Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

Α

| | | A |
|----------|----------|--|
| 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] |
| ADULTING | ADGILNTU | act of adulting [n -s] / ADULT, to do things characteristic of mature individual [v] |
| 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 | |
| ALEURONE | AEELNORU | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S] |
| ALLORONL | | protein matter found in seeds of certain plants [n -S] |
| | ALLOPTY | type of antibody (body protein that produces immunity against certain microorganisms or toxins) [n -S] |
| ALLOTYPY | ALLOPTYY | condition of being allotype [n -PIES] |
| ALVEOLUS | AELLOSUV | small anatomical cavity [n -LI] |
| AMITOSES | AEIMOSST | AMITOSIS, type of cell division [n] |
| AMNIONIC | AIIMOSST | type of cell division [n -SES] |
| AMNIONIC | ACIIMNNO | AMNION, membranous sac enclosing embryo [adj] |
| AMNIOTES | AEIMNOST | AMNION, research as a sealer of a sealer o |
| AMNIOTIC | ACIIMNOT | AMNION, membranous sac enclosing embryo [adj] |
| AMOEBOID | ABDEIMOO | AMOEBA, 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 | ADEGNNOR | 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] |



Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos go down on your board about SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)

NWL23 Highlighted compiled by Jacob Cohen, Asheville Scrabble Club

```
animator (one that animates (to give life to)) [n -S]
ANIMATER
             AAEIMNRT
ANIMATOR
             AAIMNORT
                           one that animates (to give life to) [n -S]
ANOVULAR
                           not involving ovulation [adj]
             AALNORUV
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]
                           antigen (substance that stimulates production of antibodies) [n -S]
ANTIGENE
             AEEGINNT
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]
                           pertaining to type of gland [adj]
APOCRINE
             ACEINOPR
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]
                           belonging to arum family of plants [adj]
ARACEOUS
             AACEORSU
             AACDHINR
                           any of class of segmented invertebrate animals [n -S]
ARACHNID
             AABELORR
                           living in trees [adj]
ARBOREAL
ARCHAEAL
             AAACEHLR
                           ARCHAEA, ARCHAEON, archaean (microorganism of archaea) [adi]
ARCHAEAN
             AAACEHNR
                           microorganism of archaea [n -S]
ARCHAEON
             AACEHNOR
                           archaean (microorganism of archaea) [n -EA]
             AAEGINRS
                           enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
ARGINASE
ARGININE
             AEGIINNR
                           amino acid [n -S]
AROMATIC
             AACIMORT
                           fragrant plant or substance [n -S]
                           flask-shaped plant appendage [n -IA]
ASCIDIUM
             ACDIIMSU
ASEXUALS
             AAELSSUX
                           ASEXUAL, one who has no sexual feelings [n]
                           having no stomata [adj]
ASTOMOUS
             AMOOSSTU
                           auricle (ear or ear-shaped part) [n -E, -S]
AURICULA
             AACILRUU
             AFIMORRU
                           ear-shaped [adj]
AURIFORM
AUTACOID
             AACDIOTU
                           hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n -S]
AUTECISM
             ACEIMSTU
                           development of entire life cycle of parasitic fungus on single host [n -S]
                           autacoid (hormone (secretion of endocrine organs)) [n -S]
AUTOCOID
             ACDIOOTU
                           fertilization of flower by its own pollen [n -MIES]
AUTOGAMY
             AAGMOTUY
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]
                           to break down tissue by action of self-contained enzymes [v -D, -ZING, -S]
AUTOLYZE
             AELOTUYZ
AUTOSOME
             AEMOOSTU
                           type of chromosome [n -S]
             AMOOTTUY
                           shedding of damaged body part [n -MIES]
AUTOTOMY
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]
AZYGOSES
                           AZYGOS, azygous anatomical part [n]
             AEGOSSYZ
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В

| | | В |
|----------|-----------------|---|
| 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] |
| 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] |
| BIGENDER | BDEEGINR | including male and female [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 | BCIIOPTY | 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] |
| 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] |
| | | |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

C

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CALAMITE
