



# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
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]                      |
| ACRODONT | ACDNOORT | animal having rootless teeth [n -S]  |
| ACROGENS | ACEGNORS | ACROGEN, plant growing at apex only [n]  |
| 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 | protease (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] |
| ALLOTYPY | ALLOPTY  | condition of being allotype [n -PIES]  |
| ALVEOLUS | AELLOSUV | small anatomical cavity [n -LI]  |
| 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]   |
| AMYGDALA | AAADGLMY | almond-shaped anatomical part [n -E]   |
| 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]  |
| ANIMALIC | AACIILMN | ANIMAL, organism typically capable of voluntary motion and sensation [adj]                             |
| 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]  |
| 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 | AIIMOPXS | 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]  |



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|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| 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]   |
| 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]               |
| 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 | AALMOPXS | protoplasm of axon (central process of neuron) [n -S]                                    |
| AZYGOSES | 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]  |
| 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]   |
| BIOCIDAL | ABCDIILO  | BIOCIDE, substance destructive to living organisms [adj]  |
| BIOCLEAN | ABCEILNO  | free of harmful organisms [adj]   |
| BIOCYCLE | BCCEILOY  | life-supporting region [n -S]   |
| BIOETHIC | BCEHILOT  | 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]  |
| BIOPASM  | ABILMOPS  | living matter [n -S]  |
| BIOPSIED | BDEIIOPS  | BIOPSY, to examine tissue [v]   |
| BIOPSIES | BEIIO PSS | BIOPSY, to examine tissue [v]   |
| BIOSOLID | BDIIL OOS | 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]  |



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|  |          |  |
|--|----------|--|
| 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 or -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 or -E]                                  |
| BRYOZOAN   | ABNOORYZ | type of small aquatic animal [n -S]  |
| <b>C 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b> |          |  |
| CALAMITE   | AACEILMT | extinct treelike plant [n -S]  |
| CAPSOMER   | ACEMOPRS | protein forming capsid [n -S]  |
| CAROTENE   | ACEENORT | plant pigment [n -S]   |
| CARROTIN   | 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]  |
| 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]                                      |



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|          |           |  |
|----------|-----------|--|
| COENZYME | CEEMNOYZ  | substance necessary for functioning of certain enzymes [n -S]                                |
| COFACTOR | ACCFOORT  | coenzyme (substance necessary for functioning of certain enzymes) [n -S]                     |
| COINFECT | CCEFINOT  | to infect with two organisms [v -ED, -ING, -S]   |
| COLICINE | CCEIILNO  | colicin (antibacterial substance) [n -S]   |
| COLLAGEN | ACEGLLNO  | protein (nitrogenous organic compound) [n -S]  |
| 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]   |
| 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]  |
| CYASTER  | ACERSTTY  | structure formed in cell during mitosis [n -S]   |
| CYTIDINE | CDEIINTY  | compound containing cytosine [n -S]  |
| CYTOGENY | CEGNOTYY  | formation of cells [n -NIES]   |
| CYTOLOGY | CGLOOTYY  | study of cells [n -GIES]   |

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

|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| DEADNESS | ADDEENSS | state of being dead (deprived of life) [n -ES]                    |
| DEFOREST | DEEFORST | to clear of forests [v -ED, -ING, -S]                             |
| DEGERMED | DDEEGMR  | 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]   |
| DESEDED  | DDDEEEES | DESEED, to remove seeds from [v]                                  |
| DESEEDER | DDEEEERS | one that deseed (to remove seeds from) [n -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] |
| 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]                      |



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|----------|----------|--|
| DIGITATE | ADEGIITT | having digits (finger or toe) [adj]  |
| DIHYBRID | BDDHIIRY | offspring of parents differing in two pairs of genes [n -S]                        |
| DIMERISM | DEIIMMRS | dimerous (composed of two parts) [n -S]state of being                              |
| 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]   |
| 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]                                |

## **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 | CEEEMORT | 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 -OA]                                     |
| EKISTICS | CEIISST  | science dealing with human habitats [n]                                |
| ELASTASE | AAEELSST | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]  |
| 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]        |
| ENTAMEBA | AABEEMNT | endameba (parasitic ameba) [n -S, -E]                                  |
| ENTERICS | CEEINRST | family of bacteria [n]   |
| ENTODERM | DDEEMNOR | endoderm (innermost germ layer of embryo) [n -S]                       |



