELNOOT | ECOTONE, type of ecological zone [adj]                                 |
| ECOTYPIC | CCEIOPTY | ECOTYPE, subspecies adapted to specific environmental conditions [adj] |
| ECTOGENE | CEEEGNOT | gene involved in development of embryo in artificial conditions [n -S] |
| ECTOMERE | CEEMORT  | cell that develops into ectoderm [n -S]                                |
| ECTOZOAN | ACENOOTZ | ectozoon (parasite on body of animal) [n -S]                           |
| ECTOZOON | CENOOTZ  | parasite on body of animal [n -ZOA]                                    |
| EKISTICS | CEIISST  | science dealing with human habitats [n]                                |
| EKTEXINE | EEEIKNTX | outer layer of exine [n -S]  |
| ELASTASE | AAEELSST | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]  |
| EMBALMED | ABDEELMM | EMBALM, to treat so as to protect from decay [v]                       |
| EMBALMER | ABEELMMR | one that embalms (to treat so as to protect from decay) [n -S]         |
| EMBODIED | BDDEEIMO | EMBODY, to provide with body [v]                                       |
| EMBODIER | BDEEIMOR | one that embodies (to provide with body) [n -S]                        |
| EMBODIES | BDEEIMOS | EMBODY, to provide with body [v]                                       |
| EMBOLIES | BEEILMOS | EMBOLY, phase of embryonic growth [n]                                  |
| EMBOLISM | BEILMMOS | obstruction of blood vessel by embolus [n -S]                          |
| EMBRYOID | BDEIMORY | mass of tissue that resembles embryo [n -S]                            |
| ENDAMEBA | AABDEEMN | parasitic ameba [n -S, -E]   |
| ENDODERM | DDEEMNOR | innermost germ layer of embryo [n -S]                                  |
| ENDOGENY | DEEGNNOY | growth from within [n -NIES]   |
| ENDOSARC | ACDENORS | portion of cell [n -S]   |
| ENDOSMOS | DEMNOOSS | form of osmosis [n -ES]  |
| ENDOSOME | DEEMNOOS | cellular particle [n -S]   |
| ENDOZOIC | CDEINOOZ | involving passage through animal [adj]                                 |
| ENGRAMME | AEEGMMNR | engram (durable mark caused by stimulus upon protoplasm) [n -S]        |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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

|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| ENROOTED | DEENOORT | ENROOT, to implant (to set securely) [v]  |
| ENTAMEBA | AABEEMNT | endameba (parasitic ameba) [n -S, -E]   |
| ENTERICS | CEEINRST | family of bacteria [n]  |
| ENTODERM | DDEEMNOR | endoderm (innermost germ layer of embryo) [n -S]  |
| ENTOZOAL | AELNOOTZ | entozoic (living within animal) [adj]   |
| ENTOZOIC | CEINOOTZ | living within animal [adj]  |
| ENZOOTIC | CEINOOTZ | type of animal disease [n -S]   |
| EPENDYMA | ADEEMNPY | membrane lining certain body cavities [n -S]  |
| EPIBLAST | ABEILPST | ectoderm (outermost germ layer of embryo) [n -S]  |
| EPIBOLIC | BCEIILOP | EPIBOLY, growth of one part around another [adj]  |
| EPICALYX | ACEILPXY | set of bracts close to and resembling calyx [n -ES, -LYCES]   |
| EPICOTYL | CEILOPTY | part of plant embryo [n -S]   |
| EPIFAUNA | AAEFINPU | fauna living on hard sea floor [n -E, -S]   |
| EPIMERIC | CEEIIMPR | EPIMER, type of sugar compound [adj]  |
| EPINASTY | AEINPSTY | downward bending of plant parts [n -TIES]   |
| EPIPHYTE | EEHIPPTY | plant growing upon another plant [n -S]   |
| EPISOMAL | AEILMOPS | EPISOME, genetic determinant [adj]  |
| EPISTASY | AEIPSSTY | suppression of genetic effect [n -SIES]   |
| EPIZOISM | EIIMOPSZ | state of being epizoic (living on body of animal) [n -S]  |
| EPIZOITE | EEIIOPTZ | epizoic organism [n -S]   |
| EPIZOOTY | EIOOPTYZ | type of animal disease [n -TIES]  |
| ERGASTIC | ACEGIRST | constituting nonliving by-products of protoplasmic activity [adj]   |
| ERGOTISM | EGIMORST | poisonous produced by eating ergot-infected grain [n -S]  |
| ESTERASE | AEEERSST | type of enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]   |
| ESTROGEN | EEGNORST | female sex hormone promoting or producing estrus [n -S]   |
| ETHEPHON | EEHHNOPT | synthetic plant growth regulator [n -S]   |
| ETHOGRAM | AEGHMORT | list of behavior patterns of species [n -S]   |
| ETHOLOGY | EGHLOOTY | study of animal behavior [n -GIES]  |
| EUGENICS | CEEGINSU | science of hereditary improvement [n]   |
| EUPHENIC | CEEHINPU | dealing with biological improvement [adj]   |
| EUPLOIDY | DEILOPUY | state of being euploid (cell having three or more identical genomes [n -DIES])  |
| EUROKIES | EEIKORSU | EUROKY, ability of organism to live under variable conditions [n]   |
| EUROKOUS | EKOORSUU | EUROKY, ability of organism to live under variable conditions [adj]   |
| EURYBATH | ABEHRTUY | organism that can live in wide range of water depths [n -S]   |
| EXAPTIVE | AEEIPTVX | pertaining to an exapted (utilization for function other than one developed through natural selection) function [adj] |
| EXCRETAL | ACEELRTX | EXCRETA, excreted (to separate and eliminate from organic body) matter [adj]  |
| EXCRETER | ACEELRTX | one that excretes (to separate and eliminate from organic body) [n -S]  |
| EXHALANT | AAEHLNTX | something that exhales (to expel air or vapor) [n -S]   |
| EXHALENT | AAEHLNTX | exhalant (something that exhales (to expel air or vapor)) [n -S]  |
| EXISTENT | EEINSTTX | something that exists [n -S]  |
| EXISTING | EGIINSTX | EXIST, to be [v]  |
| EXOCYTIC | CCEIOTXY | pertaining to cellular excretion [adj]  |
| EXOSMOSE | EEMOOSXX | form of osmosis (form of diffusion of liquid through membrane) [n -S]   |
| EXOTOXIC | CEIOOTXX | EXOTOXIN, excreted toxin [adj]  |
| EXOTOXIN | EINOOTXX | excreted toxin [n -S]   |
| EXPIRING | EGIINPRX | EXPIRE, to come to end [v]  |
| EXUVIATE | AEEITUVX | to molt (cast off outer covering) [v -D, -TING, -S]   |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| EYESHINE | EEHINSY  | reflection from eyes of some animals [n -S]    |
| EYESTALK | AEEKLSTY | stalklike structure with eye at its tip [n -S] |