             AACEILMT
                          extinct treelike plant [n -S]
                          protein forming capsid [n -S]
CAPSOMER
             ACEMOPRS
                          plant pigment [n -S]
CAROTENE
             ACEENORT
                          carotene (plant pigment) [n -S]
CARROTIN
             ACINORRT
             AACELORV
                          caveola (small pit in cell) [adj]
CAVEOLAR
                          pertaining to formation of cavities in tissue [adj]
CAVITARY
             AACIRTVY
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]
                          CHIASMA, anatomical junction [adj]
CHIASMIC
             ACCHIIMS
             ACDEHORT
                          any of large phylum of animals [n -S]
CHORDATE
                          choroid (membrane of eye) [n -S]
CHORIOID
             CDHIIOOR
CHYMOSIN
             CHIMNOSY
                          rennin (enzyme (complex protein)) [n -S]
CINGULAR
             ACGILNRU
                          CINGULUM, anatomical band or girdle [adj]
                          anatomical band or girdle [n -LA]
CINGULUM
             CGILMNUU
                          CLEFT, to insert scion into stock of plant [v]
CLEFTING
             CEFGILNT
                          CLIMATE, weather conditions characteristic of area [adj]
CLIMATAL
             AACILLMT
CLIMATIC
             ACCIILMT
                          CLIMATE, weather conditions characteristic of area [adj]
                          in clinal (pertaining to cline (series of changes within species) manner [adv]
CLINALLY
             ACILLLNY
CLONALLY
             ACLLLNOY
                          CLON, group of asexually derived organisms [adv]
                          plant disease [n -S]
CLUBROOT
             BCLOORTU
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]
             ACCFOORT
                          coenzyme (substance necessary for functioning of certain enzymes) [n -S]
COFACTOR
                          to infect with two organisms [v -ED, -ING, -S]
COINFECT
             CCEFINOT
                          to inhere jointly [v -D, -RING, -S]
COINHERE
             CEEHINOR
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COLICINE
             CCEIILNO
                           colicin (antibacterial substance) [n -S]
COLISTIN
             CIILNOST
                           antibiotic [n -S]
COLLAGEN
                           protein (nitrogenous organic compound) [n -S]
             ACEGLLNO
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]
                           fossil (remains of animal or plant preserved in earth's crust) [n -S]
CONODONT
             CDNNOOOT
                           CORM, stem of certain plants [adj]
CORMLIKE
             CEIKLMOR
                           CORPUS, human or animal body [n]
CORPUSES
             CEOPRSSU
                           CORTEX, outer layer of organ [adi
CORTICAL
             ACCILORT
                           hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n -S]
CORTISOL
             CILOORST
             ACEERRTU
                           living being [n -S]
CREATURE
CRYPTIDS
             CDIPRSTY
                           CRYPTID, animal whose reality is in doubt [n]
                           comblike anatomical structures [n]
CTENIDIA
             ACDEIINT
CULTIGEN
             CEGILNTU
                           cultivar (variety of plant originating under cultivation) [n -S]
                           variety of plant originating under cultivation [n -S]
CULTIVAR
             ACILRTUV
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
             CCILOSSY
                           circulation of protoplasm within cell [n -SES]
CYNODONT
             CDNNOOTY
                           type of fossil reptile [n -S]
CYSTEINE
                           amino acid [n -S]
             CEEINSTY
                           structure formed in cell during mitosis [n -S]
CYTASTER
             ACERSTTY
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]
             CGLOOTYY
CYTOLOGY
                           study of cells [n -GIES]
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| 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] |
| 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 | ADEGHNPU | 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] |

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| 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 | CEEEMORT | cell that develops into ectoderm [n -S] |
| ECTOZOAN | ACENOOTZ | ectozoon (parasite on body of animal) [n -S] |
| ECTOZOON | CENOOOTZ | parasite on body of animal [n -ZOA] |
| EKISTICS | CEIIKSST | 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] |

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one that embalms (to treat so as to protect from decay) [n -S]
EMBALMER
             ABEELMMR
EMBODIED
             BDDEEIMO