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|  |           |   |
|--|-----------|---|
| 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   | C EEIIMPR | 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   | AEEHLNTX  | 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]   |
| EXUVIATE   | AEEITUVX  | to molt (cast off outer covering) [v -D, -TING, -S]   |
| EYESHINE   | EEEHINSY  | reflection from eyes of some animals [n -S]   |
| EYESTALK   | AEEKLSTY  | stalklike structure with eye at its tip [n -S]  |
| <b>F 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b> |           |   |
| FALLOWED   | ADEFLOW   | FALLOW, to plow and leave unseeded [v]  |
| FANGLSS  | AEFGLNSS  | FANG, long pointed tooth [adj]  |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| FANGLIKE | AFIGIKLN | 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]  |
| FINNIEST | EFIINNST | FINNY, characterized by fins [adj]   |
| FIREFANG | AEFFGINR | to decompose by oxidation [v -ED, -ING, -S]  |
| FISHKILL | FHIKLLS  | 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 | AEFLLPSS | 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 | EFLMNRUU | frenum (connecting fold of membrane) [n -S or -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]                      |
| GANGLION | AGGILNNO | group of nerve cells [n -S or -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]                                  |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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

|  |          |  |
|--|----------|--|
| 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]               |
| GUMMOSIS   | GIMMOSSU | disease of plants [n -SES]   |
| GYNANDRY   | ADGNRRYY | condition of having both male and female sexual organs [n -RIES]           |
| <b>H 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b> |          |  |
| 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]     |





# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
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|           |          |  |
|-----------|----------|--|
| 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] |
| HUNGRIPLY | 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]                                 |
| INVIRILE | EIILNVR  | 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)**



# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
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|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| LAMELLAR | AAELLMR  | 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 | 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]   |
| LINGULAR | AGILLNRU | LINGULA, organ or process shaped like tongue [adj]  |
| LIPOCYTE | CEILOPTY | fat-producing cell [n -X]   |
| 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

|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| 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 or -CI]                               |
| MERISTEM | EEIMMRST | formative plant tissue [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 -OA] |
| METHANAL | AAEHLMNT | formaldehyde [n -S]   |
| MICROBIC | BCCIIMOR | MICROBE, minute life form [adj]                                   |
| 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]                      |



# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
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|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| MONOCARP | ACMNOOPR | plant that yields fruit only once before dying [n -S]            |
| MONOGERM | EGMMNOOR | being fruit that produces single plant [adj]                     |
| MONOSOMY | MMNOOOSY | condition of having one unpaired chromosome [n -MIES]            |
| 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]  |

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

|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| 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] |
| 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]                     |
| NUCLEOID | CDEILNOU | DNA-containing area of certain cells [n -S]         |

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

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| OECOLOGY | CEGLOOY  | 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]  |
| 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]                         |
| OSTEOSIS | EIOOSSST | formation of bone [n -SES or -ES]  |
| OSTIOLAR | AILOORST | OSTIOLE, small bodily opening [adj]  |
| OSTOMIES | EIMOOSST | OSTOMY, type of surgical operation [n]                                       |
| OXYPHILE | EHILOPHY | organism that thrives in relatively acid environment [n -S]                  |

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

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| 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]          |
| PATHOGEN | AEGHNOPT | any disease-producing organism [n -S]                          |
| PAUROPOD | ADOOPPRU | any of class of minute many-legged animals [n -S]              |



# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
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|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| PEPTIDIC | CDEIIPPT | PEPTIDE, combination of amino acids [adj]                                |
| PEPTONIC | CEINOPPT | PEPTONE, protein compound [adj]  |
| PERIBLEM | BEEILMPR | region of plant tissue [n -S]  |
| PERICARP | ACEIPPRR | wall of ripened plant ovary or fruit [n -S]                              |
| PERIDERM | DEEIMPRR | outer layer of plant tissue [n -S]                                       |
| PHORETIC | CEHIOPRT | PHORESY, symbiotic relationship between some arthropods and fishes [adj] |
| PHYLAXIS | AHILPSXY | inhibiting of infection by body [n -ES]                                  |
| PHYLESIS | EHILPSSY | course of evolutionary development [n -ES or -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]   |
| 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]                  |
| 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]                                      |
| POLYZOAN | ALNOOPYZ | bryozoan (type of small aquatic animal) [n -S]                           |
| POSTCAVA | AACOPSTV | vein in higher vertebrates [n -S or -E]                                  |
| POXVIRUS | IOPRSUVX | type of virus (any of class of submicroscopic pathogens) [n -ES]         |
| PREPUPAL | AELPPPRU | preceding pupal stage [adj]  |
| PROLAMIN | AILMNOPR | simple protein [n -S]  |
| PROPHAGE | AEGHOPPR | form of virus [n -S]   |
| PROPHASE | AEHOPPRS | first stage in mitosis [n -S]  |
| 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]                           |
| 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]         |
| PTOMAIN  | AEIMNOPT | compound produced by decomposition of protein [n -S]                     |
| PUREBRED | BDEEPRRU | animal of unmixed stock [n -S]   |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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

