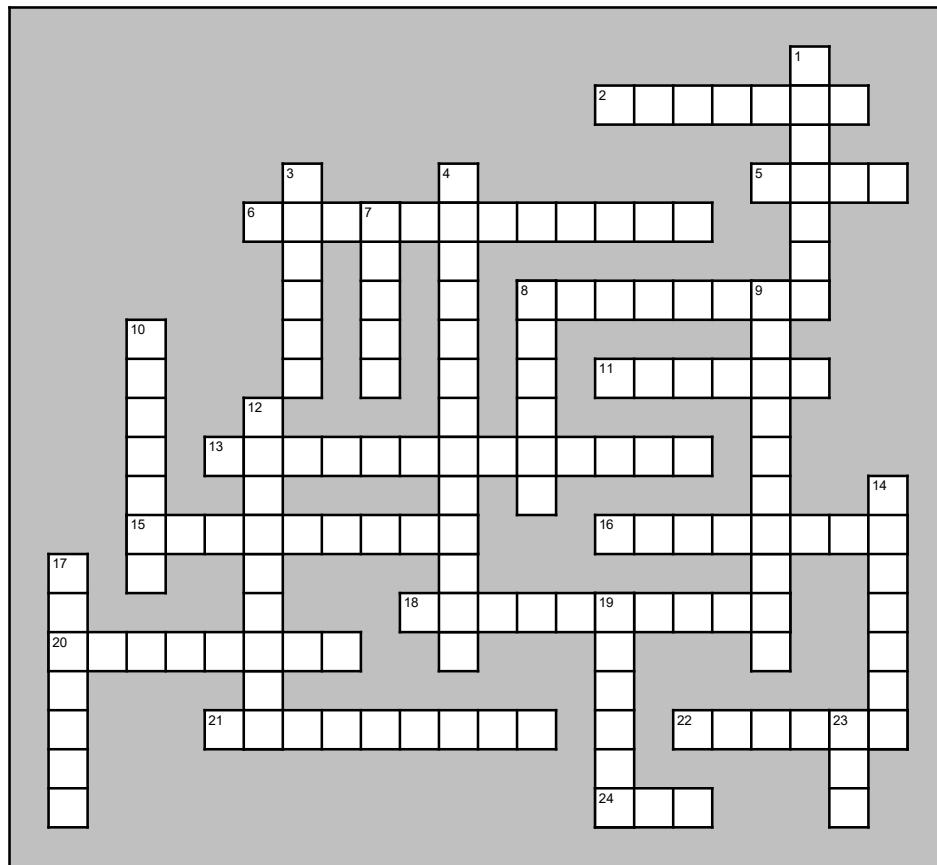


# Crossword



## Across

2. n. Gametes (sperm and egg). Chromosomes are not paired as homologues.
5. Final result of meiosis is \_\_\_ haploid daughter cells.
6. Tetrads overlap parts and exchange genetic information. Allows for variation in eukaryotic cells and organisms.
8. Chromatids of homologous chromosomes line up and form tetrads. Crossing over occurs.
11. Results from fertilization of egg (n) and sperm (n) to become diploid (2n).
13. Joining of two haploid gametes (male and female) to form zygote with full chromosome complement (diploid).
15. Somatic cells. Not sex cells (gametes). Diploid.
16. In meiosis I homologous pairs separate to opposite poles of the cell.
18. Chromosomes that match in length, centromere position, and staining pattern. Genes on two chromosomes exist at the same loci.
20. In meiosis I, nuclear membrane dissolves, chromatin coils up (chromosomes condense), and homologous pairs form.
21. In meiosis I tetrads align at the cell equator.
22. Male gamete. Meiosis produces 4 sperm.
24. Female gamete. Meiosis produces 3 polar bodies and 1 \_\_\_.

## Down

1. Cell division producing exact copies of chromosomes in all cells. Parent cell forms two daughter cells with identical genetic makeup.
3. Asexual reproduction (mitosis) is important for \_\_\_, repair, and reproduction.
4. Asexual cell division in prokaryotes. Parent cells divide into two identical daughter cells.
7. Male gamete. Haploid (n).
8. Reproduction in which half the chromosomes come from the male parent and half from the female parent. Includes meiosis.
9. Chromosomes duplicate (DNA replication). Sister chromatids held together at centromere.
10. Reproduction that is faster, producing large numbers of offspring, and the parent does not need a mate.
12. In meiosis I duplicated chromosomes reach poles of cells and cytokinesis usually forms 2 new cells. Nuclear envelope forms, spindle disappear.
14. Cell division that produces haploid gametes in diploid organisms. Includes two cell divisions as compared to one in mitosis.
17. 2n. Most animals and plants contain this chromosome number in their somatic cells.
19. Immature egg in the ovaries.
23. Female gamete. Haploid.