                          EMBODY, to provide with body [v]
                          one that embodies (to provide with body) [n -S]
EMBODIER
             BDEEIMOR
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]
                          mass of tissue that resembles embryo [n -S]
EMBRYOID
             BDEIMORY
ENDAMEBA
             AABDEEMN
                          parasitic ameba [n -S, -E]
ENDODERM
             DDEEMNOR
                          innermost germ layer of embryo [n -S]
ENDOGENY
             DEEGNNOY
                          growth from within [n -NIES]
             ACDENORS
                          portion of cell [n -S]
ENDOSARC
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]
ENROOTED
             DEENOORT
                          ENROOT, to implant (to set securely) [v]
ENTAMEBA
             AABEEMNT
                          endameba (parasitic ameba) [n -S, -E]
ENTERICS
             CEEINRST
                          family of bacteria [n]
                          endoderm (innermost germ layer of embryo) [n -S]
ENTODERM
             DDEEMNOR
ENTOZOAL
             AELNOOTZ
                          entozoic (living within animal) [adj]
ENTOZOIC
             CEINOOTZ
                          living within animal [adj]
ENZOOTIC
             CEINOOTZ
                          type of animal disease [n -S]
                          membrane lining certain body cavities [n -S]
             ADEEMNPY
EPENDYMA
EPIBLAST
                          ectoderm (outermost germ layer of embryo) [n -S]
             ABEILPST
                          EPIBOLY, growth of one part around another [adj]
EPIBOLIC
             BCEIILOP
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]
                          EPIMER, type of sugar compound [adj]
EPIMERIC
             CEEIIMPR
EPINASTY
                          downward bending of plant parts [n -TIES]
             AEINPSTY
             EEHIPPTY
                          plant growing upon another plant [n -S]
EPIPHYTE
EPISOMAL
             AEILMOPS
                          EPISOME, genetic determinant [adj]
EPISTASY
             AEIPSSTY
                          suppression of genetic effect [n -SIES]
                          state of being epizoic (living on body of animal) [n -S]
EPIZOISM
             EIIMOPSZ
EPIZOITE
             EEIIOPTZ
                          epizoic organism [n -S]
EPIZOOTY
             EIOOPTYZ
                          type of animal disease [n -TIES]
                          constituting nonliving by-products of protoplasmic activity [adj]
ERGASTIC
             ACEGIRST
                          poisonous produced by eating ergot-infected grain [n -S]
ERGOTISM
             EGIMORST
ESTERASE
             AEEERSST
                          type of enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
                          female sex hormone promoting or producing estrus [n -S]
ESTROGEN
             EEGNORST
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]
                          dealing with biological improvement [adj]
EUPHENIC
             CEEHINPU
                          state of being euploid (cell having three or more identical genomes [n -DIES]
EUPLOIDY
             DEILOPUY
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| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
|----------|---|
| EEIKORSU | EUROKY, ability of organism to live under variable conditions [n] |
| EKOORSUU | EUROKY, ability of organism to live under variable conditions [adj] |
| ABEHRTUY | organism that can live in wide range of water depths [n -S] |
| AEEIPTVX | pertaining to an exapted (utilization for function other than one developed through natural selection) function [adj] |
| ACEELRTX | EXCRETA, excreted (to separate and eliminate from organic body) matter [adj] |
| ACEELRTX | one that excretes (to separate and eliminate from organic body) [n -S] |
| AAEHLNTX | something that exhales (to expel air or vapor) [n -S] |
| AEEHLNTX | exhalant (something that exhales (to expel air or vapor)) [n -S] |
| EEINSTTX | something that exists [n -S] |
| EGIINSTX | EXIST, to be [v] |
| CCEIOTXY | pertaining to cellular excretion [adj] |
| EEMOOSSX | form of osmosis (form of diffusion of liquid through membrane) [n -S] |
| CEIOOTXX | EXOTOXIN, excreted toxin [adj] |
| EINOOTXX | excreted toxin [n -S] |
| EGIINPRX | EXPIRE, to come to end [v] |
| AEEITUVX | to molt (cast off outer covering) [v -D, -TING, -S] |
| EEEHINSY | reflection from eyes of some animals [n -S] |
| AEEKLSTY | stalklike structure with eye at its tip [n -S] |
| | EKOORSUU ABEHRTUY AEEIPTVX ACEELRTX ACEELRTX AAEHLNTX AEEHLNTX EEINSTTX EGIINSTX CCEIOTXY EEMOOSSX CEIOOTXX EINOOTXX EGIINPRX AEEITUVX EEEHINSY |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

F

| | • |
|-----------------|---|
| ACEEEFSS | FAECES, feces (bodily waste discharged through anus) [n] |
| ADEFLLOW | FALLOW, to plow and leave unseeded [v] |
