

Name _____

period _____

Language of Science 7

Learning the language of science is a lot like learning a new language. Scientists often use scientific words for common words that most of us already know. For example, a scientist will say “neo” instead of “new” or “pseudo” instead of “fake”. To learn science, you need to also learn this new language. Don't worry, though. This list will help you. Just remember that most words can be broken up into a **PREFIX** (the beginning of the word) and a **SUFFIX** (the end of the word).

Example of how to use the list

Word: **TELESCOPE**

Step 1. Look up the first part of the word under the PREFIX LIST

□ **tele** = at a distance

Step 2. Look for the rest of the word under the SUFFIX LIST

□ **scope** = look or observe

So, the whole word means “distance-look” or to look at something at a distance.

Note

- The order of the words may not always seem right; don't worry about that.
- Sometimes you can only find one part of a word but that can be a good clue about the meaning
- You may have extra letters like **o** or **a** or **i** between two parts of a word – they don't mean anything
- If you don't see a word in the suffix list, check the prefix list. Sometimes, words can be both a prefix and a suffix.

Using the Language of Science prefix and suffix list, figure out the meanings of the following words

Example: cardiology= heart study or science (study of the heart)

:

1. phototropism— _____

2. arthropod— _____

3. echinoderm— _____

4. epiglottis— _____

5. multicellular— _____

6. hypodermic— _____

7. anthropology— _____

8. hypothermic— _____

9. gymnosperm— _____

10. pseudopod— _____

11. photograph— _____

12. autograph— _____

13. neuralgia— _____

14. decapod— _____

15. hepatitis— _____

16. cytology— _____

17. zoology— _____

18. microbiology— _____

19. geology— _____

20. biology— _____