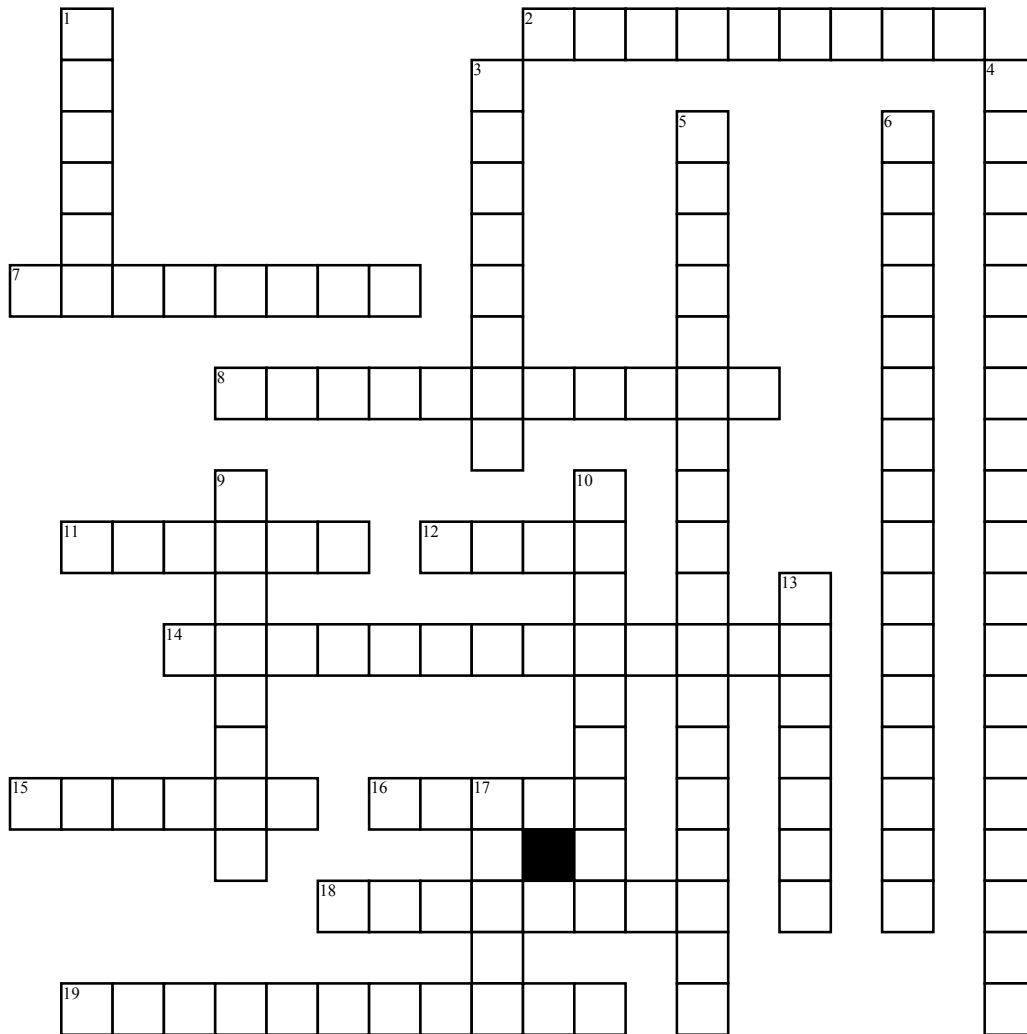


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# Meiosis and Sexual Life Cycles (Chapter 13)



## Across

2. The generation-to-generation sequence of stages in the reproductive history of an organism
7. The scientific study of heredity and hereditary variation.
8. A cell containing only one set of chromosomes.
11. A haploid reproductive cell, such as an egg or sperm. Gametes unite during sexual reproduction to produce a diploid zygote.
12. A discrete unit of hereditary information consisting of a specific nucleotide sequence in DNA (or RNA, in some viruses).
14. A chromosome responsible for determining the sex of an individual.
15. A haploid reproductive cell, such as an egg or sperm. Gametes unite during sexual reproduction to produce a diploid zygote

16. A specific place along the length of a chromosome where a given gene is located.

18. The first division of a two-stage process of cell division in sexually reproducing organisms that results in cells with half the number of chromosome sets as the original cell.

19. Any cell in a multicellular organism except a sperm or egg or their precursors.

## Down

1. The diploid cell produced by the union of haploid gametes during fertilization; a fertilized egg.
3. The pairing and physical connection of duplicated homologous chromosomes during prophase I of meiosis.
4. The generation of offspring from a single parent that occurs without the fusion of gametes
5. A type of reproduction in which two parents give rise to offspring that have unique combinations of genes inherited from both parents via the gametes.

6. Differences among individuals in the composition of their genes or other DNA segments.

9. The transmission of traits from one generation to the next.

10. The second division of a two-stage process of cell division in sexually reproducing organisms that results in cells with half the number of chromosome sets as the original cell.

13. A modified type of cell division in sexually reproducing organisms consisting of two rounds of cell division but only one round of DNA replication. It results in cells with half the number of chromosome sets as the original cell.

17. (1) A lineage of genetically identical individuals or cells. (2) In popular usage, an individual that is genetically identical to another individual. (3) As a verb, to make one or more genetic replicas of an individual or cell.

## Word Bank

Life Cycle  
Genetics  
Heredity  
Somatic Cell  
Clone

Haploid Cell  
Locus  
Meiosis  
Gene  
Zygote

Genetic Variation  
Meiosis I  
Asexual Reproduction  
Meiosis II  
Sexual Reproduction

Synapsis  
Gamete  
Gamete  
Sex Chromosome