| AEFGLNSS | FANG, long pointed tooth [adj] |
| AEFGIKLN | FANG, long pointed tooth [adj] |
| ADEFORRW | FARROW, to give birth to litter of pigs [v] |
| ACEFISST | FASCITIS, inflammation of connective tissue [n] |
| AAFILTTY | death resulting from unexpected occurrence [n -TIES] |
| ACEEFSSU | FAUCES, passage from mouth to pharynx [n] |
| AAFLLNUY | FAUNA, animal life of particular region [adv] |
| ABEEFLLL | capable of being felled (to cause to fall) [adj] |
| EFIINRRT | protein that contains iron [n -S] |
| AEFINOTT | development of fetus [n -S] |
| EFIINNST | FINNY, characterized by fins [adj] |
| AEFFGINR | to decompose by oxidation [v -ED, -ING, -S] |
| FHIIKLLS | sudden destruction of large numbers of fish [n -S] |
| DEFIIPSS | mammal that has separated toes [n -S] |
| AAEFGLLL | long, slender plant shoots [n FLAGELLA] |
| AEFLLPSS | having no flap (flat appendage) [adj] |
| EFGHILNS | distribution of lean and fat on animal [n -S] |
| EFGILNOR | plant hormone [n -S] |
| DEEFLORW | FLOWER, to put forth flowers (reproductive structures of seed-bearing plants) [v] |
| EEFLORRW | plant that flowers at certain time [n -S] |
| EEFOSSTU | FOETUS, fetus (unborn organism carried within womb in later stages of its development) [n] |
| CEFILLLO | small bodily cavity [n -S] |
| EFLOOSST | having no feet [adj] |
| | ADEFLLOW AEFGLNSS AEFGIKLN ADEFORRW ACEFISST AAFILTTY ACEEFSSU AAFLLNUY ABEEFLLL EFIINRRT AEFINOTT EFIINNST AEFFGINR FHIIKLLS DEFIIPSS AAEFGLLL AEFLLPSS EFGHILNS EFGILNOR DEEFLORW EEFLORW EEFOSSTU CEFILLLO |

| 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 | EFLMNRUU | 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] |
| FYNBOSES | BEFNOSSY | FYNBOS, type of biome in South Africa [n] |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s G

| 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] |
| 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] |
| GERMLINE | EEGILMNR | sequence of germ cells descended from their predecessors [n -S] |
| 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 | ADGNNRYY | condition of having both male and female sexual organs [n -RIES] |
| | | |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

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|----------|----------|--|
| 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] |
| 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 | AEEHIPTZ | 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] |
| HOMEOBOX | 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] |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

Ι

| 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 | ABEIILNV | not viable (capable of living) [adj] |
| INVIABLE | ABEIILNV | not viable (capable of living) [adj] |
| INVIABLY | ABIILNVY | INVIABLE, not viable (capable of living) [adv] |
| INVIRILE | EIIILNRV | not virile (having masculine vigor) [adj] |
| IRITIDES | DEIIIRST | IRITIS, inflammation of iris [n] |
| 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] |
| | | |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

K

| KALLIDIN | ADIIKLLN | 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] |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

L



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|----------|--|---|--|--|
| LAMELLAR | AAELLLMR | LAMELLA, thin plate, scale, or membrane [adj] | | |
| LAMINOUS | AILMNOSU | laminose (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 | EEFIIKLL | 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 | BEELLOSS | lacking lobe (rounded, projecting anatomical part) [adj] | | |
| LOMENTUM | ELMMNOTU | loment (type of plant pod) [n -TA, -S] | | |
| LORICATE | ACEILORT | animal having lorica [n -S] | | |
| LOSARTAN | AALNORST | drug used to treat hypertension [n -S] | | |
| LYSERGIC | CEGILRSY | trippy (suggesting trip on psychedelic drugs) [adj] | | |
| 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] | | |
| | | | | |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

| 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] |
| 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] |

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|----------|--|---|--|--|
| 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] | | |
| | | | | |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

N

| 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] |
| NOVOCAIN | ACINNOOV | trademark [n -S] |
| 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] |
| | | |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s O

| | | • |
|----------|----------|--|
| 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] |
| OMNICIDE | CDEIIMNO | destruction of all life [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] |
| 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] / OVERBREED, to breed to excess [v] |
| OVERFISH | EFHIORSV | to deplete supply of fish in area by fishing to excess [v -ED, -ING, -ES] |
| | | |

