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CELL REPRODUCTION CROSSWORD

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|  |  | 4G |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  A |  |  |  |  A |  | 5H |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  O |  |  |
|  |  |  E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  R |  | 6D |  I |  P |  L |  O |  I |  D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  M |  |  |
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|  |  |  E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  F |  | 8D |  N |  A |  |  O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  A |  |  |  S |  |  |
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|  |  |  E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  R |  |  S |  | 11D |  |  E |  |  O |  |  E |  |  |  |  |  E |  |  |  M |  |  |
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|  |  |  R |  |  |  |  | 14H |  |  S |  |  O |  |  F |  | 15C |  |  U |  |  P |  |  |  H |  |  S |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16C |  O |  N |  J |  U |  G |  A |  T |  I |  O |  N |  |  E |  |  Y |  |  S |  |  H |  |  |  R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  S |  |  |  |  |  | 21P |  R |  O |  P |  H |  A |  S |  E |  |  O |  |  | 22C |  A |  N |  C |  E |  R |  |  |  |  |
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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. |