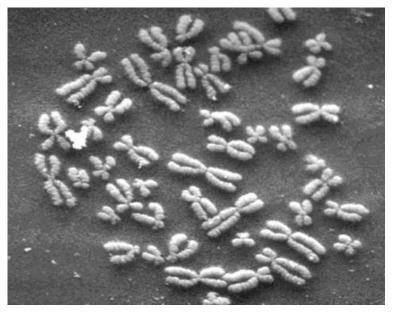
Name:			



# **Biology Summer Assignment**

### Dear Students:

Welcome to Biology! In order to do well in this course, you need to become fluent in the language of the discipline. Biology includes an extensive set of vocabulary words and phrases that you will most likely be unfamiliar with. However, there are tricks to figuring out new vocabulary words, terms, etc. Often, terms in biology come from a set of root words as well as prefixes and suffixes that give us clues as to what the terms mean. You will also be required to apply what you have learned in physics and chemistry in Biology.

This Summer Assignment will touch upon both of these ideas to help prepare you for the coming year. It will count as your first grade for the year so make sure you start off the year strong! Good Luck!

Name:

### Dr Hnatczuk

## **PSI Biology Prefix and Suffix Reference Sheet**

Prefix/Suffix	Definition	Prefix/Suffix	Definition
a-	without	multi-	many
ab-	away from	mut-	to change
ad-	near	тусо-	fungi
aero-	air	neco-	corpse
alveus	cavity	neur-	nerve
arthron-	joint	nomen-	name
atrium-	entrance room	niga-	black
auto-	self	oculo-	eye
bacterio-	bacteria	oligo-	few
bi-	two	-oma	tumor
bio-	life	omni-	all
carnis-,carn-	meat	oo, ovum	egg
chele-	claw	osteo-	bone
chloro-	green	paleo-	old
chroma-	color	ped, pod	foot
-cide	killer of	peri-	around
con-	with	pestis	plague
cytis-	pouch	phaeo-	brown
-cyte, cyto-	cell	phage-	to eat
dermis-,	skin	-phore	bearer
derm-		photo-	light
di-	two	-phyll	
ecto-	on the outside	-phyte,	leaf
endo-	inner, inside	phyto-	plant
epi-	upon	pino-	to drink
eu-	true	pino- plankto-	drifting
exo-	outside of	poly-	many
feto-	fetus	pseudo-	false
gastro-	stomach	primordis-	original
-gen	producing	pro-	first
geo-	earth		11150

Name:

		Name:	
gymno-	naked	renes-	kidney
halo-	salt	reptilis-	crawling
hemato-	blood	rhiza, rhizo-	root
hemi-	half	rodere	to gnaw
herb-	plant	sacchrum	sugar
hetero-	other	sapros-	rotten
histo-	tissue	-scopy	observation
homo-	same, like	soma-	body
hydro-	water	sonus-	sound
hyper-	over	sperma-	seed
hypo-	under	spirare	breathe
inter-	between	-stasis	position
intra-	within	taxis	arrangement
iso-	equal	telo-	end
-itis	infection	thallus	green shoot
karyo-	nucleus	therm-	heat
leuco-	white	thrombos	clot
locus	place	trans-	across
-logy	study of	tri-	three
lysis	to loosen, break	troph-	feed
macro-	large	umbilicus	navel
maxilla	jaw	uni-	one
mensis	month	vasculum	vessel
mesos-	middle	vor-	to eat, devour
meta-	between	xero-	dry
micro-	small	z00-, z0a-	animal
mono-	one	zygon-	yoke
morph-	form	-ase	enzyme
		-ose	sugar

**Part I Instructions:** Define the following terms using your prefix-suffix reference sheet. Underline the prefix &/or suffix in each biological term. Use a separate sheet of paper if necessary.

• **Example:** <u>THERMOMETER</u> – therm means heat & meter means measure. Therefore, a thermometer is an instrument used to measure heat.

	Name:
1. Biology	
2. Osteocyte	
3. Dermatitis	
4. Epidermis	
5. Hematology	
6. Herbicide	
7. Neuritis	
8. Protozoa	
9. Carnivore	
10. Polysaccharide	
11. Hypertension	
12. Hypodermic	
13. Macronucleus	
14. Pseudopod	
15. Intracellular	
16. Osteocyte	
17. Endoskeleton	

Part II Instructions: Using your prefix-suffix reference, write the biological term for each of

Name:
the following layman's terms. Use a separate sheet of paper if necessary.
• Example: A bacteria killer – cide means killer so the term is bactericide.  16. White cell
17. Outside skeleton
18. Middle layer of the leaf
19. Outside of the cell
20. Study of animals
21. Study of form  22. A one-celled organism
23. A term describing an organism made up of many cells
24. Green leaf
25. Person that studies cells

### Part III Chemistry in Biology:

As you learned last year in Chemistry – everything is made of chemicals. This is also true of all living things. We are all made up of chemicals, the majority of which fall into one of 4 types of "biomolecules," also known as, "macromolecules." (From what you learned in the last section, what do you think a "macro"-"molecule" is?)

**Instructions**: To learn about biomolecules watch the following videos and complete the chart that follows. You may also want to take notes on the back of the chart about the different types of Biomolecules.

#### **Amoeba Sisters**

Biomolecules

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YO244P1e9QM

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#### **Bozeman:**

Biomolecules

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PYH63o10iTE

Carbs

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\_zm\_DyD6FJ0

proteins

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Jgb\_DpaQhM

Nucleic acids

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NNASRkIU5Fw

Lipids

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VGHD9e3yRIU

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compound	What is the monomer Called?	Made up of which Elements?	What are some of the functions?	Example of the macromolecule.
Carbohydrate				
Protein				
Nucleic acid				
Lipid	X			

	Name:
Now is y interests	your opportunity to explore the world around you and learn more about something that
Each ep Select a	tions: Below is list of episodes from a famous documentary series called <i>Planet Earth</i> . isode focuses on a different region of the world such as deserts, caves, oceans, and more. topic that is of interest to you. After you have finished watching the video, respond to owing questions. Spelling counts!
Planet i	Earth episodes
https://	/www.youtube.com/results?search_query=planet+earth+full+episode
Questio	ns:
1.	What was the title of your episode, or, what areas did the episode focus on?
	Pick an animal that was focused on in the episode. What special traits did this organism have which allowed it to be successful in its environment?
3.	What energy sources (food sources) did this organism need to survive?
4.	What factors pose a threat to this organism? What makes it struggle to survive?
5.	List 3 things that you learned or that you found especially interesting.