to grow over [v -REW, -N, -ING, -S] **OVERGROW** EGOORRVW **OVERHUNT EHNORTUV** to deplete supply of game in area by hunting to excess [v -ED, -ING, -S **EEILORVV** to outlive (to live longer than) [v -D, -VING, -S] OVERLIVE **OVERLUSH EHLORSUV** excessively lush [adj] **OVERRIPE EEIOPRRV** too ripe [adj] OVICIDAL **ACDIILOV** OVICIDE, agent that kills eggs [adj] **OVIPOSIT** to lay eggs [v -ED, -ING, -S] **IIOOPSTV** organism that thrives in relatively acid environment [n -S] **OXYPHILE EHILOPXY**

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

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AAHMNNPU
                           pertaining to all humanity [adj]
PANHUMAN
             AAIIMNPX
PANMIXIA
                           random mating within breeding population [n -S]
PANMIXIS
             AIIMNPSX
                           panmixia (random mating within breeding population) [n -XES]
PARASITE
             AAEIPRST
                           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 [adi]
                           PARENT, to exercise functions of parent (father or mother) [v]
PARENTED
             ADEENPRT
             AEGHNOPT
                           any disease-producing organism [n -S]
PATHOGEN
PAUROPOD
             ADOOPPRU
                           any of class of minute many-legged animals [n -S]
PEATIEST
             AEEIPSTT
                           PEATY, resembling or containing peat (composed of partially decayed vegetable matter) [adj]
             ADEELPTY
PEDATELY
                           PEDATE, resembling foot (terminal part of leg on which body stands and moves) [adv]
                           shaped like foot [adj]
PEDIFORM
             DEFIMOPR
PEDIGREE
             DEEEGIPR
                           line of ancestors [n -S]
PELLICLE
             CEEILLLP
                           thin skin or film [n -S]
PENTOSAN
             AENNOPST
                           complex carbohydrate [n -S]
PEPTIDIC
             CDEIIPPT
                           PEPTIDE, combination of amino acids [adj]
                           PEPTONE, protein compound [adj]
PEPTONIC
             CEINOPPT
                           appendage of pereion [n -S]
PEREOPOD
             DEEOOPPR
             BEEILMPR
                           region of plant tissue [n -S]
PERIBLEM
PERICARP
             ACEIPPRR
                           wall of ripened plant ovary or fruit [n -S]
PERIDERM
             DEEIMPRR
                           outer layer of plant tissue [n -S]
                           PERISH, to die (to cease living) [v]
PERISHED
             DEEHIPRS
                           PERISH, to die (to cease living) [v]
PERISHES
             EEHIPRSS
                           resembling petal (leaflike part of corolla) [adj]
PETALINE
             AEEILNPT
PETALLED
             ADEELLPT
                           PETAL, leaflike part of corolla [adj]
                           metamorphosis of various floral organs into petals [n -DIES]
PETALODY
             ADELOPTY
PETALOID
             ADEILOPT
                           resembling petal (leaflike part of corolla) [adj]
             AELOPSTU
                           having petals (leaflike part of corolla) [adj]
PETALOUS
PETIOLAR
             AEILOPRT
                           pertaining to petiole (stalk of leaf) [adj]
PETIOLED
             DEEILOPT
                           PETIOLE, stalk of leaf [adj]
                           PHORESY, symbiotic relationship between some arthropods and fishes [adj]
PHORETIC
             CEHIOPRT
PHYLAXIS
             AHILPSXY
                           inhibiting of infection by body [n -ES]
                           course of evolutionary development [n -ES, -SES]
PHYLESIS
             EHILPSSY
                           PHYLESIS, course of evolutionary development [adj]
PHYLETIC
             CEHILPTY
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PHYLLARY
             AHLLPRYY
                          bract of certain plants [n -RIES]
PHYLLOID
             DHILLOPY
                          leaflike plant part [n -S]
PHYLLOME
             EHLLMOPY
                          leaf of plant [n -S]
PHYSIQUE
             EHIPOSUY
                          form or structure of body [n -S]
                          state of being pilose (covered with hair) [n -TIES]
PILOSITY
             IILOPSTY
PISIFORM
             FIIMOPRS
                          small bone of wrist [n -S]
                          any organism that is element of plankton [n -S]
PLANKTER
             AEKLNPRT
                          PLANKTON, minute animal and plant life of body of water [adj]
PLANKTIC
             ACIKLNPT
                          minute animal and plant life of body of water [n -S]
PLANKTON
             AKLNNOPT
PLANTLET
             AELLNPTT
                          small plant [n -S]
                          PLANULA, free-swimming larva of certain organisms [adj]
