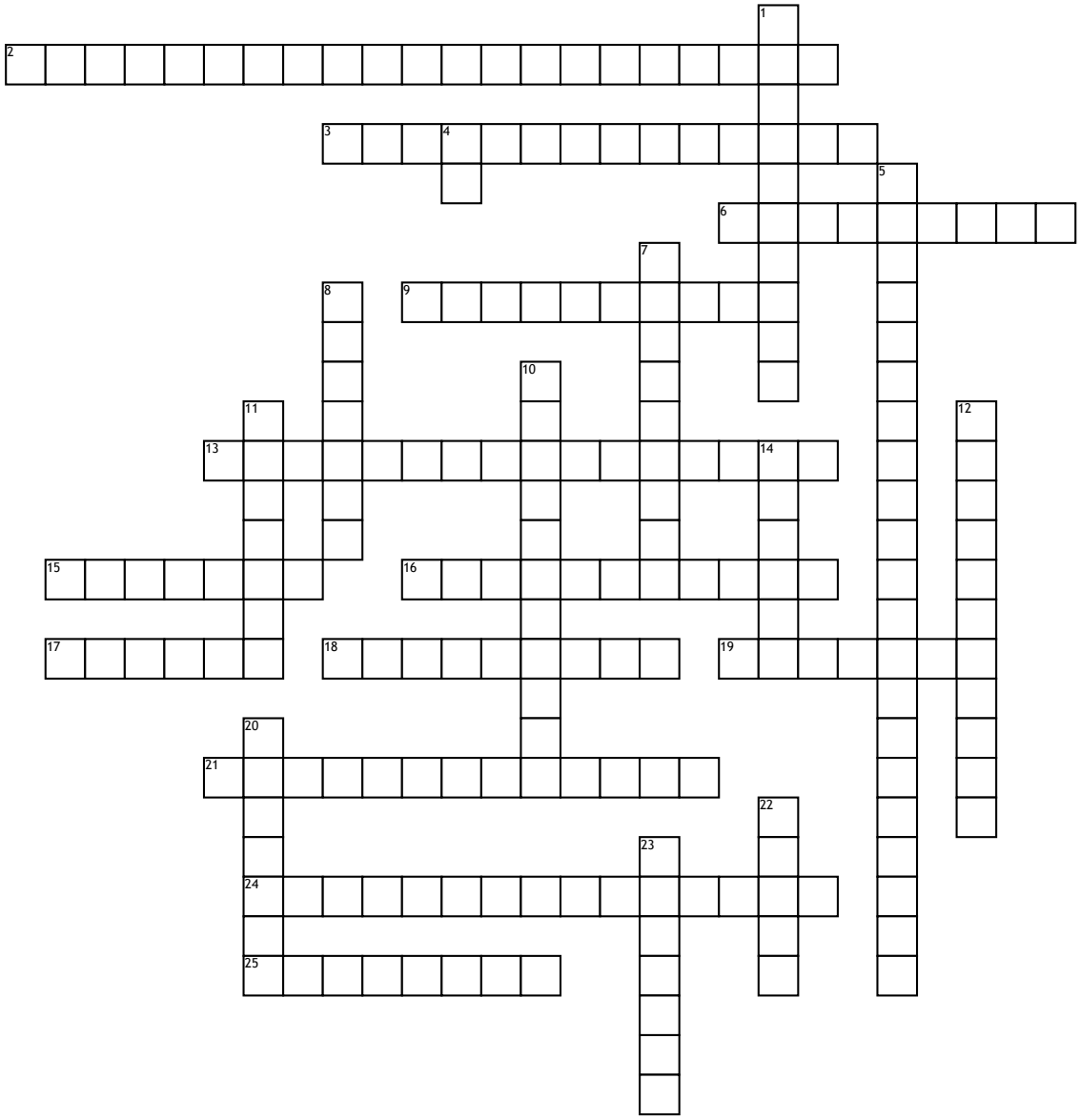
Name: _____ Date: _____

# Cell Reproduction



**Across**

**2.** two chromosomes that have the same gene sequence as each other; same size and shape, carry same genes; one copy from one parent, the other copy from the other parent

**3.** Vesicles from the join together to form a cell plate

**6.** the production of egg cells

**9.** the time between cell divisions; made up of G1, S, G2

**13.** once replication has occurred, there are two copies of each homologous chromosome ; held together by a centromere

**15.** Chromosomes move to the middle of the cell and line up at the

**16.** division of the actual cell; including the cytoplasm and remaining organelles

**17.** the replicated homologous chromosomes

**18.** Every duplicated chromosome lines up with its

**19.** in eukaryotes—to form gametes or reproductive cells

**21.** what occurs in prokaryotes

**24.** the production of sperm cells

**25.** what happens when chromatids twist around one another and exchange genetic material during crossing over

**Down**

**1.** structure that holds two chromatids together until they separate during cell division

**4.** growth 2/gap 2 phase; rapid cell growth and protein building in preparation for mitosis

**5.** The separation of the homologous chromosomes is random---this is called

**7.** less tightly coiled DNA-protein complex; chromatin is present in between cell divisions

**8.** The production of ? during meiosis allows for future sexual reproduction to produce genetically variable offspring

**10.** rod shaped structures made of DNA and proteins

**11.** Two cells at the end of mitosis/cytokinesis are

**12.** move to opposite poles (centrosomes produce the spindle fibers)

**14.** In eukaryotes, the cell and the nucleus have to

**20.** the division of the nucleus

**22.** After interphase, cells divide

**23.** in ? the only cells that divide by meiosis are the cells that produce the gametes within the reproductive organs