## F 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| FALLOWED | ADEFLOW  | FALLOW, to plow and leave unseeded [v]   |
| FANGLESS | AEFLNSS  | FANG, long pointed tooth [adj]   |
| FANGLIKE | AEFGIKLN | FANG, long pointed tooth [adj]   |
| FARROWED | ADEFORRW | FARROW, to give birth to litter of pigs [v]  |
| FATALITY | AAFILTTY | death resulting from unexpected occurrence [n -TIES]   |
| FAUNALLY | AAFLLNUY | FAUNA, animal life of particular region [adv]  |
| FELLABLE | ABEEFLLL | capable of being felled (to cause to fall) [adj]   |
| FERRITIN | EFIINRRT | protein that contains iron [n -S]  |
| FETATION | AEFINOTT | development of fetus [n -S]  |
| FINNIEST | EFIINNST | FINNY, characterized by fins [adj]   |
| FIREFANG | AEFFGINR | to decompose by oxidation [v -ED, -ING, -S]  |
| FISHKILL | FHIIKLLS | sudden destruction of large numbers of fish [n -S]   |
| FISSIPED | DEFIIPSS | mammal that has separated toes [n -S]  |
| FLAGELLA | AAEFGLLL | long, slender plant shoots [n FLAGELLA]  |
| FLAPLESS | AEFLPSS  | having no flap (flat appendage) [adj]  |
| FLESHING | EFGHILNS | distribution of lean and fat on animal [n -S]  |
| FLORIGEN | EFGILNOR | plant hormone [n -S]   |
| FLOWERED | DEEFLOWR | FLOWER, to put forth flowers (reproductive structures of seed-bearing plants) [v]                                |
| FLOWERER | EEFLORRW | plant that flowers at certain time [n -S]  |
| FOETUSES | EEFOSSTU | FOETUS, fetus (unborn organism carried within womb in later stages of its development) [n]                       |
| FOLLICLE | CEFILLLO | small bodily cavity [n -S]   |
| FOOTLESS | EFLOOSST | having no feet [adj]   |
| FOOTLIKE | EFIKLOOT | resembling foot [adj]  |
| FOREFOOT | EFFOOORT | one of front feet of animal [n -FEET]  |
| FORELIMB | BEFILMOR | foreleg (one of front legs of animal) [n -S]   |
| FORESTRY | EFORRSTY | science of planting and managing forests [n -RIES]   |
| FORNICAL | ACFILNOR | FORNIX, arched anatomical structure [adj]  |
| FORNICES | CEFINORS | FORNIX, arched anatomical structure [n]  |
| FOVEATED | ADEEFOTV | FOVEA, shallow anatomical depression [adj]   |
| FRENULAR | AEFLNRRU | FRENULUM, frenum (connecting fold of membrane) [adj]   |
| FRENULUM | EFLMNRRU | frenum (connecting fold of membrane) [n -S, -LA]   |
| FRONDOSE | DEFNOORS | FROND, type of leaf (usually green, flattened organ of vascular plants) [adj]                                    |
| FROSTNIP | FINOPRST | freezing of outer skin layers [n -S]   |
| FRUITING | FGIINRTU | production of fruit on tree [n -S] / FRUIT, to bear fruit (usually edible reproductive bodies of seed plant) [v] |
| FUMARASE | AAEFMRSU | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]  |
| FUMITORY | FIMORTUY | climbing plant [n -RIES]   |
| FUNGUSES | EFGNSSUU | FUNGUS, any of major group of lower plants [n]   |
| FUNICULI | CFIILNUU | funicles (cordlike anatomical structure) [n FUNICULI]  |

## G 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| GAMODEME | ADEEGMMO | somewhat isolated breeding community of organisms [n -S]       |
| GANGLIAL | AAGGILLN | gangliar (pertaining to ganglion (group of nerve cells)) [adj] |
| GANGLIAR | AAGGILNR | pertaining to ganglion (group of nerve cells) [adj]            |





# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos go down on your board about **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)**  
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|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| GANGLION | AGGILNNO | group of nerve cells [n -S, -IA]   |
| GASTRAEA | AAAEGRST | type of metazoan (any of major division of multicellular animals) [n -S] |
| GASTRULA | AAGLRSTU | metazoan embryo [n -S, -E]   |
| GENDERED | DDEEEGNR | GENDER, to engender (to bring into existence) [v]                        |
| GENETICS | CEEGINST | science of heredity [n]  |
| GENITALS | AEGILNST | sexual organs [n]  |
| GENOMICS | CEGIMNOS | study of genomes (haploid set of chromosomes) [n]                        |
| GENOTYPE | EEGNOPTY | genetic constitution of organism [n -S]                                  |
| GENTRICE | CEEGINRT | good breeding [n -S]   |
| GEOPHYTE | EEGHOPTY | plant having underground buds [n -S]                                     |
| GEOTAXIS | AEGIOSTX | movement of organism in response to gravity [n -XES]                     |
| GERMLIKE | EEGIKLMR | resembling germ (microorganism that causes disease) [adj]                |
| GERONTIC | CEGINORT | pertaining to old age [adj]  |
| GIANTISM | AGIIMNST | condition of being giant [n -S]  |
| GLANDULE | ADEGLLNU | small gland (secreting organ) [n -S]                                     |
| GLIADINE | ADEGIILN | gliadin (simple protein [n -S]   |
| GLOBULIN | BGILLNOU | simple protein [n -S]  |
| GLUCAGON | ACGGLNOU | hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n -S]                           |
| GLUCOSIC | CCGILOSU | GLUCOSE, sugar [adj]   |
| GLUTELIN | EGILLNTU | any of group of proteins occurring in cereal grains [n -S]               |
| GLUTENIN | EGILNNTU | protein of cereal grains that gives adhesiveness to bread dough [n -S]   |
| GLYCEMIA | ACEGILMY | presence of glucose in blood [n -S]                                      |
| GLYCEMIC | CCEGILMY | GLYCEMIA, presence of glucose in blood [adj]                             |
| GLYCOGEN | CEGGLNOY | carbohydrate [n -S]  |
| GLYCOSYL | CGLLOSYY | radical derived from glucose [n -S]                                      |
| GONADIAL | AADGILNO | GONAD, sex gland [adj]   |
| GONIDIAL | ADGIILNO | GONIDIUM, asexual reproductive cell [adj]                                |
| GONIDIUM | DGIIMNOU | asexual reproductive cell [n -IA]  |
| GONOCYTE | CEGNOOTY | cell that produces gametes [n -S]  |
| GONOPORE | EGNOOOPR | genital pore [n -S]  |
| GRAFTAGE | AAEFGGRT | process of grafting (to unite with growing plant by insertion) [n -S]    |
| GRAFTING | AFGGINRT | GRAFT, to unite with growing plant by insertion [v]                      |
| GRANDDAM | AADDGMNR | female parent of animal with offspring [n -S]                            |
| GRAVIDLY | ADGILRVY | GRAVID, pregnant (carrying developing fetus in uterus) [adv]             |
| GROWABLE | ABEGLORW | GROW, to cultivate [adj]   |
| GUMMOSIS | GIMMOSSU | disease of plants [n -SES]   |
| GYNANDRY | ADGNRRYY | condition of having both male and female sexual organs [n -RIES]         |