PLANULAR
             AALLNPRU
PLEUSTON
             ELNOPSTU
                          aquatic vegetation [n -S]
PLOIDIES
             DEIILOPS
                          PLOIDY, extent of repetition of basic number of chromosomes [n]
                          PLUMULE, primary bud of plant embryo [adj]
PLUMULAR
             ALLMPRUU
POACEOUS
             ACEOOPSU
                          pertaining to plants of grass family [adj]
                          POLLEN, to convey pollen (fertilizing element in seed plant) to [v]
POLLENED
             DEELLNOP
POLYBRID
             BDILOPRY
                          type of hybrid plant [n -S]
                          type of gene (hereditary unit) [n -S]
POLYGENE
             EEGLNOPY
             DLOOPPYY
                          fern (flowerless vascular plant) [n -DIES]
POLYPODY
                          type of fungus (any of major group of lower plants) [n -S]
POLYPORE
             ELOOPPRY
POLYSOME
             ELMOOPSY
                          cluster of protein particles [n -S]
POLYTENE
             EELNOPTY
                          having chromosomes of certain type [adj]
                          state of being polytene (having chromosomes of certain type) [n -NIES]
POLYTENY
             ELNOPTYY
                          bryozoan (type of small aquatic animal) [n -S]
POLYZOAN
             ALNOOPYZ
POLYZOIC
             CILOOPYZ
                          composed of many zooids [adj]
POONTANG
            AGNNOOPT
                          sexual intercourse [n -S]
POPULATE
             AELOPPTU
                          to inhabit (to live in) [v -D, -TING, -S]
POPULOUS
             LOOPPSUU
                          containing many inhabitants [adj]
             AACOPSTV
                          vein in higher vertebrates [n -S, -E]
POSTCAVA
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]
                          preceding pupal stage [adj]
PREPUPAL
             AELPPPRU
PROLAMIN
             AILMNOPR
                          simple protein [n -S]
                          producing abundantly [adj]
PROLIFIC
             CFIILOPR
                          form of virus [n -S]
PROPHAGE
             AEGHOPPR
                          first stage in mitosis [n -S]
PROPHASE
             AEHOPPRS
PROPRIUM
             IMOPPRRU
                          attribute belonging inseparably to every member of species [n -IA]
                          gland in male mammals [n -S]
PROSTATE
             AEOPRSTT
PROTAMIN
             AIMNOPRT
                          simple protein [n -S]
PROTEASE
             AEEOPRST
                          enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
                          proteid (protein (nitrogenous organic compound)) [n -S]
PROTEIDE
             DEEIOPRT
                          complement of proteins expressed by genome [n -S]
             EEMOOPRT
PROTEOME
                          water-soluble protein [n -S]
PROTEOSE
             EEOOPRST
                          unicellular microscopic organisms [n PROTOZOA]
PROTOZOA
             AOOOPRTZ
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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] |
| PTOMAINE | 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] |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s Q

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

| | | •• |
|----------|----------|--|
| 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] |
| | | |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

| 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] |

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SCLEREID
             CDEEILRS
                           type of plant cell [n -S]
SCLEROMA
             ACELMORS
                           hardened patch of cellular tissue [n -S, -TA]
SECRETIN
                           hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n -S]
             CEEINRST
SECRETOR
             CEEORRST
                           one that secretes (to generate and separate out from cells or bodily fluids) [n -S]
SECUNDLY
             CDELNSUY
                           SECUND, having parts or organs arranged on one side only [adv]
SECUNDUM
             CDEMNSUU
                           according to [adv]
                           pericarp (wall of ripened plant ovary or fruit) [n -S]
SEEDCASE
             ACDEESS
SEEDLING
             DEEGILNS
                           young plant [n -S]
SEMIBALD
             ABDEILMS
                           partly bald [adj]
                           malignant tumor of testis [n -S, -TA]
SEMINOMA
             AEIMMNOS
                           process in which something functions as sign to organism [n -SES]
SEMIOSIS
             EIIMOSSS
SENSILLA
             AEILLNSS
                           simple sense organ [n -E]
SEPTORIA
             AEIOPRST
