

Name: _____

Date: _____

Biology Test

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| 1. The process by which a parent cell divides into two or more daughter cells | A. interphase |
| 2. A type of reproduction by which offspring arise from a single organism | B. cell division |
| 3. The production of new living organism by combining genetic information from two individuals of different sexes | C. centriole |
| 4. Structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most living cells | D. growth factor |
| 5. The cycle of growth and asexual reproduction of a cell | E. asexual reproduction |
| 6. A type of cell division that results in two daughter cells each having the same number and kind of chromosomes as the parent nucleus | F. mitosis |
| 7. The first stage of cell division | G. totipotent |
| 8. One copy of a newly copied chromosome which is still joined to the other copy by a single centromere | H. anaphase |
| 9. The second stage of cell division | I. embryo |
| 10. The final stage of mitosis | J. cyclin |
| 11. The material of which the chromosomes of organisms other than bacteria | K. centromere |
| 12. The phase of the cell cycle in which a typical cell spends most of its life | L. chromatin |
| 13. division of a cell at the end of mitosis or meiosis | M. sexual reproduction |
| 14. The part of a chromosome that links sister chromatids | N. cancer |
| 15. Development of spindle fibers in cell division | O. tumor |
| 16. Cell division in which the chromosomes move away from one another to opposite poles of the spindle | P. chromosome |
| 17. Family of proteins that control the progression of cells through the cell cycle | Q. multipotent |
| 18. Stimulation of growth in living cells | R. prophase |
| 19. Is the programmed cell death that occurs in multicellular organisms | S. telophase |

20. a disease caused by an uncontrolled division of abnormal cells in a body part	T. cell cycle
21. Abnormal growth of tissue	U. pluripotent
22. Multicellular diploid eukaryote in an early stage of embryogenesis	V. metaphase
23. An animal cell capable of differentiation	W. differentiation
24. capable of developing into any type of cell or tissue except those that form a placenta or embryo	X. chromatid
25. Relating to a stem cell that is capable of differentiating into a limited number of specialized cell types	Y. apoptosis
26. The process where a cell changes from one cell type to another	Z. cytokinesis