

# Building a Science Vocabulary

## Prefixes, Suffixes, and Stems

The following list gives the meaning of prefixes, suffixes, and stems that are commonly used to form scientific terms. Whenever you encounter a new term in your study of biology, break it down and try to find the parts in this list. Such a habit will greatly simplify your mastery of biological vocabulary.

As an example, you might take the word *nephrology*. The stem *nephro-* is derived from the Greek word *nephros*, meaning kidney, while the stem *log-* is derived from the Greek word *logos*, meaning *thought* or *study of*. You might later encounter the word *nephrolith*, and you would only have to determine the meaning of the suffix *-lith*, since you would already know the meaning of the first part of the word. Or when you ran across such words such as *bacteriology* and *zoology*, you would probably have a good idea of what they mean. After some practice, you will be surprised how many new words you can define without looking them up.

It has often been necessary to add a vowel when combining forms for pleasing pronunciation. For example, *bacteri-* + *-logy* becomes bacteriology. For the same reason it has been necessary, at times, to drop or change a vowel in a prefix, suffix, or stem. For example, *gastro* becomes *gastric*, the adjective pertaining to the stomach.

Most scientific terms are derived from either the ancient Greek or the Latin because neither of these languages is in use now so that they are unchanging, and they are also studied universally. Therefore, if you know some of the most common word parts derived from Greek and Latin, you can quickly increase your science vocabulary.

a-; an-	no; lacking; none
ab-	away from; out from
ac-	to; toward
-aceus; -aceous	of or pertaining to
acou-	hearing
acr-; acro-	extreme; peak
ad-	to; toward
adeno-	gland
agri-	field; soil
-al	having character of
alb-	white
-algia	pain
alto-	high
ameb-	change; alternation
amphibi-	leading a double life
ampho-; amb-	both
an-	not; without
ana-	up
andro-	masculine; man
anemo-	wind
angio-	vessel
ante-	before; ahead of time
antero-	front
antho-	flower
anti-	against
anthropo-	man
ap-	to; toward
aqu-	water
archaeo-	primitive; ancient
arthro-	joint
aster-; astr-	stars
-ate	used in forming verbs from nouns
-ation	used in forming nouns from verbs
atom-	vapor
audi-	hear
auto-	self
bactr-	stick; club
barb-	beard
baro-	weight
bath-	depth; height
bene-	well; good
bi-	two; twice; double
bio-; bi-	life; living
-blast	sprout; germ
brachi-	having arms
branchi-	having fins
brev-	short
dendr-	tree

branch-	windpipe
calor-	heat
carb-	coal; carbon
cardi--	heart
carn-	meat
carp-	fruit
carpal-	wrist
caud-	tail

### Practice Quiz #1

cell-	storeroom; chamber
-cene	new; recent
centi-	hundredth
centr-	center
cephal-	head
cervic-	neck
chem-	referring to chemistry
chlor-	green
chrom-; -chrome	color
chyme-	juice
-cide	killing
circum-	around; about
cirru-	hairlike curls
co-	with; together
cocc-	seed
coel-	hollow
coll-	glue
com-	with; together
con-	with; together
coni-	cone
contra-	against
corp-	body
cosmo-	world; order; form
cotyl-	cup
counter-	against
crypt-	hidden; covered
-cule; -culus	added to nouns to form diminutive
cucmul-	heaped
cuti-	skin
cyan-	dark blue
-cycle; cycli-	ring; circle
cyst-	bladder; pouch
cyt-; -cyte	cell; receptacle
dactyl-	finger
deca-	ten
deci-	tenth
deliquesc-	become fluid
demi-	half
-gest	carry; produce

dent-	tooth
derm-	skin
di-	two; double
dia-	through; across
digit	finger; toe
din-	terrible
dis-	apart; out
dorm-	sleep
dors-	back
du-; duo	two
-duct	lead
dynam-	power
dys-	ill; bad
ec-	out of; outside
echin-	spiny; prickly
eco-	house

