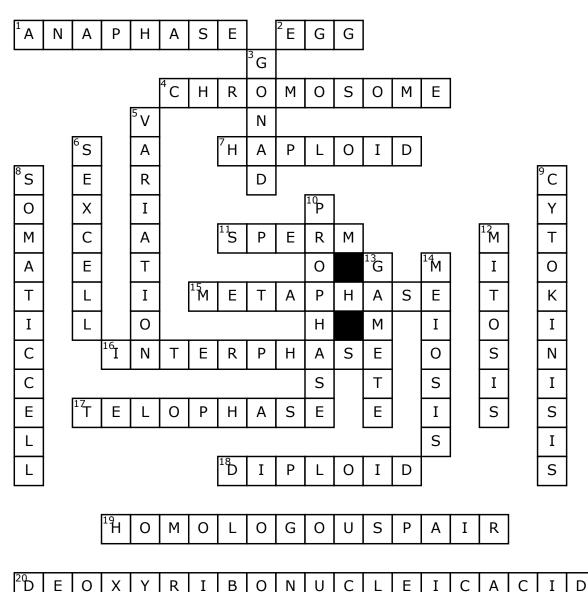
cell reproduction vocabulary words



Across

1. the stage of meiotic or mitotic cell division in which the chromosomes move away from one another to opposite poles of the spindle.

2. the female reproductive cell in animals and plants; an ovum.

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4. a threadlike structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most living cells, carrying genetic information in the form of genes.

7. (of a cell or nucleus) having a single set of unpaired chromosomes.

11. The male gamete or reproductive cell involved in sexual reproduction.

15. the second stage of cell division, between prophase and anaphase, during which the chromosomes become attached to the spindle fibers

16. the resting phase between successive mitotic divisions of a cell, or between the first and second divisions of meiosis.

17. the final phase of cell division 18. (of a cell or nucleus) containing two complete sets of chromosomes, one from each parent.

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19. a pair of chromosomes containing a maternal and paternal chromatid joined to together at the centromere.

20. It is the carrier of genetic information. Down

3. an organ that produces gametes; a testis or ovary.

5. the occurrence of an organism in more than one distinct color or form.

6. The sperm and egg of living things. 8. any cell of a living organism other than the reproductive cells.

9. the cytoplasmic division of a cell at the end of mitosis or meiosis, bringing about the separation into two daughter cells.

10. the first stage of cell division, before metaphase, during which the chromosomes become visible as paired chromatids and the nuclear envelope disappears.

12. type of cell division that results in two daughter cells each having the same number and kind of chromosomes as the parent puckets the same to be a former to be a same parent nucleus, typical of ordinary tissue arowth.

13. a mature haploid male or female germ cell that is able to unite with another of the opposite sex in sexual reproduction to form a zygote.

14. a type of cell division that results in four daughter cells each with half the number of chromosomes of the parent cell, as in the production of gametes and plant spores.