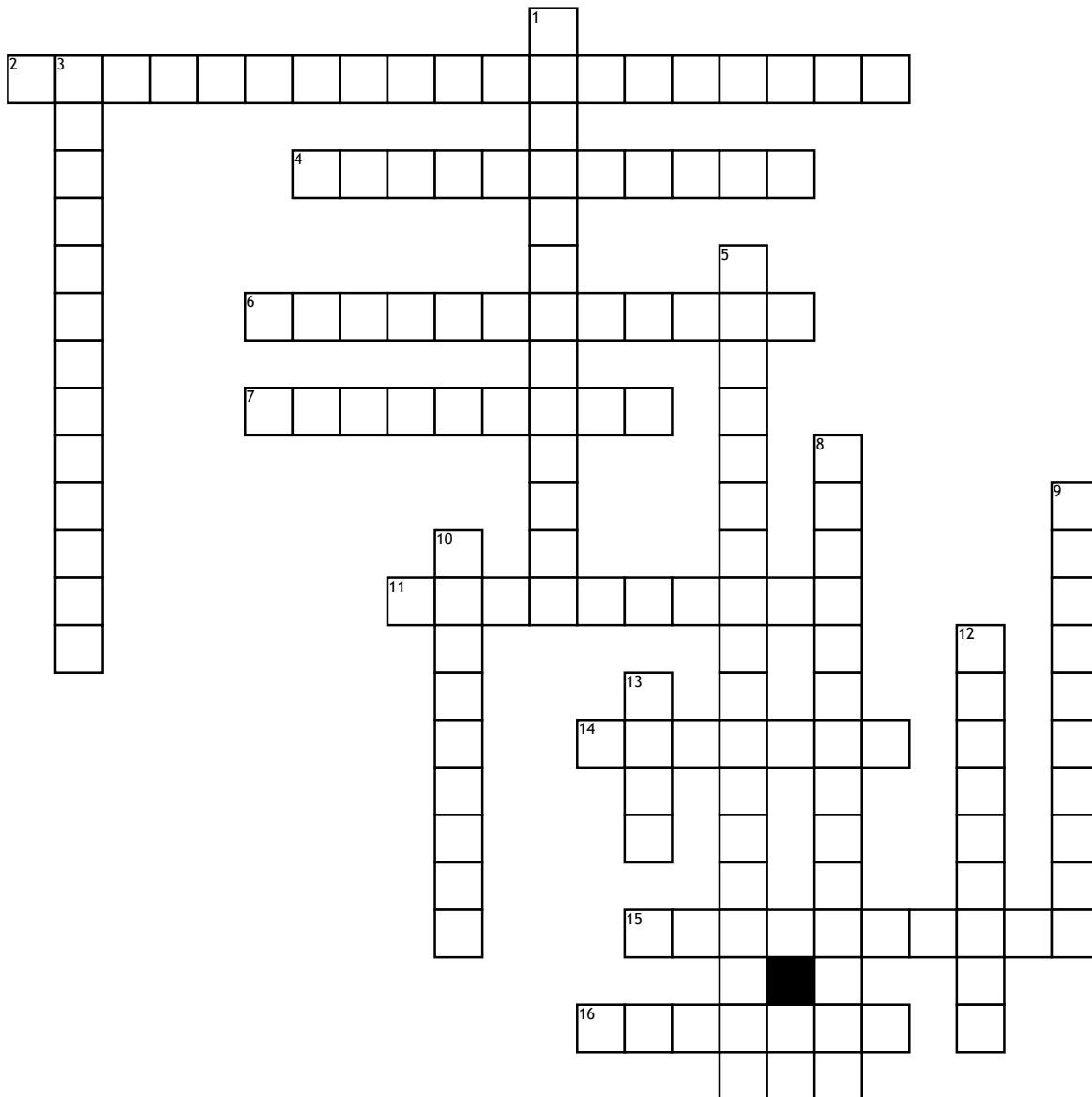


BIOLOGY



Across

2. Asexual reproduction is a type of reproduction by which offspring arise from a single organism, and inherit the genes of that parent only

4. the physical process of cell division, which divides the cytoplasm of a parental cell into two daughter cells

6. Crossing over occurs between prophase 1 and metaphase 1 and is the process where homologous chromosomes pair up with each other and exchange different segments of their genetic material to form recombinant chromosomes.

7. Each of the two thread-like strands into which a chromosome divides longitudinally during cell division. Each contains a double helix of DNA.

11. The region of a chromosome to which the microtubules of the spindle attach, via the kinetochore, during cell division.

14. is the process by which the nucleus divides in all sexually reproducing organisms during the production of spores or gametes.

15. A common misconception is that interphase is the first stage of mitosis

16. a type of cell division that results in two daughter cells each having the same number and kind of chromosomes as the parent nucleus, typical of ordinary tissue growth.

Down

1. In genetics, a trait that will appear in the offspring if one of the parents contributes it.

3. Any cell of a living organism other than the reproductive cells.

5. The production of new living organisms by combining genetic information from two individuals of different types

8. can be carried in a person's genes without appearing in that person

9. In the nucleus of each cell, the DNA molecule is packaged into thread-like structures called chromosomes

10. The second stage of cell division, between prophase and anaphase, during which the chromosomes become attached to the spindle fibres.

12. the final stage of mitosis.

13. made up of DNA, act as instructions to make molecules called proteins