

Name: _____

Date: _____

Spring 2020

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

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