## H 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| HAEMATIN | AAEHIMNT | hematin (heme (component of hemoglobin)) [n -S]                            |
| HAPLOIDY | ADHILOPY | state of being haploid (cell having only one set of chromosomes) [n -DIES] |
| HAPLOSIS | AHILOPSS | halving chromosome number [n -SES]   |
| HAPTENIC | ACEHINPT | HAPTEN, substance similar to antigen [adj]                                 |
| HATCHING | ACGHHINT | HATCH, to bring forth young from egg [v]                                   |
| HAULMIER | AEHILMRU | HAULMY, having plant stems [adj]   |
| HAUNCHED | ACDEHHNU | HAUNCH, hindquarter [adj]  |
| HAUNCHES | ACEHHNSU | HAUNCH, hindquarter [n]  |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| HEMIPTER | EEHIMPRT | insect (any of class of small invertebrate animals) [n -S]                         |
| HEMOCOEL | CEEHLMOO | body cavity [n -S]   |
| HEMOCYTE | CEEHMOTY | blood cell [n -S]  |
| HEPATIZE | AEHIPTZ  | to convert tissue into firm mass [v -D, -ZING, -S]                                 |
| HERBARIA | AABEHIRR | collections of dried plants [n HERBARIA]   |
| HEREDITY | DEEHIRTY | genetic transmission of characteristics [n -TIES]                                  |
| HISTIDIN | DHIIINST | amino acid [n -S]  |
| HISTOGEN | EGHINOST | interior plant tissue [n -S]   |
| HIVELESS | EEHILSSV | being without hive (bee's nest) [adj]  |
| HOLOGAMY | AGHLMOOY | state of having gametes of same size and form as other cells [n -MIES]             |
| HOLOGYNY | GHLNOOYY | trait transmitted solely in female line [n -NIES]                                  |
| HOLOTYPE | EHLOOPTY | animal or plant specimen [n -S]  |
| HOMEBOX  | BEHMOOOX | short DNA sequence [n -ES]   |
| HOMEOTIC | CEHIMOOT | being gene producing shift in development [adj]                                    |
| HOMINIAN | AHIIMNNO | hominid (manlike creature) [n -S]  |
| HOMININE | EHIIMNNO | characteristic of man [adj]  |
| HOMINIZE | EHIIMNOZ | to alter environment to conform with evolving man [v -D, -ZING, -S]                |
| HOMINOID | DHIIMNOO | manlike animal [n -S]  |
| HOOFLESS | EFHLOOSS | lacking hooves (hard covering on feet of certain animals) [adj]                    |
| HOOFLIKE | EFHIKLOO | resembling hoof (hard covering on feet of certain animals) [adj]                   |
| HORMONAL | AHLMNOOR | HORMONE, secretion of endocrine organs [adj]                                       |
| HORMONIC | CHIMNOOR | HORMONE, secretion of endocrine organs [adj]                                       |
| HUMIFIED | DEFHIIMU | converted into humus [adj]   |
| HUNGRIER | EGHINRRU | HUNGRY, wanting food (substance taken into body to maintain life and growth) [adj] |
| HUNGRILY | GHILNRUY | HUNGRY, wanting food (substance taken into body to maintain life and growth) [adv] |
| HYALOGEN | AEGHLNOY | substance found in animal cells [n -S]   |
| HYLOZOIC | CHILOOYZ | pertaining to doctrine that life and matter are inseparable [adj]                  |

## I 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| IDIOTYPE | DEIIOPTY | structure of antibody [n -S]   |
| IMMOTILE | EIILMMOT | lacking mobility (ability to move) [adj]                                 |
| INARCHED | ACDEHINR | INARCH, to graft with in certain way [v]                                 |
| INARCHES | ACEHINRS | INARCH, to graft with in certain way [v]                                 |
| INDIGENE | DEEGIINN | native (original inhabitant of area) [n -S]                              |
| INFAUNAL | AAFILNNU | INFAUNA, fauna living on soft sea floor [adj]                            |
| INHERENT | EEHINNRT | existing in something as essential characteristic [adj]                  |
| INHERING | EGHIINNR | INHERE, to be inherent [v]   |
| INHESION | EHIINNOS | state of inhering [n -S]   |
| INOSITOL | IILNOOST | alcohol found in plant and animal tissue [n -S]                          |
| INSECTAN | ACEINNST | pertaining to insects (any of class of small invertebrate animals) [adj] |
| INSTINCT | CIINNSTT | inborn behavioral pattern [n -S]   |
| INTEGRIN | EGIINNRT | class of animal proteins [n -S]  |
| INTRONIC | CIINNORT | INTRON, intervening sequence in genetic code [adj]                       |
| INVERTIN | EIINNRTV | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]  |
| INVIABLE | ABEILNV  | not viable (capable of living) [adj]                                     |
| INVIABLE | ABEILNV  | not viable (capable of living) [adj]                                     |
| INVIABLY | ABIILNVY | INVIABLE, not viable (capable of living) [adv]                           |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| INVIRILE | EIIILNRV | not virile (having masculine vigor) [adj]                                      |
| ISOGENIC | CEGIINOS | genetically similar [adj]  |
| ISOGRAFT | AFGIORST | to transplant from one individual to another of same species [v -ED, -ING, -S] |
| ISOZYMIC | CIIMOSYZ | ISOZYME, type of enzyme (complex protein) [adj]                                |

## J 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

## K 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| KALLIDIN | ADIKLLN  | hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n -S] |
| KARYOTIN | AIKNORTY | nuclear material of cell [n -S]                |
| KERATOSE | AEEKORST | of or resembling horny tissue [adj]            |
| KILOBASE | ABEIKLOS | unit of measure of nucleic-acid chain [n -S]   |

## L 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| LAMELLAR | AAELLMR  | LAMELLA, thin plate, scale, or membrane [adj]   |
| LAMINOUS | AILMNOSU | lamino (composed of laminae) [adj]  |
| LAYERAGE | AAEEGLRY | method of plant propagation [n -S]  |
| LAYERING | AEGILNRY | layerage (method of plant propagation) [n -S]   |
| LEAFLIKE | AEEFIKLL | resembling leaf (usually green, flattened organ of vascular plants) [adj]                                       |
| LECITHIN | CEHIILNT | any of group of fatty substances found in plant and animal tissues [n -S]                                       |
| LEGERITY | EEGILRTY | quickness of mind or body [n -TIES]   |
| LENTICEL | CEEILLNT | mass of cells on plant stem [n -S]  |
| LIFELESS | EEFILLSS | having no life [adj]  |
| LIFELIKE | EEFIKLL  | resembling living thing [adj]   |
| LIFELONG | EFGILLNO | lasting for lifetime [adj]  |
| LIFESPAN | AEFILNPS | lifetime (period of living existence) [n -S]  |
| LIFETIME | EEFIILMT | period of living existence [n -S]   |
| LINEBRED | BDEEILNR | produced by interbreeding within particular line of descent [adj]   |
| LINGULAR | AGILLNRU | LINGULA, organ or process shaped like tongue [adj]  |
| LIPOCYTE | CEILOPTY | fat-producing cell [n -S]   |
| LIPOIDAL | ADIILLOP | LIPOID, lipid (any of class of fatty substances) [adj]  |
| LIPOSOME | EILMOOPS | microscopic globule composed of lipids [n -S]   |
| LIVEABLE | ABEEILLV | livable (suitable for living in) [adj]  |
| LIVENESS | EEILNSSV | state of being live (having life (quality that distinguishes animals and plants from inanimate matter)) [n -ES] |
| LOBATELY | ABELLOTY | LOBATE, having lobes (rounded, projecting anatomical part) [adv]  |
| LOBELESS | BEELOSS  | lacking lobe (rounded, projecting anatomical part) [adj]  |
| LOMENTUM | ELMMNOTU | loment (type of plant pod) [n -TA, -S]  |
| LORICATE | ACEILORT | animal having lorica [n -S]   |
| LYSOGENY | EGLNOSYY | state of being like lysogen (type of antigen) [n -NIES]   |
| LYSOSOME | ELMOOSSY | saclike part of cell [n -S]   |
| LYSOZYME | ELMOSYYZ | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]   |

