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Mitosis and meiosis vocabulary worksheet

Java Games: Cards, matching, concentration and word search. Textbook: Concepts and Connections 2nd edition Authors: Campbell, Mitchell and Reece. LIFE CYCLES

Several sequence of stages in the life of the body, from adults of the same generation to adults of the next Sexual Reproduction

Creating offspring by merging two haploid sex cells (gametes) forming a diploid genome of a complete (haploid) set of body genes; genetic material of the body Asexual reproduction

Creating offspring by one parent, without the participation of sperm cells and eggs Chromosome Thread, genetically bearing bands, found in the cores of all eucariotic cells and most noticeable in mitosis and meiosis. Chromosomes consist of DNA and protein

Cell Reproduction Binary Fission A means of asexual reproduction, in which the parent separates into two roughly equal daughter cells of the same size Chromatin Diffuse, very long, moistened DNA fibers with attached proteins, a form adopted by chromosomes when the eucariotic cell does not separate somatic cells

Any cell in a multicellular organism other than sperm or an egg or cell that develops into a sperm or egg Sister chromatids One of two identical parts of the duplicate chromosome in the eucariotic cell. Consisting of two copies of long, coiled DNA with related proteins, chromatid sisters are conjoined in the center of the chromosome. Centromere Chromosome region, where two sister chromatids are connected and where microtubule spindles are attached to the chromosome during mitosis and meiosis. The centromere is divided at the beginning of anaphase during mitosis and anaphase II cell cycle

Meiosis Ordering sequence of events (including interphase and mitotic phase) since the separation of the eucariotic cell to form the two cells of the daughter by then, when these cells of the daughter again divide Interphase The period into an eucariotic-cell cycle, when the cell does not actually divide

The Mitosis of the separation of one nucleus into two genetically identical nuclei of the daughter. Mitosis and cytokinesis make up the mitotic (M) phase of the cell cycle Cytokinesis Osis of the division of cytoplasm to form two separate cells of the daughter. Cytokinesis usually occurs with mitosis

telophase, and the two processes constitute the mitotic (M) phase of the cell cycle of the Mitochondrial phase (M) mitosis and cytokinesis of the first stage of mitosis, during which the chromosomes condense from chromatin, and the mitotic spindle is formed and begins the movement of chromosomes to the center of the cell

Metaphase 2 Second Phase of Mitosis. During the metaphase, all the duplicate chromosomes of the cells are lined up on an imaginary plane equidistant between the poles of the mitotic spindle of Anaphase The third stage of mitosis, starting when the center-ground duplicate chromosomes are divided and the chromatid sisters separate from each other, and end when each of the two poles is full of chromosome

Cell Telophase The fourth and final stage of mitosis, during which the nucleus's daughters form at two cell poles. Telophase usually occurs with microtubule cytokinesis in the form of spindle-like structure, formed from microtubules and related proteins involved in the movements of chromosomes during mitosis and meiosis

Microtubule Organizational Center (MTOC) Specialized place in the cell where microtubules of mitotic spindle begin to form the breakdown splitting

On the first sign of cytokinesis during cell division in the animal's cell; shallow groove on the surface of the cell near the old metaphase plate Cell plate Double membrane throughout the middle dividing line of the plant cell, between which a new cell wall is formed during cytokinesis

Anchovy's dependence Cells on the separation of inappropriately dependent on braking density

Saarehtok cell division, which occurs when cells grown in a laboratory plate, touch each other, usually due to inadequate supply of growth factors

Growth factor dynabiolin is released by certain cells of the body, which stimulates other cells to divide cell cycle control system

Cyclically active set of proteins, which triggers and coordinates events in the eucariotic-cell cycle

Cancer cells Cells, which do not fall under the normal mechanisms of cell cycle management and which will be separated continuously, often kill the body, unless the tumor is marked

New mass of cells formed within or otherwise normal tissue Benign tumor

Need mass of cells, which remains as the original place in the body

Malignant tumor

Need tissue mass, which can spread to adjacent tissues and to other parts of the body; Cancerous tissue

Metastasis

Spread of cancer cells beyond their original location

Carcinomas

Canzer, which originates in body covers such as skin or linings of the intestinal tract

