

Across

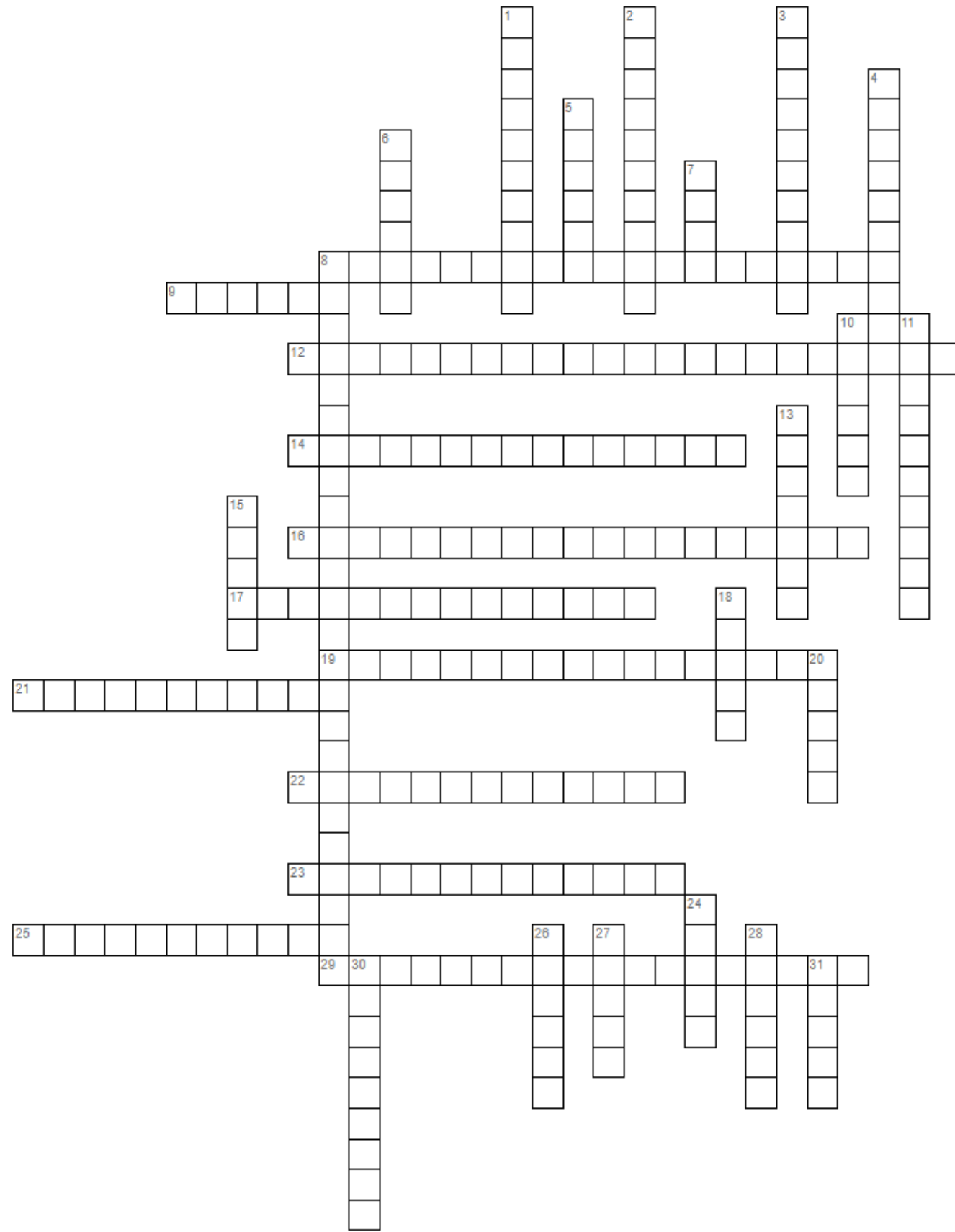
Down

- 6 homologous chromosome pair; contains four chromatids
- 7 division of genetic material and the cell's nucleus.

