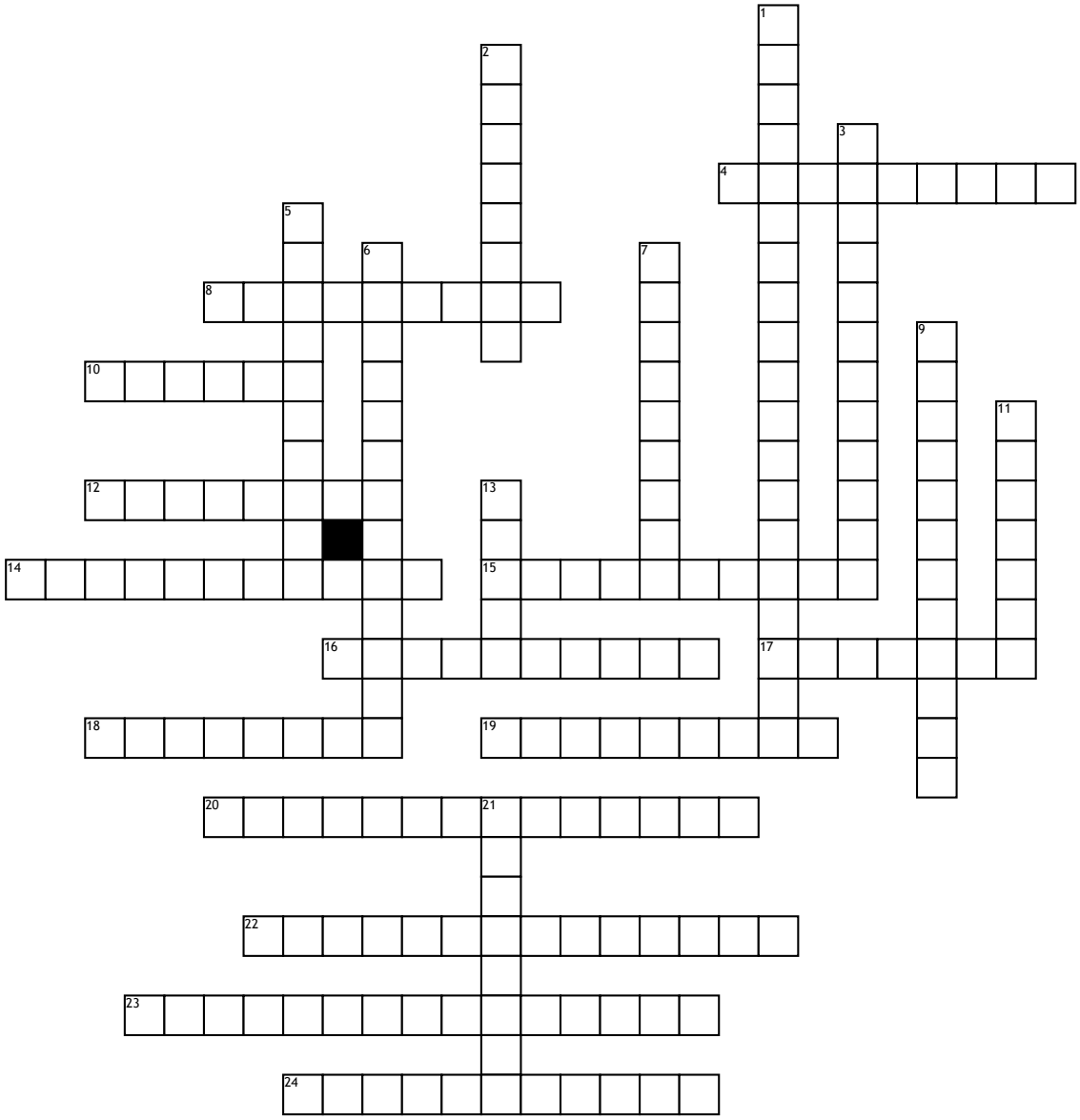
Name: _____ Date: _____

Mitosis Vocab



Across

4. Each copy of the chromosomes that were created in DNA replication.

8. Begins as the chromatids move to a central zone. Metaphase ends when all the chromatids are aligned in the middle

10. An illness resulting from the affects of malignant cells.

12. Begins when the centromere of each chromosome pair split and the chromatids separate.

14. Division of the cytoplasm to two distinct cells

15. The migration of malignant cells and productions of secondary tumors.

16. The point at which each chromatid is connected to its copy

17. The production of sex cells

18. Sperm and ova (egg)

19. The stage in which the cell prepares to return to interphase. The nuclear membranes form, the nuclei enlarge, and the chromosomes gradually uncoil. Chromatin will become visible and nucleoli reappear and look like those of interphase cells.

20. Is the copying of the genetic information in the nucleus so that one set of chromosomes can be given each of the new cells produced.

22. Does not respond to control mechanisms, spread into surrounding tissues.

23. The process by which cells activate and deactivate different proteins so that they can perform specific functions and become specialized.

24. Abnormal cells are confined with a capsule, seldom life threatening.

Down

1. The resulting singular chromosomes from the split in anaphase.

2. Begins when the chromosomes coil so tightly that they become visible as individual structures through a light microscope. As a result of DNA replication, two copies of each chromosome now exist.

3. The majority of the cells in the body (non-reproductive cells)

5. An interval of time between cell divisions when they are performing normal functions.

6. Microtubules that extend between centriole pairs

7. The genetically controlled death of cells

9. Cellular Reproduction

11. The Nuclear Division of a Cell

13. Mass or swelling produced by abnormal cell growth and division.

21. The spreading of cells from the original cell.