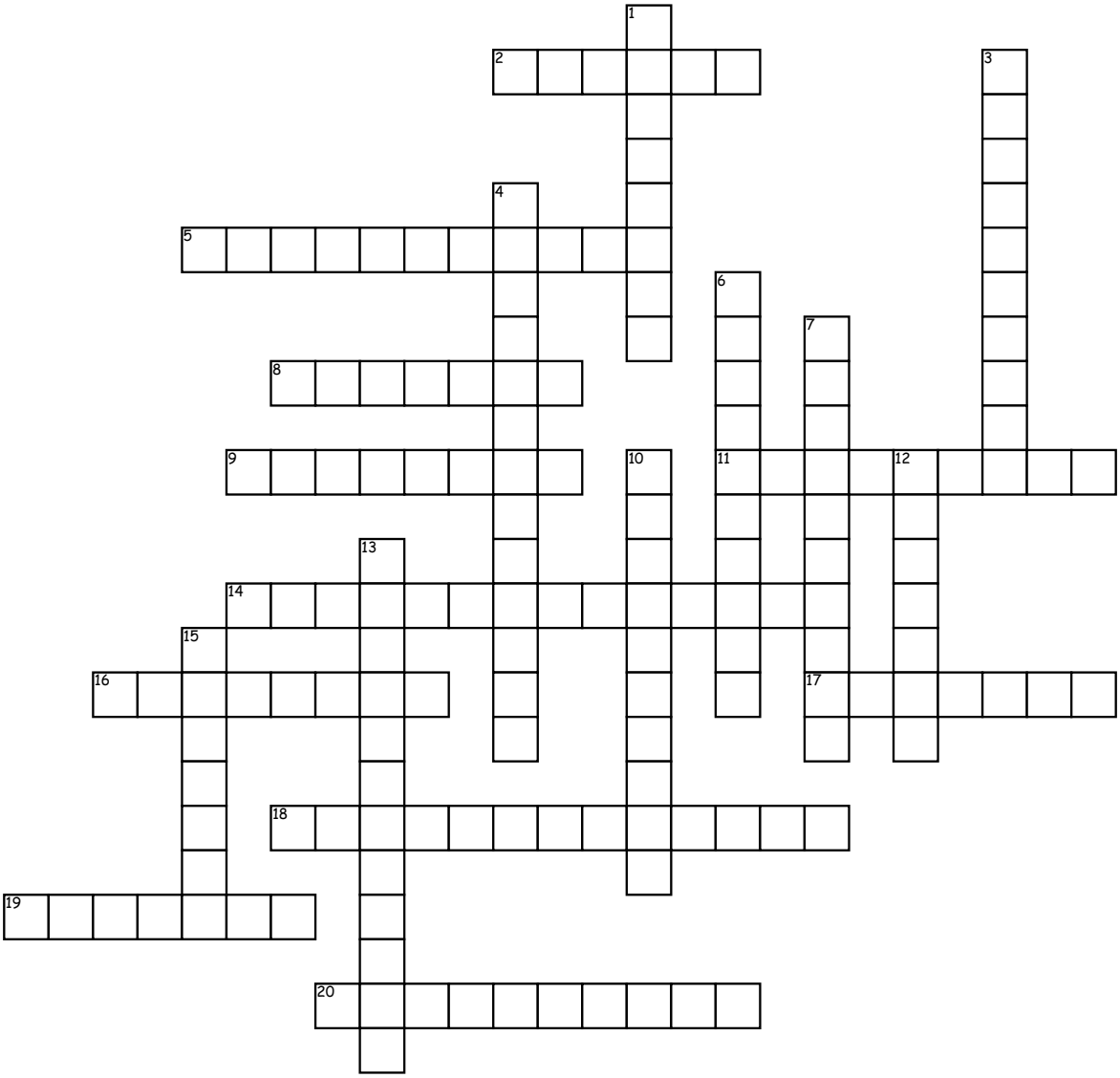
Name: _____ Date: _____

Mitosis and meiosis



Across

2. a diploid cell resulting from the fusion of two haploid gametes

5. the cytoplasmic division of a cell at the end of mitosis or meiosis

8. Here haploid number is doubled this condition is also known as 2n.

9. fusion of chromosome pairs at the start of meiosis

11. begins without any further replication of the chromosomes. In (blank) the nuclear envelope breaks down and the spindle apparatus form

14. the production or development of mature spermatozoa

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

17. type of cell division that produces four daughter cells with half the number of chromosomes of the parent cell

18. a kind of asexual reproduction.

19. type of cell division that results in two daughter cells

20. The centrioles are at opposite poles of the cell. The pairs of homologous chromosomes

Down

1. occurs within the embryo sac and leads to the formation of a single egg cell per ovule

3. pairing at meiosis and having the same structural features and pattern of genes.

4. occurs when the nucleus of both a sperm and an egg fuse to form a diploid cell, known as zygote

6. A nuclear envelope forms around each set of chromosomes and cytokinesis occurs

7. is a DNA molecule with part or all of the genetic material of an organism

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

12. number of chromosomes in eggs or sperm cells.

13. is the process where homologous chromosomes pair up with each other

15. 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.