- 1 exchange of genetic material between non-sister chromatids
- 2 chromosomes with the same gene sequence

- 9 are an organism's reproductive cells. They are also referred to as sex cells
- 10 cell with two pairs of homologous chromosomes (2n)
- 12 cell division that produces haploid gametes from a germ cell
- 14 one of two chromosomes that are genetically identical and held together at the centromere
- 17 diploid germ cell from which sperm are produced
- 18 an indentation that appears in a cell's surface when the cell is preparing to divide.
- 20 X or Y chromosome; determines genetic sex
- 21 a cylindrical organelle near the nucleus in animal cells, occurring in pairs and involved in the development of spindle fibers in cell division.
- 25 is a cancer treatment that uses high doses of radiation to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors.
- 26 non-condensed form of genetic material that predominates for most of the life cycle of the cell
- 28 process of male gamete production
- 31 secondary oocyte is arrested at _____ II until fertilization occurs.
- 36 therapy is a cancer treatment that slows or stops the growth of cancer that uses hormones to grow.
- 38 chromosome other than sex chromosome
- 39 process of female gamete production.
- 40 cell with half the number of chromosomes
- 41 Female gametes stop in _____ I until puberty
- 42 one of the different forms of the same gene
- 43 Instead, a membrane called a _____ forms between the two daughter nuclei in plants during cytokinesis
- 44 sister chromatids are pulled to opposite poles in this stage of mitosis
- 45 is one of two strands of a copied chromosome.

- 3 separation of the cytoplasm and organelles to form two separate daughter cells
- 4 chromatids in a tetrad that do not belong to the same chromosome
- 5 diploid germ cell from which ova are produced. Each oogonium undergoes mitosis to form two primary oocytes.
- 8 growth stage of cell cycle
- 11 A nuclear membrane forms around each new set of chromosomes, and a nucleolus forms within each new nucleus in this stage of mitosis
- 13 uncontrolled cell division.
- 14 healthy stem cells are placed in your body to help your bone marrow start to work properly.
- 15 gamete producing cell
- 16 a small haploid cell that is formed at the same time as an egg cell during oogenesis, but generally does not have the ability to be fertilized.
- 19 mature egg
- 20 male gamete
- 22 a molecule of nucleic acid that governs processes of heredity in the cells of organisms.
- 23 governs expression of a trait
- 24 The DNA in the chromatin replicates to create an identical copy of DNA.
- 27 is the specialized DNA sequence of a chromosome that links a pair of sister chromatids
- 29 Biological therapy is a type of treatment that uses substances made from living organisms to treat cancer.
- 30 a length of DNA and associated protein; condensed form of genetic material
- 32 is a drug treatment that uses powerful chemicals to kill fast-growing cells in your body.
- 33 life cycle of a cell
- 34 removes the tumor and nearby tissue during an operation.
- 35 aligning of homologous chromosomes in prophase I
- 37 is a cancer treatment that uses drugs to target specific genes and proteins that are involved in the growth and survival of cancer cells.



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- 8 reproduction that requires only one parent
- 9 the female reproductive organ in flowering plant
- 12 growth of a new plant from a modified stem
- 14 development of an adult organism from an unfertilized egg
- 16 The fertilization of an angiosperm egg is called _____, because two fertilizations occur.
- 17 involves the incorporation of the viral genome into the host cell genome, infecting it from within
- 19 _____ undergoes mitosis, forming two sperm cells.
- 21 Each haploid spore grows into a plant body called the _____
- 22 a new organism forms from a part of a parent
- 23 asexual form of reproduction in prokaryotes (bacteria) that produces two identical cells
- 25 the microspore is an immature male gametophyte, which is called a _____
- 29 reproduction involving fertilization of gametes

Down

- 1 involves the reproduction of viruses using a host cell to manufacture more viruses; the viruses then burst out of the cell.
- 2 Each _____ undergoes mitosis to form a tube cell and a generative cell.
- 3 The diploid generation of a plant is called the _____
- 4 The _____ supports the anther
- 5 When the pollen tube reaches the ovule, it releases the two sperm cells. One fuses with the egg, forming the _____
- 6 contains cells that undergo meiosis and mitotic cell divisions to form pollen grains.
- 7 ovule develops in to the _____
- 8 the life cycle of plants consists of two generations: a haploid generation and a diploid generation that alternate.
- 10 the male reproductive organ in flowering plants
- 11 tube nucleus creates a _____ that travels down through the style to the ovary
- 13 a new organism develops from an outgrowth of the parent
- 15 connects the stigma to the ovary
- 18 _____ is the asexual stage in cnidaria
- 20 reproductive cell able to develop into a new organism
- 24 A female gametophyte in plants
- 26 _____ is the sexual stage in cnidaria
- 27 ovary develops into the _____
- 28 is the tip of the pistil and is the place where pollination takes place, it is sticky.
- 30 a triploid (3n) cell that divides to form a nutrient-rich tissue called _____.
- 31 contains ovules in plants