### Practice Quiz 2

ect-	outside; without
electro-	electric; electricity
en-	in; into
-en	made of
encephal-	brain
end-; ent-	within; in
enter-	intestines
-eous	nature of; like
epi-	on; above
-err	wander; go astray
erythro-	red
ethno-	race; people
eu-	well; good
extra-	beyond; outside of
ex-	out of
-fer	bear; carry; produce
ferro-	iron
fibr-	fiber; thread
-fid; fis-	divided into; split
-flect; -flex	bend
flor-	flower
fluor-	fluorine
foli-	leaf
fract-	break
galact-; galax-	milk; milky fluid
gastro-	stomach
geo-	land; earth
-gen; -gine	producer; former
-gene; gene-	origin
kilo-	thousand
lachry-	tear
lact-	milk
lat-	side; flank
-less	without
leuc-	white; bright; light
lign-	wood
lin-	line
lingu-	tongue
liqu-	become fluid; liquid
lip-	fat
lith-; -lite	stone; petrifying
loc-	place
-logy	study
-lysis; -lyte; -lyst	dissolve; decompose
macr-	large
mal-	bad; evil
malle-	hammer
mamm-	breast
marg-	border; edge
mast-	breast
med-	middle
meg-	great; million
mela-; melan-	black; dark

glob-	ball; round
glottis	mouth of windpipe
-gon	angle; corner
-gony	offspring; generation; coming into being
-grade	step; division
-gram	writing; record
-graphy; -graph	writing; record
grav-	heavy
gross	thick
gymno-	naked
gyn-	female
gyr-	ring; circle; spiral
haem-; hem-	blood
hepat-	liver
herb-	grass
hetero-	different; other
hex-	six
hibern-	winter

### Practice Quiz 3

hipp-	horse
hist-	tissue
holo-	entire; whole
homo-	man
homo-	same; alike
hort-	garden
hybrid	mongrel
hydr-	water
hygr-	wet; moist
hypo-	beneath; under; less
hyper-	above; beyond; over
hypho-	weaving
hypno-	sleep
-ic	added to nouns to form adjectives
ichthy-	fish
ign-	fire
im-	not
in-	to; toward; into
in-	not
-ine	of or pertaining to
infro-	below; beneath
inter-	between
intra-	within; inside
-ion	go; come
-ism	a state or condition
iso-	equal; same
-itis	inflammation; disease
neo-	new; recent
nephro-	kidney
-ner-	moist; liquid
neur-; nerv-	nerve; tendon
noct-; nox-	night
-node	knot
-nomy; -nome	distribute; arrange; law
non-	not
not-	back
nuc-	center
ob-	against
ocul-	eye
oct-	eight
odont-	tooth
-oid	like in form or shape
olf-	smell
omni-	all
oo-	egg
opthal-	eye
opt-; -opsy	eye; vision
orb-	circle; round; ring
orth-	straight; correct; right
oscu-	mouth
oste-	bone

mes-	middle; half; intermediate
met-; meta-	between; along; after
meteor-	lofty; high; in air
-meter; -metry	way of measuring; instrument for measuring
metro-	uterus
<b>Practice Quiz #4</b>	
micro-	small
milli-	thousandth
mis-	wrong; incorrect
mito-	thread; filament
mole-	mass
mono-	one; single
mont-	mountain
mort-	death
mov-; -mot	move
morph-	shape; form
multi-	many
mycel-	threadlike
mycet-	fungus
myria-	many
moll-	soft
nas-	nose
nemat-	thread
-phyte; phyto-	plant
plan-	roaming; wandering
plasm-; -plast	form; formed into
pleur-	rib; lung
pneumo-	lungs; air
-pod	foot
poly-	many; several
por-	opening
port-	carry
post-	after; behind
pom-	fruit
pre-	before; ahead of time
pro-	forward; favoring
procto-	rectum; anus
proto-	first; primary
pseud-	false; deceptive
pter-	having wings or fins
pulmo-	lung
puls-	drive; push
pyr-	heat; fire
quadr-	four; four-fold
quin-	five
radi-	ray; spoke of a wheel; energy in rays
re-	again; back
rect-	correct; back
ren-	kidney
ret-	net; made like a net
rhin-	nose
rhiz-	root
rubr-	red
saccharo-	sugar
sapr-	rotten
saur-	lizard
scler-	hard
sci-	know
-scope	look; observe
-scribe; -script	write
semi-	half; partly
<b>Practice Quiz #6</b>	
sept-	partition; seven
septic	putrefaction; infection
-sis	condition
sol-	sun
solv-	loosen; free
somn-	sleep
son-	sound
spec-; spic-	look at

