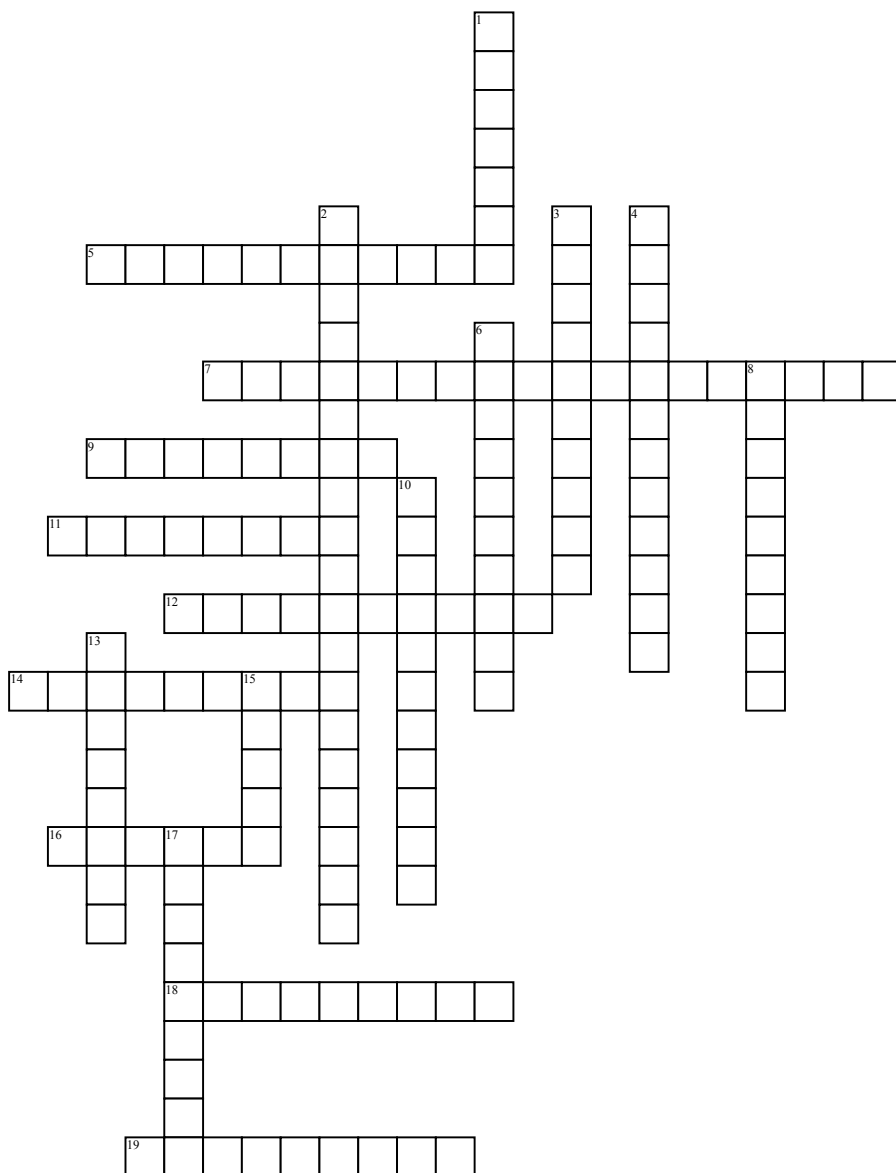


# Cell Division



## Across

5. Threadlike structure of DNA and protein that contains genetic information.  
 7. Type of reproduction in which cells from two parents unite to form the first cell of a new organism.  
 9. Unspecialized cell that can give rise to one or more types of specialized cells.  
 11. Phase of mitosis in which the chromosomes separate and move to opposite ends of the cell.  
 12. Structure in an animal cell that helps organize cell division.  
 14. One of two identical sister parts of a duplicated chromosome.  
 16. Disorder in which some of the body's cells lose the ability to control growth.

18. Substances found in eukaryotic chromosomes that contain DNA tightly coiled around histones.

19. Phase in mitosis in which the chromosomes line up across the center of the cell

## Down

1. Part of eukaryotic cell division during which the nucleus cell divides.  
 2. Process in reproduction involving a single parent that results in offspring that are genetically identical  
 3. Period of the cell cycle between cell divisions.  
 4. Process by which a cell divides into two new daughter cells.  
 6. Region of a chromosome where the two sister chromatids attach.

8. Phase of mitosis in which distinct individual chromosomes begin to spread out into a tangle of chromatin.

10. Division of the cytoplasm to form two separate daughter cells.

13. First and longest phase of mitosis where the genetic material inside of the nucleus condenses and the chromosomes become visible

15. Mass of rapidly dividing cells that can damage surrounding tissue.

17. Series of events in which a cell grows, prepares for division, and divides to form two new daughter cells