## M 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| MAKEABLE | AABEEKLM | MAKE, to cause to exist [adj]                            |
| MANUBRIA | AABIMNRU | MANUBRIUM, handle-shaped anatomical part [n]             |
| MEDULLAR | ADELLMRU | MEDULLA, central tissue in stems of certain plants [adj] |
| MELANISM | AEILMMNS | abnormally dark pigmentation of skin [n -S]              |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| MELANOUS | AELMNOSU | having dark skin and hair [adj]                                       |
| MEMBRANE | ABEEMMNR | thin, pliable layer of tissue [n -S]                                  |
| MENISCAL | ACEILMNS | MENISCUS, crescent-shaped body [adj]                                  |
| MENISCUS | CEIMNSSU | crescent-shaped body [n -ES, -CI]                                     |
| MERISTEM | EEIMMRST | formative plant tissue [n -S]   |
| MESOCARP | ACEMOPRS | middle layer of pericarp [n -S]                                       |
| MESODERM | DEEMMORS | middle germ layer of embryo [n -S]                                    |
| MESOGLEA | AEEGLMOS | gelatinous material in sponges [n -S]                                 |
| MESOMERE | EEEMMORS | embryonic segment [n -S]  |
| MESOPHYL | EHLMOPSY | soft tissue of leaf [n -S]  |
| MESOSOME | EEMMOOSS | specialized cellular part [n -S]                                      |
| MESOZOAN | AEMNOOSZ | any of phylum of wormlike organisms [n -S]                            |
| METAMERE | AEEEMMRT | somite (longitudinal segment of body of some animals) [n -S]          |
| METAZOAL | AAELMOTZ | METAZOAN, any of major division of multicellular animals [adj]        |
| METAZOAN | AAEMNOTZ | any of major division of multicellular animals [n -S]                 |
| METAZOIC | ACEIMOTZ | METAZOAN, any of major division of multicellular animals [adj]        |
| METAZOON | AEMNOOTZ | metazoan (any of major division of multicellular animals) [n -ZOA]    |
| METHANAL | AAEHLMNT | formaldehyde [n -S]   |
| MICROBIC | BCCIIMOR | MICROBE, minute life form [adj]                                       |
| MINIPILL | IIILLMNP | birth control pill containing no estrogen [n -S]                      |
| MISGRAFT | AFGIMRST | to graft wrongly [v -ED, -ING, -S]                                    |
| MISPLANT | AILMNPST | to plant wrongly [v -ED, -ING, -S]                                    |
| MISSENSE | EEIMNSSS | form of genetic mutation [n -S]                                       |
| MNEMONIC | CEIMMNNO | device to assist memory [n -S]  |
| MOBILITY | BIILMOTY | ability to move [n -TIES]   |
| MONAMINE | AEIMMNNO | amine containing only one amino group [n -S]                          |
| MONECIAN | ACEIMNNO | having both male and female sex organs in same individual [adj]       |
| MONOCARP | ACMNOOPR | plant that yields fruit only once before dying [n -S]                 |
| MONOGENY | EGMNNOOY | asexual reproduction [n -NIES]  |
| MONOGERM | EGMMNOOR | being fruit that produces single plant [adj]                          |
| MONOPODE | DEMNOOOP | creature having one foot [n -S]                                       |
| MONOSOME | EMMNOOOS | unpaired chromosome [n -S]  |
| MONOSOMY | MMNOOOSY | condition of having one unpaired chromosome [n -MIES]                 |
| MORTALLY | ALLMORTY | fatally (in fatal (causing or capable of causing death) manner) [adv] |
| MOTILITY | IILMOTTY | ability to move [n -TIES]   |
| MUCINOID | CDIIMNOU | MUCIN, protein secreted by mucous membranes [adj]                     |
| MUCINOUS | CIMNOSUU | MUCIN, protein secreted by mucous membranes [adj]                     |
| MUCOIDAL | ACDILMOU | MUCOID, complex protein [adj]   |
| MUCOSITY | CIMOSTUY | state of being mucous (secreting or containing mucus) [n -TIES]       |
| MUCRONES | CEMNORSU | MUCRO, sharp point at end of certain plant and animal organs [n]      |
| MULTIPED | DEILMPTU | animal having many feet [n -S]  |
| MYCOLOGY | CGLMOOYY | branch of botany dealing with fungi [n -GIES]                         |
| MYELINIC | CEIILMNY | MYELIN, fatty substance that encases certain nerve fibers [adj]       |
| MYOBLAST | ABLMOSTY | cell capable of giving rise to muscle cells [n -S]                    |
| MYOGENIC | CEGIMNOY | originating in muscle tissue [adj]                                    |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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

|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| NATIVELY | AEILNTVY | in inborn (existing in one from birth) manner [adv] |
| NATIVITY | AIINTTVY | process of being born [n -TIES]                     |
| NECKLESS | CEEKLNSS | having no neck [adj]                                |
| NECKLIKE | CEEIKKLN | resembling neck [adj]                               |
| NECROSIS | CEINORSS | death of living tissue [n -SES]                     |
| NECROTIC | CCEINORT | NECROSIS, death of living tissue [adj]              |
| NEKTONIC | CEIKNNOT | NEKTON, free-swimming marine animals [adj]          |
| NEOMORPH | EHMNOOPR | type of biological structure [n -S]                 |
| NEURITIS | EIINRSTU | inflammation of nerve [n -IDES or -ES]              |
| NEURONAL | AELNNORU | NEURON, basic cellular unit of nervous system [adj] |
| NEURULAR | AELNRRUU | NEURULA, vertebrate embryo [adj]                    |
| NODALITY | ADILNOTY | state of being nodal (of nature of node) [n -TIES]  |
| NONLEAFY | AEFLNNOY | not having leaves [adj]                             |
| NONVIRAL | AILNNORV | not viral (pertaining to or caused by virus) [adj]  |
| NONVITAL | AILNNOTV | not vital (necessary to life) [adj]                 |
| NUCELLAR | ACELLNRU | NUCELLUS, essential part of plant ovule [adj]       |
| NUCELLUS | CELLNSUU | essential part of plant ovule [n -LLI]              |
| NUCLEASE | ACEELNSU | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]                     |
| NUCLEATE | ACEELNTU | to form into nucleus [v -D, -TING, -S]              |
| NUCLEOID | CDEILNOU | DNA-containing area of certain cells [n -S]         |
| NUCLEOLE | CEELLNOU | part of nucleus [n -S]                              |
| NUCLEOLI | CEILLNOU | nucleoles (part of nucleus) [n NUCLEOLI]            |
| NYSTATIN | AINNSTTY | antibiotic [n -S]                                   |