-ous	full of; abounding in
ov-	egg
oxy-	sharp; acid; oxygen
pachy-	thick
paleo-	old; ancient
palm-	broad; flat
pan-	all
par-	beside; near; equal; bring forth
path-; -pathy	disease; suffering
-ped	foot
pent-	five
<b>Practice Quiz #5</b>	
per-	through
permea-	pass; go
phag-	eat
pheno-	show
phil-	living; fond of
phon-; -phone	sound
-phore	bearer
photo-	light
phyc-	seaweed; algae
-phyll	leaf
physi-	nature; natural qualities
sperm-; -spore	seed
spher-	ball
-spire	breathe
stat-	standing; placed
stell-	stars
stern-	breast; chest
stom-; -stome	mouth
strat-	layer
stereo-	solid; three dimensions
strict-	drawn tight
styl-	pillar
sub-	under; below
super-; sur-	over; above; on top
sym-; syn-	together
tachy-	quick; swift
tarso-	ankle
tax-	arrangement
tele-	far off; at a distance
terr-	earth
tetr-	four
thall-	young shoot
therm-	heat
-tom	cut; slice
toxico-	poison
top-	place
trans-	across
tri-	three
trich-	hair
troph-	one who feeds; well fed
trop-	turning; changing
-ule	diminutive
ultra-	beyond
ur-	urine
vas-	vessel
vect-	carry
ven-; vent-	come
ventr-	belly
vice-	in place of
vig-	strong
vit-; viv-	life
volv-	roll; wander
vot-	devour; eat
xanthin-	yellow
zo-; zoo-	animal
zyg-	yolk
zym-	yeast
<b>Practice Quiz #7</b>	

# A

## WORD PART

1. A
2. AB
3. ABIOS
4. ACRO
5. ACU
6. AD
7. ADENO
8. ALBU
9. ALGIA
10. ALLO
11. AMBI
12. AMNIO
13. AMPHI
14. ANA
15. ANEMO
16. ANGIO
17. ANNEL
18. ANTI
19. ANTH
20. ANTHROP
21. API
22. AQUA
23. ARACHN
24. ARCHI
25. ARTHRO
26. ASTER
27. AUTO

## MEANING

- no, not  
from, away  
lifeless  
height, extremity  
needle, sharp  
on, to (toward)  
gland  
white  
pain  
other, different  
both  
lamb  
both, 2 kinds  
up, back, again  
wind (moving air)  
cased, closed  
ring  
against, opposite  
flower  
human, mankind  
top, peak  
water  
spider  
old  
jointed  
star  
self, same

## EXAMPLES

- anarchy, asexual, atheist  
absorb, abstract  
abiogenesis, abios  
acrobat, acrophobia  
acupuncture, acute  
addict, adhere, adsorb  
adenoid, adenovirus  
albumin, albuminuria  
cephalgia, neuralgia  
allosteric, allosaurus  
ambidextrous, ambiguous  
amnion, amniotic  
amphibian, amphibious  
analogy, anaphase  
anemometer, anemone  
angiosperm, angiocarp  
annelid, anniversary  
antigen, antiparallel  
anther, antheridium  
anthropology  
apex, apical  
aquatic, aqueduct  
arachnid, arachnophobia  
archeologist  
arthritis, arthropod  
asteroid, astronaut  
automobile, autonomous

# B

## WORD PART

28. BAC
29. BI
30. BIO
31. BLASTO
32. BRACHI
33. BRONCHI
34. BRYO

## MEANING

- rod, stick  
two  
life  
germ, embryo  
arm  
windpipe  
moss

## EXAMPLES

- bacteria, bacillus  
bilateral, bipedal  
biology, biography  
blastocyst, blastoderm  
brachiopod, brachium  
bronchial, bronchitis  
bryology, bryophyte

# C

## WORD PART

- 35. CALCI
- 36. CALYP
- 37. CAPI
- 38. CARNA
- 39. CARPO
- 40. CAUDA
- 41. CEPHAL
- 42. CEREB
- 43. CHELA
- 44. CHLOR
- 45. CHONDR
- 46. CHORD
- 47. CHROM
- 48. CILIA
- 49. CO
- 50. COCHL
- 51. COEL
- 52. CORPUS
- 53. COTYL
- 54. CUTI
- 55. CYST
- 56. CYTO

## MEANING

- lime, chalk
- husk, cover
- hair
- flesh, meat
- wrist
- stem
- head
- brain
- claw
- green
- cartilage
- cord, string
- color
- little hairs
- with
- snail
- hollow, cavity, chamber
- body
- cup
- skin
- bladder
- cell

