

Name: _____

Date: _____

Spring 2020

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| 1. one characteristic of life | A. Base pairing |
| 2. long, slightly acidic molecules made up of small monomers of nucleotides | B. Chromosome |
| 3. the building block of nucleic acids; includes a 5-carbon sugar, a phosphate group, and a nitrogenous base | C. Anaphase |
| 4. weak chemical forces that hold complementary base pairs together in DNA | D. DNA polymerase |
| 5. the bonding between A and T nucleotides and G and C nucleotides in DNA | E. Telmeres: |
| 6. parallel strands of DNA that run in opposite directions. | F. Centromere |
| 7. the process of duplicating DNA before cell division. | G. Telophase |
| 8. enzyme that “unzips” a molecule of DNA into two strands during DNA replication | H. Chromatin |
| 9. enzyme that lays down RNA primers during replication; serves as a starting point for DNA polymerase | I. Cell division |
| 10. enzyme that joins nucleotides to synthesize a new complementary strand of DNA during DNA replication. | J. Cell cycle |
| 11. the tips of eukaryotic chromosomes | K. Helicase |
| 12. the process by which a cell divides into two new daughter cells | L. Primase |
| 13. the production of genetically identical offspring from a single parent | M. Sexual reproduction |
| 14. the production of genetically variable offspring from two reproductive cells | N. nucleic acids |
| 15. genetic information tightly bundled into packages of DNA | O. Chromatids |
| 16. substance found in eukaryotic chromosomes that consists of DNA tightly coiled around histones | P. Nucleotide |
| 17. one of two identical sister parts of a duplicated chromosome | Q. Asexual reproduction |
| 18. region of a chromosome where the two sister chromatids attach | R. Deoxyribonucleic acid |
| 19. structure in an animal cell that helps to organize cell division. | S. Replication |

20. the series of events that take place as a cell grows and divides	T. Cytokinesis
21. first and longest phase of mitosis; genetic material in the nucleus condense and chromosomes become visible	U. Prophase
22. phase of mitosis in which the chromosomes line up in the center of the cell	V. Metaphase
23. phase of mitosis in which the chromosomes separate and move to opposite ends of the cell	W. Antiparallel
24. phase of mitosis in which the distinct individual chromosomes begin to spread out into a tangle of chromatin	X. Hydrogen bonds
25. the division of cytoplasm to form two separate cells	Y. Centrioles