|  |          |  |
|--|----------|--|
| 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]   |
| <b>Q 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b> |          |  |
| <b>R 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b> |          |  |
| RABIETIC   | ABCEIIRT | RABIES, infectious virus disease [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]  |
| 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]  |
| 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]                                    |
| <b>S 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b> |          |  |
| 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 or -HI]  |
| SCLEREID   | CDEEILRS | type of plant cell [n -S]  |
| SCLEROMA   | ACELMORS | hardened patch of cellular tissue [n -S or -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]        |
| SEEDCASE   | ACDEEES  | 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 or -TA]  |
| SEMIOSIS   | EIIMOSSS | process in which something functions as sign to organism [n -SES]                          |
| SEPTORIA   | AEIOPRST | type of fungus (any of major group of lower plants) [n -S]                                 |
| 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   | AEHOPSS  | SPATHE, leaflike organ of certain plants [adj]   |
| SPELAEAN   | AAEELNPS | spelean (living in caves) [adj]  |
| STATURED   | ADERSTTU | STATURE, natural height of body [adj]  |
| STEAP SIN  | AEINPSST | enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]  |
| STEARINE   | AEEINRST | stearin (solid portion of fat) [n -S]  |



# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
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|          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| STEMMING | EGIMMNST | STEM, to remove stems (ascending axes of plant) from [v]  |
| STENOSIS | EINOSST  | 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]   |
| SUBGENUS | BEGNSSUU | subdivision of genus [n -NERA, -ES]   |
| SUBVIRAL | ABILRSUV | pertaining to part of virus [adj]   |
| SUBVIRUS | BIRSSUUV | viral protein smaller than virus [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]                                   |
| 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]                  |
| 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 or -SISES]    |
| SYNERGID | DEGINRSY | cell found in embryo sac of seed plant [n -S]   |
| 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]   |
| TAPIROID | ADIIOPRT  | nocturnal hoofed animal [n -S]  |
| TEGMENTA | AEEGMNTT  | anatomical coverings [n TEGMENTA]   |
| TENTACLE | ACEELNTT  | elongated, flexible appendage of some animals [n -S]                                |
| TERRARIA | AAEIRRRRT | 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]                                   |
| 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]   |
| TRACHEID | ACDEHIRT  | long, tubular plant cell [n -S]   |
| 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]  |



# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
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|  |          |   |
|--|----------|---|
| TRUEBRED   | BDEERRTU | designating animal of unmixed stock [adj]                         |
| TYROSINE   | EINORSTY | amino acid [n -S]   |
| <b>U 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b> |          |   |
| UNCLONED   | CDELNNOU | not made by cloning [adj]   |
| 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]                              |
| <b>V 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b> |          |   |
| VEGETANT   | AEEGNTTV | characteristic of plant life [adj]                                |
| VEGETATE   | AEEEGTTV | to grow in manner of plant [v -D, -TING, -S]                      |
| 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 or -S]       |
| VESICULA   | ACEILSUV | vesicle (small bladder (saclike receptacle)) [n -E]               |
| VIEWSHED   | DEEHISVW | natural environment visible from viewing point [n -S]             |
| VIRICIDE   | CDEIIRV  | substance that destroys viruses [n -S]                            |
| VIROLOGY   | GILOORVY | study of viruses [n -GIES]  |
| VIRUCIDE   | CDEIIRUV | viricide (substance that destroys viruses) [n -S]                 |
| VIRUSOID   | DIIORSUV | particle of RNA associated with some plant viruses [n -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]        |
| VIVIPARA   | AAIIPRVV | animals that bring forth living young [n VIVIPARA]                |
| <b>W 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b> |          |   |
| WILDLIFE   | DEFIILLW | wild animals and vegetation [n WILDLIFE]                          |
| WILDLING   | DGIILLNW | wildling (wild plant or animal) [n -S]                            |
| WILDNESS   | DEILNSSW | state of being wild (living in natural state) [n -SE]             |
| <b>X 8s</b>  |          |   |
| <b>X 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b> |          |   |
| XANTHOMA   | AAHMNOTX | skin disease [n -S or -TA]  |
| XENOLOGY   | AEGMNOXY | transfer of pollen from one plant to another [n -MIES]            |
| <b>Y 8s</b>  |          |   |
| <b>Y 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b> |          |   |
| YOUNGEST   | EGNOSTUY | YOUNG, being in early period of life or growth [adj]              |
| YOUTHFUL   | FHLOTUUY | young (being in early period of life or growth) [adj]             |
| <b>Z 8s</b>  |          |   |
| <b>Z 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b> |          |   |
| ZOOCHORE   | CEHOORZ  | 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   | CINOOTZ  | zoonosis, disease that is transmitted from animal to human [adj]  |
| ZOOPHYTE   | EHOOPYTZ | invertebrate animal [n -S]  |
| ZOOSPERM   | EMOOPRSZ | male fertilizing element of animal [n -S]                         |



# Down to a Science - Biology

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|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| ZOOTOMIC | CIMOOOTZ | ZOOTOMY, dissection of animals [adj]   |
| ZYMOGENE | EEGMNOYZ | zymogen (substance that develops into enzyme when suitably activated) [n -S] |
| ZYMOGRAM | AGMMORYZ | record of separated proteins after electrophoresis [n -S]                    |