## EXAMPLES

- calcification, calcium
- calyx
- capillary, capillitium
- carnivore, carnal
- metacarpal
- caudal, acaudal
- cephalic, encephalitis
- cerebellum, cerebral
- chelate, cheliped
- chlorophyll, chloroplast
- hypochondria
- chordata, chordate
- chromatin, chromoplast
- ciliates, cilium
- covalent, cotransport
- cochlea, cochleated
- coelomate, coelom
- corpse, corpus luteum
- cotyledon
- cuticle, cutin
- cystitis, cystogram
- cytology, cytoplasm

# D

## WORD PART

- 57. DENT, DONT
- 58. DERM
- 59. DI
- 60. DORS
- 61. DUCT
- 62. DYS

## MEANING

- tooth
- skin
- two
- back
- to lead
- ill, bad

## EXAMPLES

- dentist, orthodontist
- dermatology, hypodermic
- dice, diurnal
- dorsal, dorsal fin
- aqueduct, conduct
- dysentery, dyslexia

# E

## WORD PART

63.	ECHINO
64.	ECTO
65.	EMBRYO
66.	ENCHYMA
67.	ENDO
68.	ENTER
69.	EPI
70.	ERYTHRO
71.	EU
72.	EX, EF
73.	EXO, ECTO
74.	EXTRA

## MEANING

spiny
outside
swelling(inside)
tissue
within
gut
above, upon
red
true, most typical
away from
outer
outside

## EXAMPLES

echinoderm
ectoderm, ectoplasm
embryology, embryonic
parenchyma, sclerenchyma
endocrine, endoskeleton
enteric, enteritis
epinephrine, epilogue
erythrocyte, erythromycin
eukaryote, eucalyptus
efferent, exit
ectoderm, exoskeleton
extraneous, extract

# F

## WORD PART

75.	FERR
76.	FIBRI
77.	FLAGEL
78.	FOLI
79.	FOLLI
80.	FUCO

## MEANING

iron
hairlike
whip
plant, leaf
sac, bag
seaweed

## EXAMPLES

ferric, ferrous
fiber, fibrin
flagellate, flagellum
foliage, folio
follicle, follicular
fucoxanthin

# G

## WORD PART

81.	GASTR
82.	GEN
83.	GENY
84.	GERM
85.	GLOSS
86.	GLOB
87.	GLUCO
88.	GLYCO
89.	GNATH
90.	GON
91.	GYMNO
92.	GYN

## MEANING

stomach
make, birth
origin, makeup
sprig, seed
tongue
ball
sweet
sweet oil
jaws
sexual
naked
female

## EXAMPLES

gastritis
genetics, genital
progeny, ontogeny
germicide, germinate
glossary
globular
glucose
glycerin, glycogen
Agnatha
gonad, gonorrhea
gymnasium, gymnosperm
gynecologist

# H

## WORD PART

93.	HALO
94.	HEPA
95.	HELMINTH
96.	HEMO
97.	HETERO
98.	HIST
99.	HOMO
100.	HYDRO
101.	HYPER
102.	HYPO

## MEANING

salt
liver
type of worm
blood
unlike, dissimilar
tissue
like, similar
water, aqueous
above
under

## EXAMPLES

halogen
hepatic, hepatitis
platyhelminthes
hemoglobin, hemostat
heterozygous, heterogeneous
histology, histolysis
homology, homozygous
hydrogen, hydrophilic
hyperactive, hypertonic
hypochondria, hypotonic

# I

## WORD PART

103.	ICHTHY
104.	INFRA
105.	INSULA
106.	INTER
107.	INTRA
108.	ISO
109.	ITIS

## MEANING

fish
below
island
between
within, inside
equal
inflammation

## EXAMPLES

ichthyosis, ichthyologist
infrared, infrastructure
insulin, peninsula
interchange, intercellular
intravenous, intrauterine
isobar, isocetes
bronchitis, gastritis

# K

## WORD PART

110.	KIN
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## MEANING

moving, dynamic
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## EXAMPLES

kinetic, kinesis
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# L

## WORD PART

111.	LEUCO, LEUKO
112.	LIGA
113.	LIPO
114.	LOGY
115.	LYMPH
116.	LYSIS

## MEANING

white
to bind
fat
study
clear fluid
loosen, break down

## EXAMPLES

leukocyte, leukemia
ligament, ligase
lipase, lipid
arachnology, malacology
lymph nodes or glands
analyze, hydrolyze