## **O 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| OCELLATE | ACEELLOT | having ocelli (minute simple eye) [adj]                                      |
| ODONTOID | DDINOOOT | toothlike vertebral projection [n -S]  |
| OECOLOGY | CEGLOOOY | ecology (environmental science) [n -GIES]                                    |
| OESTRIOL | EILOORST | estriol (estrogen (female sex hormone promoting or producing estrus)) [n -S] |
| OESTRONE | EENoorST | estrone (estrogen female sex hormone promoting or producing estrus)) [n -S]  |
| OFFSHOOT | FFHOOOST | lateral shoot from main stem [n -S]  |
| OMNIVORA | AIMNOORV | omnivores (animal that eats all kinds of food) [n OMNIVORA]                  |
| OMNIVORE | EIMNOORV | animal that eats all kinds of food [n -S]                                    |
| ONCOGENE | CEEGNNOO | gene that causes cell to become cancerous [n -S]                             |
| ONTOGENY | EGNNOOTY | development of individual organism [n -NIES]                                 |
| OOPHYTIC | CHIOOPTY | OOPHYTE, stage of development in certain plants [adj]                        |
| OPERCELE | CEEELOPR | opercule (anatomical part that serves as lid or cover) [n -S]                |
| OPERCULA | ACELOPRU | opercules (anatomical part that serves as lid or cover) [n OPERCULA]         |
| OPERCULE | CEELOPRU | anatomical part that serves as lid or cover [n -S]                           |
| ORGANISM | AGIMNORS | any form of animal or plant life [n -S]                                      |
| ORNITHES | EHINORST | ORNIS, avifauna (bird life of particular region) [n]                         |
| OSSIFIED | DEFIIOSS | OSSIFY, to convert into bone [v]   |
| OSSIFIER | EFIIORSS | one that ossifies (to convert into bone) [n -S]                              |
| OSSIFIES | EFIIOSSS | OSSIFY, to convert into bone [v]   |
| OSTEOSIS | EIOOSSST | formation of bone [n -SES, -ES]  |
| OSTIOLAR | AILOORST | OSTIOLE, small bodily opening [adj]  |
| OSTOMIES | EIMOOSST | OSTOMY, type of surgical operation [n]                                       |





# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos go down on your board about **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)**  
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|          |           |  |
|----------|-----------|--|
| OUTBREED | BDEEORTU  | to interbreed relatively unrelated stocks [v -RED, -ING, -S]                   |
| OUTCROSS | COORSSTU  | to cross with relatively unrelated individual [v -ED, -ING, -ES]               |
| OVERBRED | BDEEORRV  | bred too finely or to excess [adj] / <b>OVERBREED</b> , to breed to excess [v] |
| OVERFISH | EFHIORSV  | to deplete supply of fish in area by fishing to excess [v -ED, -ING, -ES]      |
| OVERGROW | EGOORRVW  | to grow over [v -REW, -N, -ING, -S]  |
| OVERHUNT | EHNORTUV  | to deplete supply of game in area by hunting to excess [v -ED, -ING, -S]       |
| OVERLIVE | EEILORVV  | to outlive (to live longer than) [v -D, -VING, -S]                             |
| OVERLUSH | EHLORSUV  | excessively lush [adj]   |
| OVERRIPE | EEIOPRRV  | too ripe [adj]   |
| OVICIDAL | ACDIIOLOV | <b>OVICIDE</b> , agent that kills eggs [adj]                                   |
| OVIPOSIT | IIOOPSTV  | to lay eggs [v -ED, -ING, -S]  |
| OXYPHILE | EHILOPHY  | organism that thrives in relatively acid environment [n -S]                    |

## **P 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| PANHUMAN | AAHMNNPU | pertaining to all humanity [adj]  |
| PANMIXIA | AAIIMNPX | random mating within breeding population [n -S]   |
| PANMIXIS | AIIMNPSX | panmixia (random mating within breeding population) [n -XES]  |
| PARASITE | AAEIIRST | organism that lives and feeds on or in another organism [n -S]                                      |
| PARAZOAN | AAANOPRZ | any of major division of multicellular animals [n -S]   |
| PARECISM | ACEIMPRS | state of having male and female sexual organs beside or near each other [n -S]                      |
| PARENTAL | AAELNPRT | pertaining to parent [adj]  |
| PARENTED | ADEENPRT | <b>PARENT</b> , to exercise functions of parent (father or mother) [v]                              |
| PATHOGEN | AEGHNOPT | any disease-producing organism [n -S]   |
| PAUROPOD | ADOOPPRU | any of class of minute many-legged animals [n -S]   |
| PEATIEST | AEEIPSTT | <b>PEATY</b> , resembling or containing peat (composed of partially decayed vegetable matter) [adj] |
| PEDATELY | ADEELPTY | <b>PEDATE</b> , resembling foot (terminal part of leg on which body stands and moves) [adv]         |
| PEDIFORM | DEFIMOPR | shaped like foot [adj]  |
| PEDIGREE | DEEEGIPR | line of ancestors [n -S]  |
| PELLICLE | CEEILLLP | thin skin or film [n -S]  |
| PENTOSAN | AENNOPST | complex carbohydrate [n -S]   |
| PEPTIDIC | CDEIIPPT | <b>PEPTIDE</b> , combination of amino acids [adj]   |
| PEPTONIC | CEINOPPT | <b>PEPTONE</b> , protein compound [adj]   |
| PEREPOD  | DEEOOPPR | appendage of pereion [n -S]   |
| PERIBLEM | BEEILMPR | region of plant tissue [n -S]   |
| PERICARP | ACEIPRRR | wall of ripened plant ovary or fruit [n -S]   |
| PERIDERM | DEEIMPRR | outer layer of plant tissue [n -S]  |
| PERISHED | DEEHIPRS | <b>PERISH</b> , to die (to cease living) [v]  |
| PERISHES | EEHIPRSS | <b>PERISH</b> , to die (to cease living) [v]  |
| PETALINE | AEEILNPT | resembling petal (leaflike part of corolla) [adj]   |
| PETALLED | ADEELLPT | <b>PETAL</b> , leaflike part of corolla [adj]   |
| PETALODY | ADELOPTY | metamorphosis of various floral organs into petals [n -DIES]  |
| PETALOID | ADEILOPT | resembling petal (leaflike part of corolla) [adj]   |
| PETALOUS | AELOPSTU | having petals (leaflike part of corolla) [adj]  |
| PETIOLAR | AEILOPRT | pertaining to petiole (stalk of leaf) [adj]   |
| PETIOLED | DEEILOPT | <b>PETIOLE</b> , stalk of leaf [adj]  |
| PHORETIC | CEHIOPRT | <b>PHORESY</b> , symbiotic relationship between some arthropods and fishes [adj]                    |
| PHYLAXIS | AHILPSXY | inhibiting of infection by body [n -ES]   |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| PHYLESIS | EHILPSSY | course of evolutionary development [n -ES, -SES]                       |
| PHYLETIC | CEHILPTY | PHYLESIS, course of evolutionary development [adj]                     |
| PHYLLARY | AHLLPRYY | bract of certain plants [n -RIES]                                      |
| PHYLLOID | DHILLOPY | leaflike plant part [n -S]   |
| PHYLLOME | EHLLMOPY | leaf of plant [n -S]   |
| PHYSIQUE | EHIPQSUY | form or structure of body [n -S]                                       |
| PILOSITY | IILOPSTY | state of being pilose (covered with hair) [n -TIES]                    |
| PISIFORM | FIIMOPRS | small bone of wrist [n -S]   |
| PLANKTER | AEKLNPRT | any organism that is element of plankton [n -S]                        |
| PLANKTIC | ACIKLNPT | PLANKTON, minute animal and plant life of body of water [adj]          |
| PLANKTON | AKLNNOPT | minute animal and plant life of body of water [n -S]                   |
| PLANTLET | AELLNPTT | small plant [n -S]   |
| PLANULAR | AALLNPRU | PLANULA, free-swimming larva of certain organisms [adj]                |
| PLEUSTON | ELNOPSTU | aquatic vegetation [n -S]  |
| PLOIDIES | DEIILOPS | PLOIDY, extent of repetition of basic number of chromosomes [n]        |
| PLUMULAR | ALLMPRUU | PLUMULE, primary bud of plant embryo [adj]                             |
| POACEOUS | ACEOOPSU | pertaining to plants of grass family [adj]                             |
| POLLENED | DEELLNOP | POLLEN, to convey pollen (fertilizing element in seed plant) to [v]    |
| POLYBRID | BDILOPRY | type of hybrid plant [n -S]  |
| POLYGENE | EEGLNOPY | type of gene (hereditary unit) [n -S]                                  |
| POLYPODY | DLOOPYY  | fern (flowerless vascular plant) [n -DIES]                             |
| POLYPORE | ELOOPRY  | type of fungus (any of major group of lower plants) [n -S]             |
| POLYSOME | ELMOOPSY | cluster of protein particles [n -S]                                    |
| POLYTENE | EELNOPTY | having chromosomes of certain type [adj]                               |
| POLYTENY | ELNOPTY  | state of being polytene (having chromosomes of certain type) [n -NIES] |
| POLYZOAN | ALNOOPYZ | bryozoan (type of small aquatic animal) [n -S]                         |
| POLYZOIC | CILOOPYZ | composed of many zooids [adj]  |
| POPULATE | AELOPPTU | to inhabit (to live in) [v -D, -TING, -S]                              |
| POPULOUS | LOOPPSUU | containing many inhabitants [adj]                                      |
| POSTCAVA | AACOPSTV | vein in higher vertebrates [n -S, -E]                                  |
| POXVIRUS | IOPRSUVX | type of virus (any of class of submicroscopic pathogens) [n -ES]       |
| PRECAVAL | AACELPRV | PRECAVA, vein in higher vertebrates [adj]                              |
| PREHUMAN | AEHMNPRU | prototype of man [n -S]  |
| PREPLANT | AELNPPRT | occurring before planting [adj]  |
| PREPUPAL | AELPPPRU | preceding pupal stage [adj]  |
| PROLAMIN | AILMNOPR | simple protein [n -S]  |
| PROLIFIC | CFIILOPR | producing abundantly [adj]   |
| PROPHAGE | AEGHOPPR | form of virus [n -S]   |
| PROPHASE | AEHOPPRS | first stage in mitosis [n -S]  |
| PROPRIUM | IMOPPRRU | attribute belonging inseparably to every member of species [n -IA]     |
| PROSTATE | AEOPRSTT | gland in male mammals [n -S]   |
| PROTAMIN | AIMNOPRT | simple protein [n -S]  |
| PROTEASE | AEEOPRST | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]  |
| PROTEIDE | DEEIOPRT | proteid (protein (nitrogenous organic compound)) [n -S]                |
| PROTEOME | EEMOOPRT | complement of proteins expressed by genome [n -S]                      |
| PROTEOSE | EEOOPRST | water-soluble protein [n -S]   |
| PROTOZOA | AOOOPRTZ | unicellular microscopic organisms [n PROTOZOA]                         |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| PROVIRAL | AILOPRRV | PROVIRUS, form of virus [adj]                                    |
| PROVIRUS | IOPRRSUV | form of virus [n -ES]  |
| PROXEMIC | CEIMOPRX | pertaining to branch of environmental study [adj]                |
| PSAMMONS | AMMNOPSS | PSAMMON, group of microorganisms living in waterlogged sands [n] |
| PTOMAINÉ | AEIMNOPT | compound produced by decomposition of protein [n -S]             |
| PUREBRED | BDEEPRRU | animal of unmixed stock [n -S]                                   |
| PYCNOSIS | CINOPSSY | pyknosis (shrinking and thickening of cell nucleus) [n -SES]     |
| PYKNOSIS | IKNOPSSY | shrinking and thickening of cell nucleus [n -SES]                |
| PYRENOID | DEINOPRY | protein body of certain lower organisms [n -S]                   |

