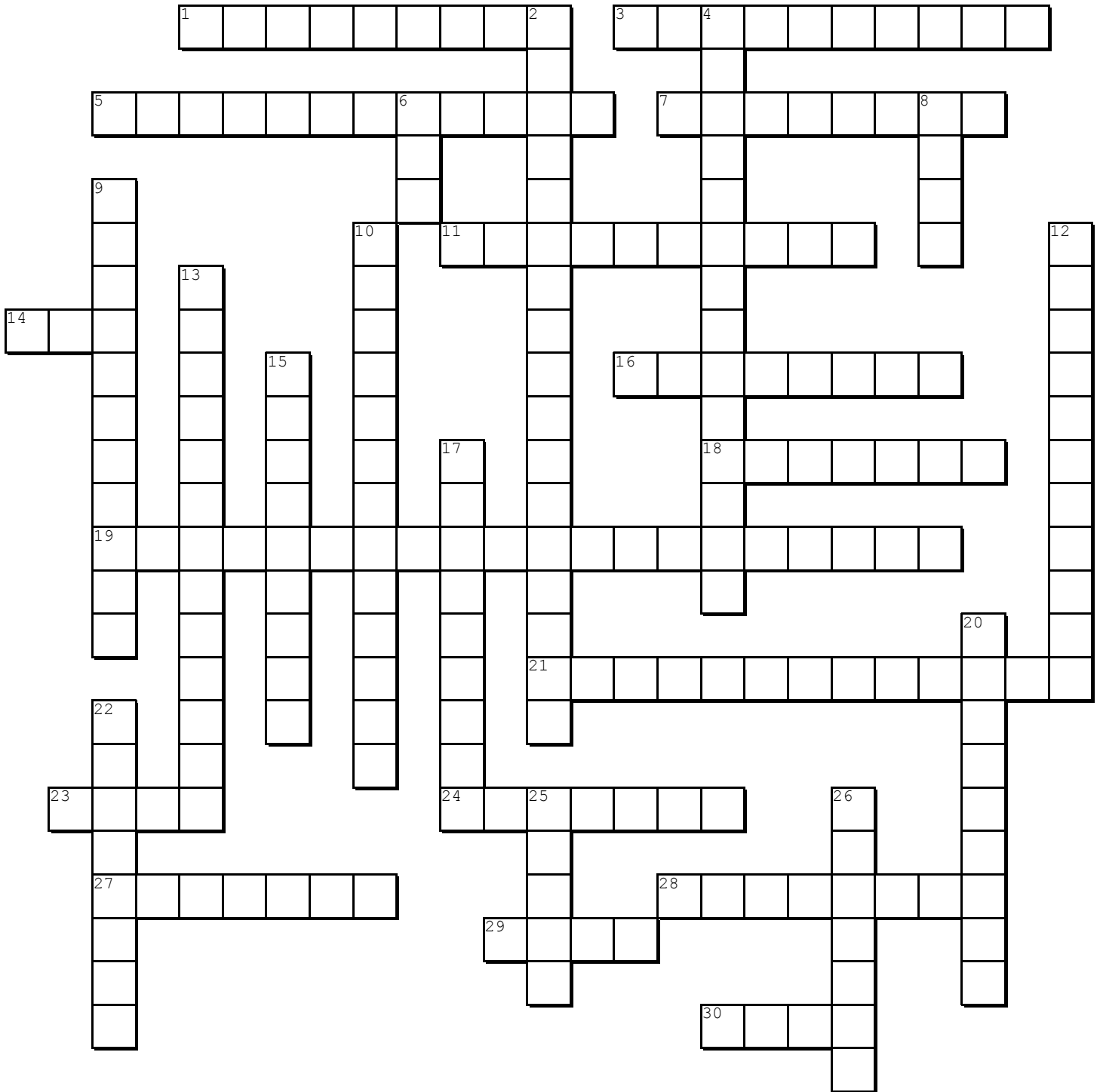


Name: \_\_\_\_\_



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**Across**

1. When sister chromatids split, what is splitting?
3. Joint point where the two sister chromatids meet.
5. A stage in mitosis or meiosis during which the nuclear envelope breaks down and microtubules attach to kinetochores
7. A stage in mitosis or meiosis during which chromosomes are moved to opposite poles of the spindle apparatus.
11. Gene-carrying structure consisting of a single long molecule of double-stranded DNA and associated proteins.
14. \_\_\_\_ daughter cells are produced during mitosis.
16. Two gametes will lack that chromosome, a condition called \_\_\_\_.
18. Two gametes will have an extra copy of a chromosome, a condition called \_\_\_\_.
19. When homologs split, what is splitting?
21. An example of trisomy is \_\_\_\_.
23. \_\_\_\_ daughter cells are produced during meiosis.
24. Have two sets of chromosomes.
27. Have one set of chromosomes.
28. In Meiosis I, \_\_\_\_ line up on the metaphase plate, and separate during anaphase.
29. The number of chromosomes in the daughter cells compared to the parent cells in meiosis are (same/half)?
30. A section of DNA that encodes information.

**Down**

2. In Meiosis II, \_\_\_\_ line up on the metaphase plate, and separate during anaphase.
4. When both homologs or both sister chromatids move to the same pole of the parent cell.
6. Defects that prevent tumor suppressor genes, such as \_\_\_\_, from shutting down the cell cycle is a cause of cancer.
8. The number of chromosomes in the daughter cells compared to the parent cells in mitosis are (same/half)?
9. Division of the cytoplasm to form two daughter cells.
10. When does chiasma form?
12. \_\_\_\_ microtubules that pull chromosomes to the poles of the cell.
13. occurs when chromosomal segments are swapped between adjacent homologs.
15. The final stage in mitosis or meiosis during which daughter chromosomes have separated and new nuclear envelopes begin to form around each set of chromosomes.
17. \_\_\_\_ zygotes (too few or too many chromosomes) typically do not survive to produce viable offspring.
20. Humans have \_\_\_\_ chromosomes in every cell, except their gametes.
22. The first stage in mitosis or meiosis during which chromosomes become visible and the spindle apparatus forms.
25. \_\_\_\_ microtubules that push the poles of the cell away from each other.
26. Different versions of the same gene (one from maternal, one from paternal).