# M

## WORD PART

117.	MACRO
118.	MAMM
119.	MAXILLA
120.	MEDI
121.	MEDULLA
122.	MEGA
123.	MELA
124.	MER
125.	MERI
126.	MESO
127.	META
128.	MICRO
129.	MITO
130.	MORPH
131.	MUTA
132.	MYCE
133.	MYCO
134.	MYO

## MEANING

large
breast
jaws
middle
marrow
large, female
black
part
divide
middle
among, changing
small
thread
form
change
nail, wart
fungus
muscle

## EXAMPLES

macroscope, macrobiotic
mammal, mammary glands
maxillary, maxillae
median, mediate
medulla oblongata
megalopolis, megaton
melancholy, melanin
polymer
meristem, meridian
mesozoic, mesoderm
metaphase, metatarsal
microscope, microbiology
mitochondria, mitosis
morphology, polymorphic
mutation, mutagen
mycelium, myceloid
mycobacterium, mycology
myocardium, myopathy

# N

## WORD PART

135.	NEMATO
136.	NEO
137.	NEPHRO
138.	NEURO
139.	NOTO
140.	NUCLE

## MEANING

thread
new
kidneys(refers to)
nerve
back
walnut, kernel

## EXAMPLES

nematocyst, nematode
neoplasm, neonatal
nephrologist, nephritis
nervous, neuron
notochord
nucleolus, nucleoplasm

# O

## WORD PART

141.	OID
142.	OL
143.	OO
144.	ORTHO
145.	OS, OSTE
146.	OVI, OVO

## MEANING

like, form
alcohol, or an oil
egg
straight
bone
egg

## EXAMPLES

hominoid, spheroid
ethanol, glycol
oocyte, oogenesis
orthodontist, orthodox
ossify, osteoblast
oval, oviparous



# P

## WORD PART

147.	PACHY
148.	PALP
149.	PAR
150.	PARA
151.	PATHO
152.	PED
153.	PERI
154.	PHAGO
155.	PHORE
156.	PHOTO
157.	PHYLL
158.	PHYTO
159.	PLASM
160.	POD
161.	POLY
162.	POME
163.	POST
164.	PRE
165.	PRO
166.	PROTO
167.	PSEUDO
168.	PTER

## MEANING

thick or heavy
lip
bring forth
beside, beyond
suffer, illness
foot
around
eating
carry, bearer
light
leaf
plant
molded image (form)
foot
many
apple
after
before
before
first
false
wing

## EXAMPLES

pachyderm, pachysandra
palpus, pedipalp
parent
parabola, parasite
pathetic, pathology
pedal, pedestrian
pericardium, peritoneum
phage, phagocytosis
gametophore
photosynthesis, photograph
chlorophyll, xanthophyll
phytochemistry
cytoplasm, plastic
chiroprapist, hexapod, tripod
polygon, polymorphic
pomaceous, pomade, pomegranate
posthumous, postlude
prepare, premature
proactive, producer
prototype, protozoa
pseudonym, pseudopodia
helicopter, pterodactyl

# R

## WORD PART

169.	REN
170.	RETI
171.	RHINO
172.	RHIZO

## MEANING

kidney
net
nose
root

## EXAMPLES

renel, reniform, renin
reticle, reticulate, retina
rhinoceros, rhinovirus
rhizome, rhizopod

# S

## WORD PART

173.	SAPRO
174.	SARC
175.	SCHIZO

## MEANING

rotten
flesh or muscle
cut, cleaved, split,

## EXAMPLES

saprogenic, saprophyte
sarcoma, sarcasm
schizophrenia

		fragmented	
176.	SCLERO	hard	scleroderm, sclerosis
177.	SCUTUM	shield	scutate, scute, scuttle
178.	SEMEN. SEMIN	seed	inseminate, seminar
179.	SEPTIC	rotted	antiseptic, septic tank, septicemia
180.	SOMA	body	chromosomes, somatic
181.	SPERM	seed	carposperm, spermatozoa
182.	SPORO	seeds, spores, reproductive units	spore, sporophyte
183.	STAMEN	threads	stamen, staminate, stamina
184.	STERO	solid, three dimensional	steroid
185.	STIMUL	goad, prick	stimulate, stimuli, stimulus
186.	STOMA	mouth	stomach, stomata, stomatic
187.	SUB	under, below	substrate, submarine
188.	SUPRA	above	supranational
189.	SYM	same, similar	symbiosis, symmetry, sympathy
190.	SYN	with	synapse, synchrony, synthetic

