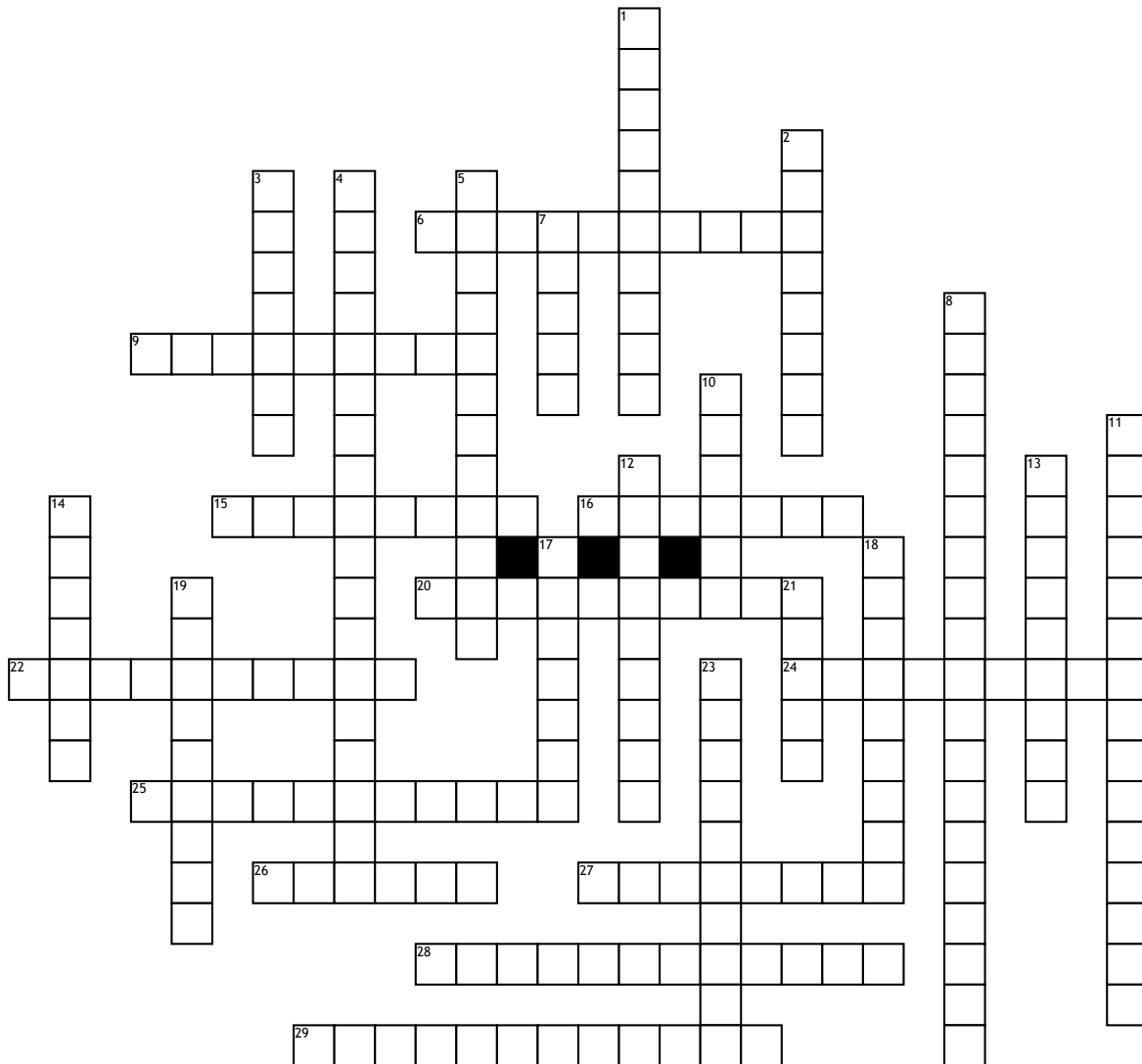


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Mitosis/Meiosis Vocabulary Quiz



Across

6. a specialized structure on the chromosome, appearing during cell division as the constricted central region where the two chromatids are held together and form an X shape.

9. one of two identical chromosomal strands into which a chromosome splits longitudinally preparatory to cell division.

15. the first stage of mitosis or meiosis in eukaryotic cell division, during which the nuclear envelope breaks down and strands of chromatin form into chromosomes.

16. part of the process of gamete formation, consisting of chromosome conjugation and two cell divisions, in the course of which the diploid chromosome number becomes reduced to the haploid.

20. having the potential for developing in various specialized ways in response to external or internal stimuli

22. having the same or a similar relation; corresponding, as in relative position or structure.

24. the stage in mitosis or meiosis in which the duplicated chromosomes line up along the equatorial plate of the spindle

25. the division of the cell cytoplasm that usually follows mitotic or meiotic division of the nucleus.

26. a cell that upon division replaces its own numbers and also gives rise to cells that differentiate further into one or more specialized types, as various B cells and T cells.

27. the stage in mitosis or meiosis following metaphase in which the daughter chromosomes move away from each other to opposite ends of the cell.

28. any of various proteins that promote the growth, organization, and maintenance of cells and tissues.

29. the interchange of corresponding chromatid segments of homologous chromosomes with their linked genes

Down

1. any of several threadlike bodies, consisting of chromatin, that carry the genes in a linear order: the human species has 23 pairs,

2. a cell that upon division replaces its own numbers and also gives rise to cells that differentiate further into one or more specialized types, as various B cells and T cells.

3. having two similar complements of chromosomes.

4. reproduction involving the union of gametes.

5. the division of a cell in reproduction or growth.

7. a swollen part; swelling; protuberance.

8. reproduction, as budding, fission, or spore formation, not involving the union of gametes.

10. the cell produced by the union of two gametes, before it undergoes cleavage

11. the process by which cells or tissues change from relatively generalized to specialized kinds, during development

12. the final stage of meiosis or mitosis, in which the separated chromosomes reach the opposite poles of the dividing cell and the nuclei of the daughter cells form around the two sets of chromosomes.

13. the readily stainable substance of a cell nucleus, consisting of DNA, RNA, and various proteins, that forms chromosomes during cell division.

14. pertaining to a single set of chromosomes

17. the usual method of cell division, characterized typically by the resolving of the chromatin of the nucleus into a threadlike form, which condenses into chromosomes,

18. the new pair of centrioles moving ahead of the spindle to opposite poles of the cell as the cell divides:

19. the cycle of growth and asexual reproduction of a cell, consisting of interphase followed in actively dividing cells by prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase.

21. the young of a viviparous animal, especially of a mammal, in the early stages of development within the womb,

23. the period of the cell cycle during which the nucleus is not undergoing division