## Q 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

### R 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| RABIETIC | ABCEIIRT | RABIES, infectious virus disease [adj]                           |
| RADICATE | AACDEIRT | to cause to take root [v -D, -TING, -S]                          |
| RAMOSELY | AELMORSY | RAMOSE, having many branches [adv]                               |
| RAMOSITY | AIMORSTY | state of being ramose (having many branches) [n -TIES]           |
| RASORIAL | AAILORRS | habitually scratching ground for food [adj]                      |
| RATOONED | ADENOORT | RATOON, to sprout from root planted previous year [v]            |
| RATOONER | AENOORRT | plant that ratoons [n -S]  |
| RECEPTOR | CEEOPRRT | nerve ending specialized to receive stimuli [n -S]               |
| REFOREST | EEFORRST | to replant with trees [v -ED, -ING, -S]                          |
| REGROWTH | EGHORRTW | new or second growth [n -S]                                      |
| RENATURE | AEENRRTU | to restore natural qualities [v -D, -RING, -S]                   |
| REOVIRUS | EIORRSUV | type of virus (any of class of submicroscopic pathogens) [n -ES] |
| RHAMNOSE | AEHMNORS | sugar found in plants [n -S]                                     |
| RHEOPHIL | EHHILOPR | living in flowing water [adj]                                    |
| RIBOSOME | BEIMOORS | particle composed of protein and ribonucleic acid [n -S]         |
| RIBOZYME | BEIMORYZ | molecule of RNA that functions as enzyme [n -S]                  |
| RIBOZYME | BEIMORYZ | molecule of RNA that functions as enzyme [n -S]                  |
| RIFAMPIN | AFIIMNPR | antibiotic [n -S]  |
| ROOTBALL | ABLLOORT | mass of plant's roots and surrounding soil [n -S]                |
| ROOTHOLD | DHLOOORT | embedding of plant to soil through growing of roots [n -S]       |
| ROOTWORM | MOOORRTW | beetle whose larvae feed on roots of crop plants [n -S]          |