# T

## WORD PART

191.	TARS
192.	TAXI
193.	TEGMEN
194.	TEL-, TELO
195.	TEN
196.	TENDO
197.	TETAN
198.	THALAM
199.	THALLO
200.	THEC
201.	THYRO
202.	TINEA
203.	TOM
204.	TOMY
205.	TON
206.	TOXI
207.	TRACHE
208.	TRANS
209.	TRI
210.	TRICH

## MEANING

ankle, foot
to move
cover
last, end, far
to hold fast
stretch, sinew
spasm
chamber
spring flowers
bag, sac
oblong shield
worm
cut
cutting
stretch, tense
poison
windpipe
across
three
hairlike

## EXAMPLES

metatarsal, tarsier, tarsus
geotaxic, phototaxic, taxicab
integument, tegula, tegular
telemater, telecast
tenacious, tenaculum, tenant
tendon, tendril
tetanic, tetanus, tetany
thalamic, thalamus
thalloid, thallophyte, thallus
oothecua, spermatheca
thyroid, thyroiditis
tineal, tineidea, tineoid
atom, diatom, microtome
hysterectomy, tracheotomy
hypertonic, isotonic, tonic
toxic, toxicology, toxin
trachea, tracheal, tracheitis
transfusion, translate
tripod, tripoblastic
trichinid, trichinosis

211.	TROPHIE	nourishing, stimulating	trophic
212.	TROPO	turning	geotropic, phototropism
213.	TYMPAN	drum	tympanic membrane, tympanum

## U

### WORD PART

214.	URE	urine
215.	URTICA	nettle, burn
216.	UVULA	grape

### MEANING

### EXAMPLES

urease, urea, urethra
urticaceous, urticating
uvular, uvulatomy, uvulitis

## V

### WORD PART

217.	VARIO	change
218.	VASO	blood vessel, vessel
219.	VENA	vein
220.	VENTR	little belly
221.	VERMI	worm
222.	VERT	to change, turn
223.	VIRU	slime, ooze
224.	VORE	eating
225.	VOROUS	feeding on

### MEANING

### EXAMPLES

varicella, varicose veins
vasoconstrictor, vasodilator
vena cava, venatic, venation
ventricular, ventriloquist
veriform appendix, vermin
convert, divert, invert
virulence, virulent, virus
carnivore, herbivore
insectivorous, herbivorous

## X

### WORD PART

226.	XERO	Dry
227.	XYLO	wood

### MEANING

### EXAMPLES

xerophyte
xylem, xylene, xylophone

## Z

### WORD PART

228.	ZOO	animal
229.	ZYGO	yoke
230.	ZYME	leaven, ferment

### MEANING

### EXAMPLES

protozoa, zoo, zoophyte
zygospore, zygote
enzyme, zymogen

# Vocabulary Development

## Practice Quiz 1 (A through Caud-)

- |       |     |                     |    |   |
|-------|-----|---------------------|----|---|
| _____ | 1.  | <u>barometer</u>    | A. | pertaining to a sweat gland                                       |
| _____ | 2.  | <u>angiogram</u>    | B. | a device for measuring wind speed                                 |
| _____ | 3.  | <u>acrosome</u>     | C. | a genus of starfish   |
| _____ | 4.  | <u>androgen</u>     | D. | irregular heartbeat   |
| _____ | 5.  | <u>sebaceous</u>    | E. | male hormone  |
| _____ | 6.  | <u>bathyscape</u>   | F. | portion of sperm at the extreme or peak end                       |
| _____ | 7.  | <u>arthralgia</u>   | G. | an early cell mass  |
| _____ | 8.  | <u>alb</u>          | H. | able to use both hands equally                                    |
| _____ | 9.  | <u>polyantha</u>    | I. | a white garment worn by a priest                                  |
| _____ | 10. | <u>blastula</u>     | J. | a device which measures air pressure (weight)                     |
| _____ | 11. | <u>metacarpal</u>   | K. | a type of rose that bears many flowers                            |
| _____ | 12. | <u>tachycardia</u>  | L. | a wrist bone  |
| _____ | 13. | <u>anemometer</u>   | M. | pertaining to the arm   |
| _____ | 14. | <u>ambidextrous</u> | N. | a vehicle for exploring the deep oceans                           |
| _____ | 15. | <u>antebrachium</u> | O. | a medical test to study the blood vessels                         |
| _____ | 16. | <u>adduct</u>       | P. | pain in the joints  |
| _____ | 17. | <u>caudal</u>       | Q. | movement of a bone toward the body                                |
| _____ | 18. | <u>siderastrea</u>  | R. | means "ancient wing" - the name of the first bird ever discovered |
| _____ | 19. | <u>brachial</u>     | S. | tail region   |
| _____ | 20. | <u>archeopteryx</u> | T. | forearm   |