                           type of fungus (any of major group of lower plants) [n -S]
                           science of serums [n -GIES]
SEROLOGY
             EGLOORSY
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]
SHARTING
             AGHINRST
                           SHART, to expel feces with flatus [v]
                           animal that makes whistling noise [n -S]
SIFFLEUR
             EFFILRSU
                           skeleton, supporting framework of body [adj]
SKELETAL
             AEEKLLST
                           supporting framework of body [n -S]
SKELETON
             EEKLNOST
SPACELAB
             AABCELPS
                           spacecraft equipped with laboratory [n -S]
             AEHOPSST
                           SPATHE, leaflike organ of certain plants [adj]
SPATHOSE
             ACEEIPST
                           to undergo type of evolutionary process [v -D, -TING, -S]
SPECIATE
                           spelean (living in caves) [adj]
SPELAEAN
             AAEELNPS
                           organ in which sperms are formed [n -RIES]
SPERMARY
             AEMPRRSY
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]
             AEINPSST
                           enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
STEAPSIN
                           stearin (solid portion of fat) [n -S]
STEARINE
             AEEINRST
                           STEM, to remove stems (ascending axes of plant) from [v]
STEMMING
             EGIMMNST
STENOSIS
             EINOSSST
                           narrowing of bodily passage [n -SES]
STIPITES
             EIIPSSTT
                           STIPES, STIPE, slender supporting part of plant [n]
STIPULAR
                           STIPULE, appendage at base of leaf in certain plants [adj]
             AILPRSTU
                           STOLON, type of plant stem [adj]
STOLONIC
             CILNOOST
STOMACHY
             ACHMOSTY
                           paunchy [adj]
                           STROMA, substance that forms framework of organ or cell [n]
STROMATA
             AAMORSTT
                           distinguishable strain within breed [n -S]
SUBBREED
             BBDEERSU
SUBERECT
             BCEERSTU
                           nearly erect [adj]
                           subdivision of genus [n -NERA, -ES]
SUBGENUS
             BEGNSSUU
SUBHUMAN
                           one that is less than human [n -S]
             ABHMNSUU
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]
                           subdivision of taxon [n -XA, -S]
SUBTAXON
             ABNOSTUX
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| 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] |
| 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] |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

Т

| 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 | AEEMNSST | 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] |
| 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 | BDEERRTU | designating animal of unmixed stock [adj] |
| TYROSINE | EINORSTY | amino acid [n -S] |
| | | |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

U

| 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] |
| UNVAXXED | ADENUVXX | unvaccinated (not vaccinated (vaccinate)) [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 | utricles (saclike cavity in inner ear) [n UTRICULI] |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

V

| 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 | ABEERRTV | 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 | CDEIIIRV | 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 | DEFIIIVV | VIVIFY, to give life to [v] |
| VIVIFIER | EFIIIRVV | one that vivifies (to give life to) [n -S] |
| VIVIFIES | EFIIISVV | VIVIFY, to give life to [v] |
| VIVIPARA | AAIIPRVV | animals that bring forth living young [n VIVIPARA] |
| | | |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

W

| 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] |

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

X

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

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

Y

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

Biological Science (Botany, Zoology, Genetics, Ecology) 8s

Z

| ZOOCHORE | CEHOOORZ | plant dispersed by animals [n -S] |
|----------|-----------------|--|
| ZOOECIUM | CEIMOOUZ | sac secreted and lived in by aquatic organism [n -IA] |
| ZOOGENIC | 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 | HMOOOPRZ | something in form of animal [n -S] |
| ZOONOSIS | INOOOSSZ | disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans [n -SES] |
| ZOONOTIC | CINOOOTZ | zoonosis, disease that is transmitted from animal to human [adj] |
| ZOOPHYTE | EHOOPTYZ | invertebrate animal [n -S] |
| ZOOSPERM | EMOOPRSZ | male fertilizing element of animal [n -S] |
| ZOOTOMIC | CIMOOOTZ | 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]