### S 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| SACCULAR | AACCLRSU | resembling sac (pouch-shaped structure in animal or plant) [adj]                    |
| SAPONINE | AEINNOPS | saponin (soapy substance obtained from plants) [n -S]                               |
| SARMENTA | AAEMNRST | sarments (type of plant stem) [n SARMENTA]  |
| SAXATILE | AAEILSTX | living or growing among rocks [adj]   |
| SCANDENT | ACDENNST | climbing, as plant [adj]  |
| SCHIZONT | CHINOSTZ | organism that reproduces by form of asexual reproduction [n -S]                     |
| SCIRRHUS | CHIRRSSU | hard tumor [n -ES, -HI]   |
| SCLEREID | CDEEILRS | type of plant cell [n -S]   |
| SCLEROMA | ACELMORS | hardened patch of cellular tissue [n -S, -TA]                                       |
| SECRETIN | CEEINRST | hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n -S]                                      |
| SECRETOR | CEEORRST | one that secretes (to generate and separate out from cells or bodily fluids) [n -S] |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| SECUNDLY | CDELNSUY | SECUND, having parts or organs arranged on one side only [adv]                                  |
| SECUNDUM | CDEMNSUU | according to [adv]  |
| SEEDCASE | ACDEEESS | pericarp (wall of ripened plant ovary or fruit) [n -S]  |
| SEEDLING | DEEGILNS | young plant [n -S]  |
| SEMIBALD | ABDEILMS | partly bald [adj]   |
| SEMINOMA | AEIMMNOS | malignant tumor of testis [n -S, -TA]   |
| SEMIOSIS | EIIMOSSS | process in which something functions as sign to organism [n -SES]                               |
| SENSILLA | AEILLNSS | simple sense organ [n -E]   |
| SEPTORIA | AEIOPRST | type of fungus (any of major group of lower plants) [n -S]                                      |
| SEROLOGY | EGLOORSY | science of serums [n -GIES]   |
| SEROSITY | EIORSSTY | quality or state of being serous (resembling serum) [n -TIES]                                   |
| SEROTYPE | EEOPRSTY | to classify (microorganisms) according to characteristic set of antigens [v -D, -PING, -S]      |
| SIFFLEUR | EFFILRSU | animal that makes whistling noise [n -S]  |
| SKELETAL | AEEKLLST | skeleton, supporting framework of body [adj]  |
| SKELETON | EEKLNOST | supporting framework of body [n -S]   |
| SPACELAB | AABCELPS | spacecraft equipped with laboratory [n -S]  |
| SPATHOSE | AEHOPSST | SPATHE, leaflike organ of certain plants [adj]  |
| SPECIATE | ACEEIPST | to undergo type of evolutionary process [v -D, -TING, -S]                                       |
| SPELAEAN | AAEELNPS | spelean (living in caves) [adj]   |
| SPERMARY | AEMPRRSY | organ in which sperms are formed [n -RIES]  |
| SPERMOUS | EMOPRSSU | resembling or made up of sperms [adj]   |
| SPIRACLE | ACEILPRS | orifice through which breathing occurs [n -S]   |
| STATURED | ADERSTTU | STATURE, natural height of body [adj]   |
| STEAPSIN | AEINPSST | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]   |
| STEARINE | AEEINRST | stearin (solid portion of fat) [n -S]   |
| STEMMING | EGIMMNST | STEM, to remove stems (ascending axes of plant) from [v]  |
| STENOSIS | EINOSSTT | narrowing of bodily passage [n -SES]  |
| STIPITES | EIIPSSTT | STIPES, STIPE, slender supporting part of plant [n]   |
| STIPULAR | AILPRSTU | STIPULE, appendage at base of leaf in certain plants [adj]                                      |
| STOLONIC | CILNOOST | STOLON, type of plant stem [adj]  |
| STOMACHY | ACHMOSTY | paunchy [adj]   |
| STROMATA | AAMORSTT | STROMA, substance that forms framework of organ or cell [n]                                     |
| SUBBREED | BBDEERSU | distinguishable strain within breed [n -S]  |
| SUBERECT | BCEERSTU | nearly erect [adj]  |
| SUBGENUS | BEGNSSUU | subdivision of genus [n -NERA, -ES]   |
| SUBHUMAN | ABHMNSUU | one that is less than human [n -S]  |
| SUBNICHE | BCEHINSU | subdivision of habitat [n -S]   |
| SUBNODAL | ABDLNOSU | situated under node [adj]   |
| SUBORDER | BDEORRSU | category of related families within order [n -S]  |
| SUBPHYLA | ABHLPSUY | SUBPHYLUM, taxonomic division forming part of phylum [n] / divisions within phylum [n SUBPHYLA] |
| SUBTAXON | ABNOSTUX | subdivision of taxon [n -XA, -S]  |
| SUBTILIN | BIILNSTU | antibiotic [n -S]   |
| SUBVIRAL | ABILRSUV | pertaining to part of virus [adj]   |
| SUBVIRUS | BIRSSUUV | viral protein smaller than virus [n -S]   |
| SUNSCALD | ACDLNSSU | injury of woody plants caused by sun [n -S]   |
| SUPERBUG | BEGPRSUU | strain of bacteria that is resistant to all antibiotics [n -S]                                  |
| SUPERSEX | EEPRSSUX | type of sterile organism [n -ES]  |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| SURVIVAL | AILRSUVV | living or continuing longer than another person or thing [n -S]                                   |
| SURVIVER | EIRRSUVV | survivor (one that survives (to remain in existence)) [n -S]                                      |
| SURVIVOR | IORRSUVV | one that survives (to remain in existence) [n -S]   |
| SYMBIONT | BIMNOSTY | organism living in close association with another [n -S]  |
| SYMBIOTE | BEIMOSTY | symbiont (organism living in close association with another) [n -S]                               |
| SYMPATRY | AMPRSTYY | state of occupying same area without loss of identity from interbreeding [n -RIES]                |
| SYMPODIA | ADIMOPSY | plant stems made up of series of superposed branches [n SYMPODIA]                                 |
| SYNAPSIS | AINPSSSY | point at which nervous impulse passes from one neuron to another [n -SES]                         |
| SYNAPTIC | ACINPSTY | SYNAPSIS, point at which nervous impulse passes from one neuron to another [adj]                  |
| SYNCARPY | ACNPRSYY | state of being syncarp (fleshy multiple fruit) [n -PIES]  |
| SYNCYTIA | ACINSTYY | masses of protoplasm resulting from cell fusion [n]   |
| SYNDESIS | DEINSSSY | synapsis (point at which nervous impulse passes from one neuron to another) [n -SES, -ES]         |
| SYNERGID | DEGINRSY | cell found in embryo sac of seed plant [n -S]   |
| SYNGAMIC | ACGIMNSY | SYNGAMY, union of two gametes [adj]   |
| SYNGENIC | CEGINNSY | relating to or being genetically identical individuals with respect to reaction to antigens [adj] |
| SYNKARYA | AAKNRSYY | cell nuclei formed by fusion of two preexisting nuclei [n]  |
| SYNOVIAL | AILNOSVY | SYNOVIA, lubricating fluid secreted by certain membranes [adj]                                    |
| SYNTHASE | AEHNSSTY | enzyme that acts as catalyst in linking two molecules [n -S]                                      |

## T 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| TAILBONE | ABEILNOT | coccyx (bone of spine) [n -S]  |
| TAILLESS | AEILLSST | having no tail [adj]   |
| TAILLIKE | AEIIKLLT | resembling tail [adj]  |
| TAMEABLE | AABEELMT | tamable (capable of being tamed) [adj]   |
| TAMELESS | AEELMSST | not capable of being tamed [adj]   |
| TAMENESS | AEMNSST  | state of being tame (gentle or docile) [n -ES]   |
| TAPIROID | ADIIOPRT | nocturnal hoofed animal [n -S]   |
| TEGMENTA | AEEGMNTT | anatomical coverings [n -S]  |
| TEGMINAL | AEGILMNT | pertaining to tegmen (covering (something that covers (cover))) [adj]                                  |
| TEGUMENT | EEGMNTTU | covering (something that covers (to place something over or upon)) [n -S]                              |
| TEGUMINA | AEGIMNTU | TEGUMEN, tegmen (covering (something that covers (cover))) [n]   |
| TELEGONY | EEGLNOTY | supposed influence of previous sire on offspring of later matings of mother with other males [n -NIES] |
| TELOMERE | EEELMORT | natural end of chromosome [n -S]   |
| TENTACLE | ACEELNTT | elongated, flexible appendage of some animals [n -S]   |
| TERRARIA | AAEIRRRT | glass enclosures for plants or small animals [n TERRARIA]  |
| TETRAPOD | ADEOPRTT | four-footed animal [n -S]  |
| THEANINE | AEEHINNT | beneficial amino acid [n -S]   |
| THORACAL | AACHLORT | THORAX, part of body between neck and abdomen [adj]  |
| THORACES | ACEHORST | THORAX, part of body between neck and abdomen [n]  |
| THORACIC | ACCHIORT | THORAX, part of body between neck and abdomen [adj]  |
| THORAXES | AEHORSTX | THORAX, part of body between neck and abdomen [n]  |
| THRIVING | GHIINRTV | THRIVE, to grow vigorously [v]   |
| THROMBIN | BHIMNORT | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]  |
| THYMOSIN | HIMNOSTY | hormone secreted by thymus [n -S]  |
| THYMUSES | EHMSSTUY | THYMUS, glandular structure in body [n]  |
| THYROXIN | HINORTXY | amino acid [n -S]  |
| TISSULAR | AILRSSTU | affecting organism's tissue (structural material) [adj]  |