# Vocabulary Development

## Practice Quiz 2 (Cell through Eco-)

- |       |     |                       |    |   |
|-------|-----|-----------------------|----|---|
| _____ | 1.  | <u>dendrite</u>       | A. | dark blue color of body, due to insufficient oxygen         |
| _____ | 2.  | <u>dystocia</u>       | B. | having many fingers (more than ten)                         |
| _____ | 3.  | <u>corpulent</u>      | C. | a chemical that will kill cockroaches and ants              |
| _____ | 4.  | <u>polydactyly</u>    | D. | a tree-like projection from a nerve cell                    |
| _____ | 5.  | <u>circumaxillary</u> | E. | movement of fluid through blood vessel walls                |
| _____ | 6.  | <u>cutisector</u>     | F. | head region   |
| _____ | 7.  | <u>phytochrome</u>    | G. | around the armpit   |
| _____ | 8.  | <u>cyanosis</u>       | H. | having a large, fleshy body                                 |
| _____ | 9.  | <u>insecticide</u>    | I. | an instrument for cutting small pieces of skin for grafting |
| _____ | 10. | <u>cephalic</u>       | J. | a plant pigment or color                                    |
| _____ | 11. | <u>decimate</u>       | K. | difficult childbirth  |
| _____ | 12. | <u>chymopoiesis</u>   | L. | spiny-skinned animal  |
| _____ | 13. | <u>chloroseptic</u>   | M. | the creation of the world                                   |
| _____ | 14. | <u>canaliculus</u>    | N. | a narrow tube or passage way; a tiny canal                  |
| _____ | 15. | <u>cystitis</u>       | O. | production of digestive juice                               |
| _____ | 16. | <u>echinoderm</u>     | P. | inflammation of the urinary bladder                         |
| _____ | 17. | <u>cosmogony</u>      | Q. | to kill every tenth one                                     |
| _____ | 18. | <u>diapedesis</u>     | R. | a green mouthwash   |
| _____ | 19. | <u>dorsal</u>         | S. | back region   |
| _____ | 20. | <u>cryptozoology</u>  | T. | the study of animals of folklore such as the Yeti           |

# Vocabulary Development

## Practice Quiz 3 (Ect- through Hibern-)

- |       |     |                         |    |                                       |
|-------|-----|-------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| _____ | 1.  | <u>gravid</u>           | A. | inflammation of the liver             |
| _____ | 2.  | <u>herbarium</u>        | B. | blood clotting                        |
| _____ | 3.  | <u>heterotroph</u>      | C. | a rock layer that bears water         |
| _____ | 4.  | <u>ethnic</u>           | D. | inner layer of skin (cells)           |
| _____ | 5.  | <u>genuflect</u>        | E. | milk sugar                            |
| _____ | 6.  | <u>gynecomastia</u>     | F. | related to a race or people           |
| _____ | 7.  | <u>erythrocyte</u>      | G. | a lichen form that is leaf-like       |
| _____ | 8.  | <u>epimysium</u>        | H. | to bend the knee                      |
| _____ | 9.  | <u>foliose</u>          | I. | having the breasts of a female        |
| _____ | 10. | <u>hypoglossal</u>      | J. | an organism that feeds on others      |
| _____ | 11. | <u>aquifer</u>          | K. | located below the tongue              |
| _____ | 12. | <u>galactose</u>        | L. | a tissue on or covering the muscle    |
| _____ | 13. | <u>geotropism</u>       | M. | study of the digestive system         |
| _____ | 14. | <u>endoderm</u>         | N. | living outside the body               |
| _____ | 15. | <u>ectoparasite</u>     | O. | heavy with eggs                       |
| _____ | 16. | <u>floriculture</u>     | P. | red blood cell                        |
| _____ | 17. | <u>hemostasis</u>       | Q. | the growing of flowers                |
| _____ | 18. | <u>polygon</u>          | R. | a turning toward the earth (gravity)  |
| _____ | 19. | <u>gastroenterology</u> | S. | having many corners or angles         |
|       |     |                         | T. | plant collection; may contain grasses |

