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Mitosis and meiosis

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| **Across****2.** a diploid cell resulting from the fusion of two haploid gametes**5.** the cytoplasmic division of a cell at the end of mitosis or meiosis**8.** Here haploid number is doubled this condition is also known as 2n.**9.**  fusion of chromosome pairs at the start of meiosis**11.** begins without any further replication of the chromosomes. In (blank) the nuclear envelope breaks down and the spindle apparatus form**14.** the production or development of mature spermatozoa**16.** the stage of meiotic or mitotic cell division in which the chromosomes move away from one another to opposite poles of the spindle.**17.**  type of cell division that produces four daughter cells with half the number of chromosomes of the parent cell**18.** a kind of asexual reproduction.**19.** type of cell division that results in two daughter cells**20.** The centrioles are at opposite poles of the cell. The pairs of homologous chromosomes  | **Down****1.** occurs within the embryo sac and leads to the formation of a single egg cell per ovule**3.** pairing at meiosis and having the same structural features and pattern of genes.**4.** occurs when the nucleus of both a sperm and an egg fuse to form a diploid cell, known as zygote**6.** A nuclear envelope forms around each set of chromosomes and cytokinesis occurs**7.** is a DNA molecule with part or all of the genetic material of an organism**10.**  the resting phase between successive mitotic divisions of a cell, or between the first and second divisions of meiosis.**12.** number of chromosomes in eggs or sperm cells.**13.**  is the process where homologous chromosomes pair up with each other **15.** a mature haploid male or female germ cell that is able to unite with another of the opposite sex in sexual reproduction to form a zygote. |