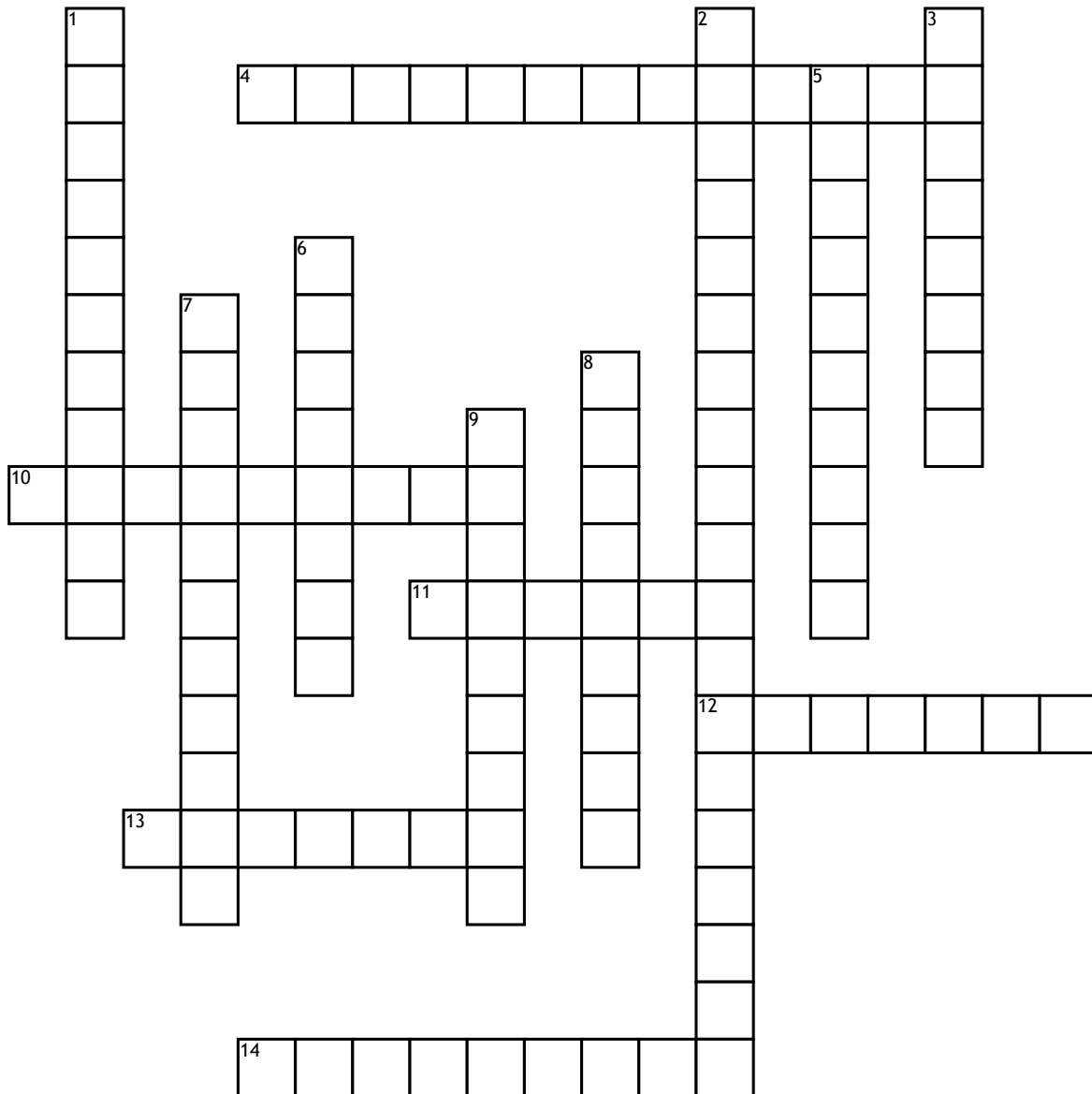


cell cycle and mitosis



Across

- 4. asexual reproduction in which a single-celled organism divides into two equal parts
- 10. last phase: complete set of identical chromosomes is at each pole of the cell, nuclear membranes start to form, chromosomes begin to uncoil
- 11. common name for a class of diseases characterized by uncontrolled cell division
- 12. cell that has two copies of each chromosome, one from an egg and one from a sperm

- 13. process by which a cell divides its nucleus and its contents
- 14. loose combination of DNA and proteins that is present during interphase

Down

- 1. cell that makes up all of the body tissues and organs, except gametes—BODYCELLS
- 2. process by which offspring are produced from a single (one) parent; does not involve the joining of an egg and a sperm
- 3. third phase: chromatids separate and are pulled APART to opposite sides of the cell

- 5. part of the cell cycle including: gap1-normal cell growth, synthesis-DNA is copied, gap 2-more cell growth
- 6. first phase:chromatin condenses, nuclear membrane breaks down, centrosomes and centrioles move to opposite sides of the cell (POLES)
- 7. process by which the cell cytoplasm divides
- 8. pattern of growth, DNA replication, and cell division that occurs in a eukaryotic cell
- 9. second phase: spindle fibers line up the chromosomes along the cell equator (MIDDLE)