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. hepatitis

Name - \_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary Development

## Practice Quiz 4 (Hipp- through Metro-)

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. hygrometer

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. ichthyology

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. blepharitis

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. hyperplasia

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. hemolysis

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. hydrocele

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. hypoxia

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. horticulture

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. lactate

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. lipoma

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. igneous

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. mastitis

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. leucocytes

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. lacrimal

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. intramural

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. coprolite

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. melanocyte

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. pelvimetry

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. mesencephalon

- A. to give milk
- B. a large bacteria-eating cell
- C. lack of adequate oxygen
- D. a device which measures moisture in the air
- E. tumor of fat tissue
- F. a sac or tumor containing watery fluid
- G. an infection of the ducts of the breast
- H. destruction of red blood cells
- I. white blood cells
- J. excessive development of tissue
- K. study of gardening
- L. an inflammation of the eyelid
- M. pertaining to tears
- N. the mid region of the brain
- O. a cell which produces a dark pigment
- P. a stone made from dung
- Q. measurements that are important in pregnancy
- R. inside the walls
- S. rocks formed by fire; volcanic rock
- T. study of fish

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. macrophage

Name - \_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary Development

## Practice Quiz 5 (Micro- through Pent-)

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. monoeualgia

A. having many feet

B. tooth-like in shape

C. an organization of all Greeks

D. a disease-causing microbe

E. care of the new-born child

F. an infection of the kidney

G. pertaining to the sense of smell

H. a five carbon sugar

I. an immature egg cell

J. to kiss (move the mouth)

K. thick-skinned animals

L. muscular wall of uterus

M. bone cell

N. the phylum of soft bodied organisms

O. a close contact between a muscle and nerve cell

P. threadlike mass of mold

Q. a person 80 years old

R. pain along the course of one nerve

S. all-knowing

T. a muscle that is circular or round

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. nephritis

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. omniscient

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. octogenerian

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. pentose

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. pachyderm

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. osculate

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. mycelium

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. osteocyte

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. myometrium

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. oocyte

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. panhellenic

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. pathogen

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. odontoid

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. myoneural

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. neonatal

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. olfactory

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. myriapod

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. orbicularis



\_\_\_\_\_ 20. mollusca

Name - \_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary Development Practice Quiz 6 (Per- through Semi-)

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. pseudopod

A. a color-bearing cell

B. a hardening of a tissue

C. connective tissue around cartilage

D. a cell that takes stain; color loving cell

E. a hormone secreted by the kidney

F. a root-like projection

G. a cell that engulfs or "eats" its food

H. false foot

I. characteristics that an organism shows

J. means "first mouth"

K. cells in the middle of the leaf

L. a double sugar

M. nose formation surgery

N. all four limbs paralyzed

O. animals that carry many openings; the sponges

P. a fire-causing agent

Q. ancient wing; name of the first bird

R. a netlike system within the cell

S. a plant that lives off rotting material

T. a device used to look inside the anus

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. chromophil

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. phagocyte

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. phenotype

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. mesophyll

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. perichondrium

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. porifera

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. proctoscope

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. disaccharide

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. pyrogen

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. archeopteryx

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. reticulum

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. sclerosis

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. quadriplegic

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. protostome

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. rhinoplasty

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. renin

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. rhizoid

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. chromatophore

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. saprophyte

Name - \_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary Development

## Practice Quiz 7 (Sept- through Zym-)

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. somnabulate

A. a tube which conducts urine

B. arrange the skin

C. rapid or swift heart beat

D. a yellow plant pigment in leaves

E. layered

F. a genus of poisonous plants

G. "siamese" twins having a single head together and two bodies

H. a colonial algae that moves by rolling around

I. a plant response that is a turning toward the light

J. a small pus-filled sore

K. a pillar-shaped female plant structure

L. a narrowing or closing; a region that has been "drawn tight"

M. a self-feeder

N. a putrified state

O. a device to measure breathing

P. against the cutting up of living creatures

Q. able to look at with great discernment

R. to sleep walk

S. a cluster of four

T. a hair-like outgrowth

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. sepsis

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. spirometer

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. stricture

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. tetrad

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. syncephalus

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. tachycardia

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. taxidermy

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. toxicodendron

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. trichome

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. autotroph

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. pustule

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. ureter

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. stratified

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. style

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. phototropism

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. xanthophyll

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. antivivisection

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. volvox

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. perspicacious