

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Ch 8 - Cell Reproduction Vocabulary

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|---|---------------------------|
| 1. structure in the nucleus of a eukaryotic cell that are made up of DNA and protein                            | A. autosome               |
| 2. chromatid, one of the two strands of a chromosome  | B. spermatogenesis        |
| 3. less tightly coiled DNA  | C. chromatin              |
| 4. any chromosome that is not a sex chromosome  | D. homologous chromosomes |
| 5. a micrograph array of chromosomes arranged in homologous pairs   | E. haploid                |
| 6. having only one set of unpaired chromosomes  | F. centromere             |
| 7. contains two haploid sets of chromosomes   | G. polar body             |
| 8. the identical copy formed by the DNA replication of a chromosome   | H. interphase             |
| 9. results from the separation of sister chromatids during cell division  | I. cytokinesis            |
| 10. having the same structure and pair during meiosis   | J. anaphase               |
| 11. region that holds the two sister chromatids together  | K. sister chromatids      |
| 12. type of cell division that results in two identical daughter cells  | L. spindle fibers         |
| 13. any cell of a living organism other than the reproductive cells   | M. chromatid              |
| 14. time period where the cell grows, copies DNA, and synthesizes proteins                                      | N. chromosome             |
| 15. first stage of cell division; chromosomes becomes visible as paired chromatids, nuclear envelope disappears | O. oogenesis              |
| 16. second stage of cell division; chromosomes become attached to the spindle fibers                            | P. metaphase              |
| 17. third stage of cell division; chromosomes move away from one another to opposite poles                      | Q. somatic cell           |
| 18. final stage of cell division; nuclear membrane forms around each set of new chromosomes                     | R. gamete                 |
| 19. division of the cytoplasm; divides into two daughter cells  | S. karyotype              |
| 20. protein structures that pull apart the sister chromatids during cell division                               | T. crossing over          |

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| 21. cell division that results in the production of sex cells (gametes)  | U. telophase            |
| 22. the process by which male gametes form; spermatozoa (sperm)          | V. mitosis              |
| 23. the process by which female gametes form; ovum (eggs)                | W. diploid              |
| 24. small cells which bud off from an oocyte and do not develop into ova | X. daughter chromosomes |
| 25. a mature haploid male or female germ cell; sex cell                  | Y. prophase             |
| 26. the exchange of genes between homologous chromosomes                 | Z. meiosis              |