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CELL REPRODUCTION CROSSWORD

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| **Across**  **6.** A cell that contains both chromosomes of a homologous pair.  **8.** Hereditary information in the form of a large molecule.  **12.** A body cell.  **16.** Process when one bacterium transfers genetic material to another through direct contact.  **18.** Chromosomes move to opposite ends of the cell and two nuclei are formed.  **19.** Nuclear division.  **21.** The first stage of cell division.  **22.** Tumors resulting from the loss of control of cell division.  **24.** Longest stage in the cell cycle.  **25.** Creates sex cells.  **26.** The cycle of growth and asexual reproduction of a cell.  **27.** Photograph of the chromosomes in a cell arranged in pairs by size.  **28.** The failure of sister chromatids to separate during and after mitosis. The failure of homologous chromosomes to to separate during and after meiosis. | **Down**  **1.** Asexual reproduction used by prokaryotes such as bacteria.  **2.** Rod-shaped structures made of coiled DNA and proteins.  **3.** Phase in mitosis in which chromosomes separate from each other.  **4.** A technique commonly used in the lab to separate charged molecules.  **5.** A chromosome with the same gene sequence as another.  **7.** Eggs and sperm cells formed from meiosis.  **9.** Exchange of genetic material between homologous chromosomes during prophase I.  **10.** Stage when chromosomes line up at the equator.  **11.** The process by which a less specialized cell becomes a more specialized cell type.  **13.** Uncoiled DNA in the nucleus of a non-dividing cell.  **14.** Only 1 chromosome of each homologous pair.  **15.** Separation into two daughter cells.  **17.** undifferentiated cells that are able to differentiate into specialized cell types.  **20.** Mitosis phase of cell division in which the nucleus divides.  **23.** Half of a chromosome. |