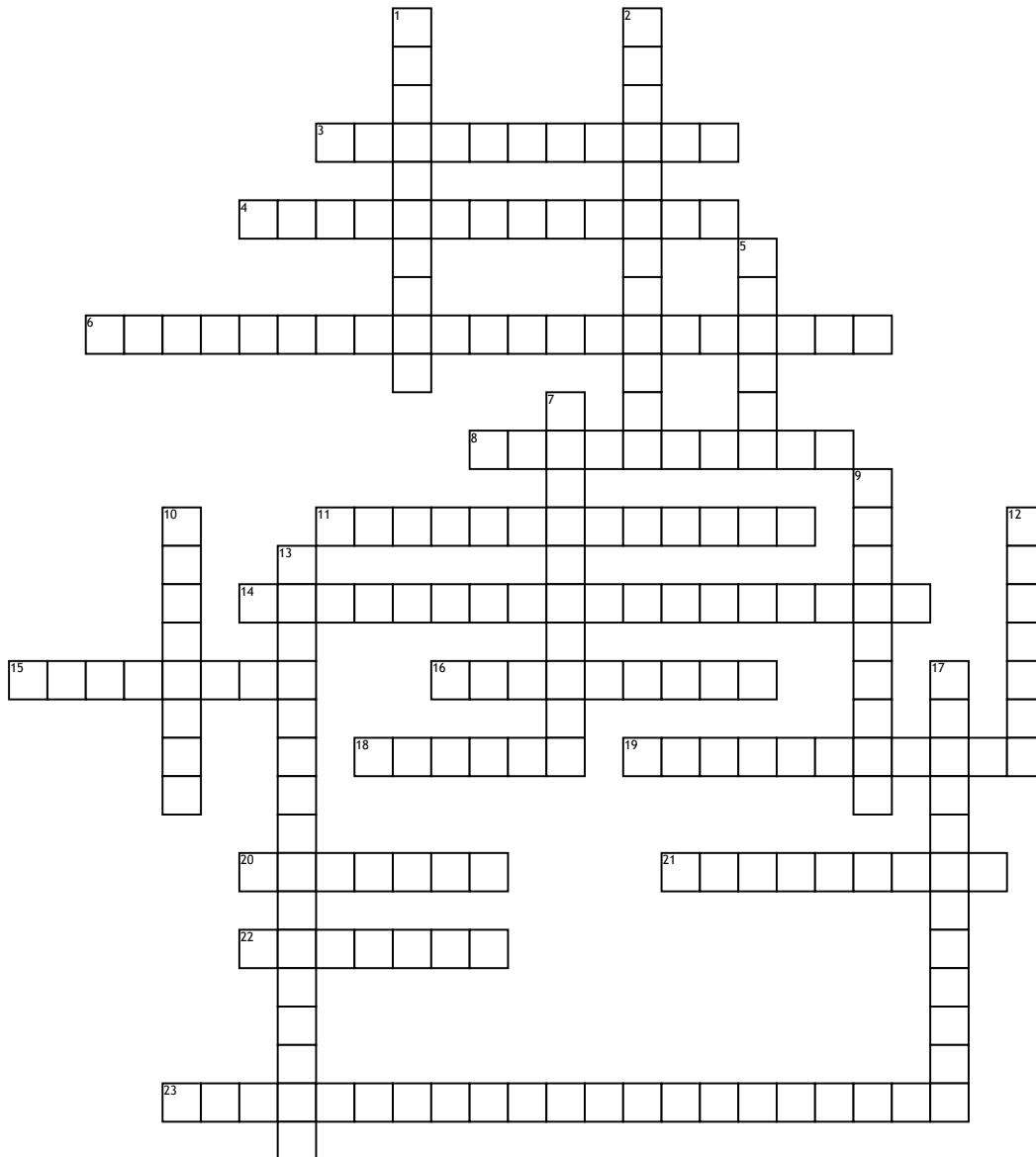


Name: _____

Date: _____

Meiosis



Across

3. the part of the cell division process during which the cytoplasm of a single eukaryotic cell divides into two daughter cells.

4. the action or process of fertilizing an egg, female animal, or plant, involving the fusion of male and female gametes to form a zygote

6. is a genetic term that refers to the variation of chromosomes, or genetic information, during sex cell division

8. is the specialized DNA sequence of a chromosome that links a pair of sister chromatids

11. part of a spindle apparatus that moves chromosomes during mitosis and meiosis to ensure even chromosome distribution between daughter cells

14. the production of new living organisms by combining genetic information from two individuals of different types

15. the first stage of cell division, before metaphase, during which the chromosomes become visible as paired chromatids and the nuclear envelope disappears.

16. the second stage of cell division, between prophase and anaphase, during which the chromosomes become attached to the spindle fibers.

18. a diploid cell resulting from the fusion of two haploid gametes; a fertilized ovum.

19. a threadlike structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most living cells, carrying genetic information in the form of genes

20. is the quality of a cell or organism having a single set of chromosomes

21. each of the two threadlike strands into which a chromosome divides longitudinally during cell division. Each contains a double helix of DNA

22. containing two complete sets of chromosomes, one from each parent. Compare with haploid

23. are two pieces of DNA within a diploid organism which carry the same genes, one from each parental source.

Down

1. a minute cylindrical organelle near the nucleus in animal cells, occurring in pairs and involved in the development of spindle fibers in cell division

2. is a biological occurrence that happens during meiosis when the paired homologs

5. is a haploid cell that fuses with another haploid cell during fertilization in organisms that sexually reproduce and possess only one set of dissimilar chromosomes

7. the resting phase between successive mitotic divisions of a cell, or between the first and second divisions of meiosis

9. the final phase of cell division, between anaphase and interphase, in which the chromatids or chromosomes move to opposite ends of the cell and two nuclei are formed.

10. the stage of meiotic or mitotic cell division in which the chromosomes move away from one another to opposite poles of the spindle

12. is a special type of cell division of germ cells in sexually-reproducing organisms used to produce the gametes, such as sperm or egg cells

13. the presence of differences in sequences of genes between individual organisms of a species

17. are any cell in the body that are not gametes