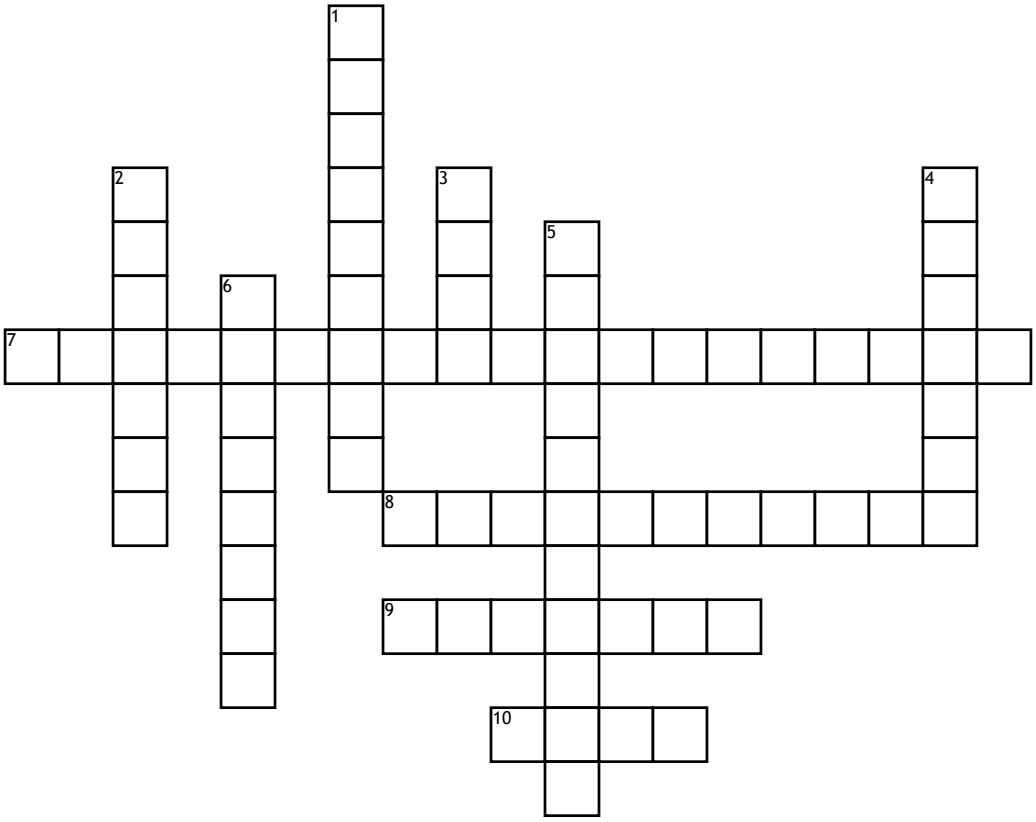
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Cell Cycle



Across

7. reproduction, as budding, fission, or spore formation, not involving the union of gametes.

8. the division of the cell cytoplasm that usually follows mitotic or meiotic division of the nucleus.

9. part of the process of gamete formation, consisting of chromosome conjugation and two cell divisions, in the course of which the diploid chromosome number becomes reduced to the haploid.

10. a usually microscopic structure containing nuclear and cytoplasmic material enclosed by a semipermeable membrane and, in plants, a cell wall; the basic structural unit of all organisms.

Down

1. a specialized part of a cell having some specific function; a cell organ.

2. a mature sexual reproductive cell, as a sperm or egg, that unites with another cell to form a new organism.

3. the basic physical unit of heredity; a linear sequence of nucleotides along a segment of DNA that provides the coded instructions for synthesis of RNA, which, when translated into protein, leads to the expression of hereditary character

4. the usual method of cell division, characterized typically by the resolving of the chromatin of the nucleus into a threadlike form, which condenses into chromosomes, each of which separates longitudinally into two parts, one part of each chromosome being retained in each of two new cells resulting from the original cell.

5. any of several threadlike bodies, consisting of chromatin, that carry the genes in a linear order: the human species has 23 pairs, designated 1 to 22 in order of decreasing size and X and Y for the female and male sex chromosomes respectively

6. a sudden departure from the parent type in one or more heritable characteristics, caused by a change in a gene or a chromosome.

Word Bank

mutation
cell
gametes
organelle
asexual reproduction
gene
cytokinesis
mitosis
chromosomes
meiosis

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