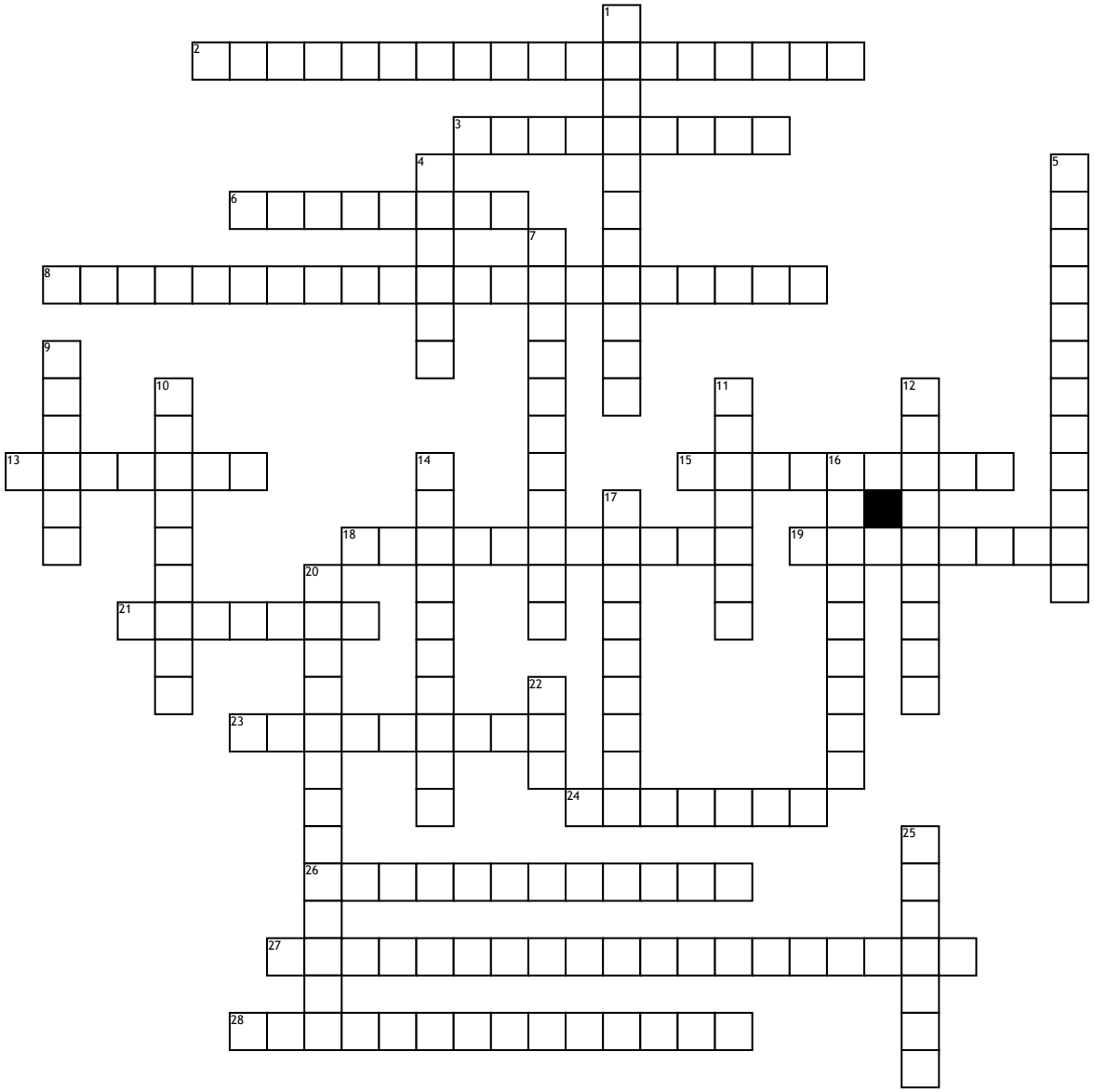
Name: _____

# Cell Reproduction



**Across**

**2.** Laboratory method used to separate mixtures of DNA, RNA, or proteins according to molecular size.

**3.** The collection of chromosomes found in an individual's cells.

**6.** The stage of cell division in which the chromosomes move away from one another to opposite poles of the spindle.

**8.** The two copies of each chromosome, which are similar in size and shape and have similar gene information.

**13.** Egg cells and sperm cells.

**15.** An undifferentiated cell that is capable of giving rise to more cells of the same type.

**18.** When the cytoplasm divides.

**19.** The first stage of cell division.

**21.** When a cell contains only one homologue of each chromosome.

**23.** The material of which the chromosomes of organisms other than bacteria are composed.

**24.** The mechanism that halves the number of chromosomes in cells as a form of cell division.

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

**27.** A cell becomes specialized in order to perform a specific function.

**28.** When each chromosome and its homologue fail to properly separate.

**Down**

**1.** A rod-shaped structure.

**4.** Uncontrolled division of abnormal cells in a part of the body.

**5.** The process in the beginning of meiosis 1 where homologous chromosomes pair up next to each other.

**7.** Bacterium transfers genetic material to another through direct contact.

**9.** The period in the cell cycle during which cell division takes place.

**10.** The second stage of cell division.

**11.** Results in new cells with genetic material that is identical to the genetic material of the original cell.

**12.** The final phase of cell division.

**14.** A period of time where the cell does a great deal of growing while carrying out normal cell processes.

**16.** The two copies of each chromosome, formed prior to cell division.

**17.** Series of events that take place in a cell leading to its division and duplication of its DNA to produce two daughter cells.

**20.** Asexual reproduction in unicellular organisms by division into two daughter cells.

**22.** Deoxyribonucleic acid.

**25.** When a cell contains two homologues of each chromosome.