

# Cellular Reproduction

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Key Terms

INSTRUCTIONS: Test your vocabulary by matching each item to its correct definition.

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| ALLELE _____                 | A. A term denoting that cells have one copy of each chromosome, as in a gamete.  |
| ANAPHASE I _____             | B. An amniotic fluid test used in prenatal of chromosomal abnormalities.   |
| AUTOSOME _____               | C. The union of two haploid gametes to reconstitute a diploid cell (the zygote.)   |
| SISTER CHROMATID _____       | D. The chromosome responsible for the determination of gender: in humans, X and Y.   |
| CHROMOSOME _____             | E. One of the forms a gene may take.   |
| CROSSING OVER _____          | F. The random assortment of chromosomes during meiosis.  |
| DIPLOID (n) _____            | G. The stage in meiosis I when the duplicated chromatin condenses. Crossing over can occur during the latter part of this stage.       |
| FERTILIZATION _____          | H. One of the two identical copies of DNA, joined at their centromeres, which make up a replicated chromosome.                         |
| GAMETE _____                 | I. The stage of meiosis I when two daughter cells are formed with each daughter containing only one chromosome of the homologous pair. |
| HAPLOID (n) _____            | J. A haploid sex cell.   |
| INDEPENDENT ASSORTMENT _____ | K. The pairing of homologous chromosomes during prophase 1 of meiosis.   |
| INTERPHASE _____             | L. Any cells forming the body of an organism, as opposed to sex cells.   |
| KARYOTYPE _____              | M. The tendency of certain alleles to be inherited together because they are located close together on a chromosome.                   |
| LINKAGE _____                | N. A chromosome from the male parent.  |

MATERNAL CHROMOSOME

\_\_\_\_\_

O. A division in eukaryotic cells in which the chromosome number is cut in half.

MEIOSIS \_\_\_\_\_

P. The exchange of alleles between homologous chromosomes during meiosis as a result of crossing over.

METAPHASE I \_\_\_\_\_

Q. The stage before cell division begins when the genetic material is duplicated.

PATERNAL CHROMOSOME

\_\_\_\_\_

R. An organized structure of DNA and protein found in cells.

PROPHASE I \_\_\_\_\_

S. A chromosome that is not a sex chromosome.

SEX CHROMOSOMES

\_\_\_\_\_

T. The stage in meiosis I when homologous pairs separate with sister chromatids remaining together.

SOMATIC CELL

\_\_\_\_\_

U. An exchange of genetic material between homologous chromosomes.

TELOPHASE I \_\_\_\_\_

V. The stage in meiosis I when homologous chromosomes align at the equator of a cell.

W. A chromosome derived from the female parent.

X. A term defined as cells having two homologous copies of each chromosome, usually one from the mother and one from the father.

Y. The number and appearance of chromosomes in the nucleus of a eukaryotic cell.