# Down to a Science - Biology

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

|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| TOPCROSS | COOPRSST | cross between purebred male and inferior female stock [n -ES]                       |
| TOPOTYPE | EOOPPTTY | specimen selected from locality typical of species [n -S]                           |
| TRACHEID | ACDEHIRT | long, tubular plant cell [n -S]   |
| TRANSUDE | ADENRSTU | to pass through membrane [v -D, -DING, -S]  |
| TRICHOID | CDHIIORT | hairlike (resembling hair (threadlike growth)) [adj]                                |
| TRICHOME | CEHIMORT | hairlike outgrowth [n -S]   |
| TRILOBAL | ABILLORT | trilobed (having three lobes) [adj]   |
| TRILOBED | BDEILORT | having three lobes [adj]  |
| TRIPLOID | DIILOPRT | cell having chromosome number that is three times basic number [n -S]               |
| TRISOMIC | CIIMORST | trisome (organism having one chromosome in addition to usual diploid number) [n -S] |
| TROCHLEA | ACEHLORT | anatomical structure resembling pulley [n -E, -S]                                   |
| TROPICAL | ACILOPRT | plant of region lying between tropics [n -S]  |
| TROPONIN | INNOOPRT | protein of muscle [n -S]  |
| TRUEBRED | BDEERTU  | designating animal of unmixed stock [adj]   |
| TYROSINE | EINORSTY | amino acid [n -S]   |

## U 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| UNCLONED | CDELNNOU | not made by cloning [adj]                                |
| UNCREATE | ACEENRTU | to deprive of existence [v -D, -TING, -S]                |
| UNLETHAL | AEHLLNTU | LETHAL, death-causing genetic defect [adj]               |
| UNVEINED | DEEINNUV | VEINED, to fill with veins (tubular blood vessels) [adj] |
| UNVIABLE | ABEILNUV | not viable (capable of living) [adj]                     |
| UROCHORD | CDHOORRU | rodlike structure in certain lower vertebrates [n -S]    |
| UTRICULI | CIILRTUU | utricle (saclike cavity in inner ear) [n UTRICULI]       |

## V 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| VEGETANT | AEEGNTTV | characteristic of plant life [adj]                                |
| VEGETATE | AEEEGTTV | to grow in manner of plant [v -D, -TING, -S]                      |
| VEGETIVE | EEEGITVV | growing or capable of growing [adj]                               |
| VERGENCE | CEEEGNRV | movement of one eye in relation to other [n -S]                   |
| VERNIXES | EEINRSVX | VERNIX, fatty substance covering skin of fetus [n]                |
| VERTEBRA | ABEERTTV | any of bones or segments forming spinal column [n -E, -S]         |
| VESICULA | ACEILSUV | vesicle (small bladder (saclike receptacle)) [n -E]               |
| VIEWSHED | DEEHISVW | natural environment visible from viewing point [n -S]             |
| VIOMYCIN | CIIMNOVY | antibiotic [n -S]   |
| VIRICIDE | CDEIIRV  | substance that destroys viruses [n -S]                            |
| VIRIDITY | DIIIRTVY | verdancy (quality or state of being verdant) [n -TIES]            |
| VIROLOGY | GILOORVY | study of viruses [n -GIES]  |
| VIRUCIDE | CDEIIRUV | viricide (substance that destroys viruses) [n -S]                 |
| VIRULENT | EILNRTUV | extremely poisonous [adj]   |
| VIRUSOID | DIIORSUV | particle of RNA associated with some plant viruses [n -S]         |
| VITALISE | AEIILSTV | to vitalize (to give life to) [v -D, -SING, -S]                   |
| VITALIZE | AEIILTVZ | to give life to [v -D, -ZING, -S]                                 |
| VITELLIN | EIILLNTV | protein found in egg yolk [n -S]                                  |
| VIVARIES | AEIIRSVV | VIVARY, vivarium (place for raising and keeping live animals) [n] |
| VIVARIUM | AIIMRUVV | place for raising and keeping live animals [n VIVARIA, -S]        |
| VIVIFIED | DEFIIVV  | VIVIFY, to give life to [v]                                       |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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|          |         |  |
|----------|---------|--|
| VIVIFIER | EFIIRVV | one that vivifies (to give life to) [n -S]         |
| VIVIFIES | EFIISVV | VIVIFY, to give life to [v]                        |
| VIVIPARA | AAIPRVV | animals that bring forth living young [n VIVIPARA] |

## **W 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| WILDLIFE | DEFIILLW | wild animals and vegetation [n WILDLIFE]              |
| WILDLING | DGIILLNW | wilding (wild plant or animal) [n -S]                 |
| WILDNESS | DEILNSSW | state of being wild (living in natural state) [n -SE] |

## **X 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| XANTHOMA | AAHMNOTX | skin disease [n -S, -TA]   |
| XENOLOGY | AEGMNOXY | transfer of pollen from one plant to another [n -MIES]                   |
| XENOGENY | EEGNNOXY | supposed production of offspring totally different from parent [n -NIES] |

## **Y 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| YOUNGEST | EGNOSTUY | YOUNG, being in early period of life or growth [adj]  |
| YOUTHFUL | FHLOTUUY | young (being in early period of life or growth) [adj] |

## **Z 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| ZOOCHORE | CEHOORZ  | plant dispersed by animals [n -S]  |
| ZOOECIUM | CEIMOUUZ | sac secreted and lived in by aquatic organism [n -IA]                        |
| ZOGENIC  | CEGINOOZ | caused by animals or their activities [adj]                                  |
| ZOOLOGIC | CGILOOOZ | ZOOLOGY, science that deals with animals [adj]                               |
| ZOOMETRY | EMOORTYZ | measurement of animals or animal parts [n -RIES]                             |
| ZOOMORPH | HMOOPRZ  | something in form of animal [n -S]   |
| ZOONOSIS | INOOOSSZ | disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans [n -SES]              |
| ZOONOTIC | CINOOTZ  | zoonosis, disease that is transmitted from animal to human [adj]             |
| ZOOPHYTE | EHOOPYZ  | invertebrate animal [n -S]   |
| ZOOSPERM | EMOOPRSZ | male fertilizing element of animal [n -S]                                    |
| ZOOTOMIC | CIMOOTZ  | ZOOTOMY, dissection of animals [adj]   |
| ZYGOSITY | GIOSTYYZ | makeup of particular zygote [n -TIES]  |
| ZYGOTENE | EEGNOTYZ | stage in meiosis [n -S]  |
| ZYMOGENE | EEGMNOYZ | zymogen (substance that develops into enzyme when suitably activated) [n -S] |
| ZYMOGRAM | AGMMORYZ | record of separated proteins after electrophoresis [n -S]                    |