Sarcoma

Canzer of supportive tissues such as bone, cartilage, and muscle

leukemia type of hematopoietic tissue cancer characterized by excessive production of white blood cells and abnormally large amounts of blood cells

katzer bone marrow cells that produce leukocytes

lymphoma

Canzer tissues that form white blood cells

Gomolog chromosome Two chromosomes that make up the corresponding pair in the diploid cell. The chromosome homologist has the same length, center position, as well as a coloring pattern and constitutes genes or the same characteristics at appropriate loci. One homological chromosome is inherited from the organisms of the father, the other from the mother's mother, where the gene is found on the chromosome. The chromosome's homologists have appropriate loci

Autosomes

Chromosomes not directly involved in determining the sex of the body

Sex chromosome

A chromosome, which identifies whether male or female diploid cell

Body that reproduces sexually, a cell containing two homologous sets of chromosomes, one set inherited from each parent's

Gametes

A sex cell; haploid or sperm in life body that reproduces sexually, a cell containing one set of chromosome fertilization from the sperm nucleus with the nucleus of the egg, production of zygote

Zygote

Filled egg, which is a diploid, which is the result of combining the sperm nucleus and the nucleus of the egg

Meiosis

Sexually reproduced organism is the division of one diploid nucleus into four nuclei of the daughter-haploid. Meiosis and cytokinesis produce haploid gametes from diploid cells in the reproductive organs of parents

The intersection of overexertion of the corresponding segments between two homological chromosomes

Chiasma

Microscopically visible area, where the intersection occurred between the chromatids of homologated chromosomes during the prophase I

meiosis

Genetic recombination

Production, crossing chromosomes with combinations of genes other than those in original chromosomes

cell division in reproduction or growth. cell division reproduction, as an aspiring, branched, or spore-reproducing, is not related to merging

gameplay, asexual reproduction involving game associations. sexual reproduction of any of the multiple threaded bodies consisting of chromine, which carry genes in a linear manner. the human species has 23 pairs, chromosomes of the easily dyed substance of the cell nucleus, consisting of DNA, RNA and various proteins, forming chromosomes during cell division. chromatin cycle of growth and asexual reproduction of the cell consisting of interphase, followed in the active division of cells into prophase, metaphase, anaphases and telophase. cell cycle period of the cell cycle, during which the nucleus does not pass the separation, intertwines the usual method of cell division, characterized, as a rule, by solving the chromatin of the nucleus into a filamentous form that condenses into chromosomes, a mitosis of the division of cell cytoplasm, which usually follows the mitotic or myotic division of the nucleus. cytokinesis of the first stage of mitosis or meiosis in the eucariotic division of cells, during which the nuclear envelope breaks down and strands of chromatin are formed into chromosomes. the prophase of a specialized structure on the chromosome appears during cell division as a narrowed central region, where two chromatids are held together and form the shape of X. centromere one of two identical chromosome strands into which the chromosome splits longitudinally preparatory to cell division. chromatid of a new pair of centrioles, moving ahead of the spindle to opposite cell poles when the cell divides: centriole stage in mitosis or meiosis, in which duplicate chromosomes line up along the equatorial plate spindle of the metaphase stage in mitosis or meiosis after metaphase, in which the daughter of the chromosome moves away from each other to opposite ends of the cell. anaphase of the final stage of meiosis or mitosis, in which separated chromosomes reach opposite the poles of the dividing cell

the nuclei of her daughter's cells are formed around two sets of chromosomes. telophase any of the different proteins that promote the growth, organization and maintenance of cells and tissues. growth factor of the swollen part; edema; of the protuberance. tumor he is a young living animal, especially a mammal, in the early stages of development in the womb, a tumor process by which cells or tissues change from relatively generalized to specialized species, during developmental differentiation, having the potential to develop in various specialized ways in response to external or internal stimuli

totipotent cells, which when divided replaces its own figures, and also gives rise to cells that are differentiated further by one or more specialized types like different B cells and T cells. the stem cell that replaces its own numbers when divided also generates cells that differentiate further into one or more specialized types, like different B cells and T cells. cancer having the same or similar relationship; as in a relative position or structure. homological, which has two similar additions

chromosome. diploid, which refers to one set of chromosome haploid part of the process of gamete formation, consisting of chromosome conjugation and two cell divisions, during which the number of diploid chromosomes decreases to haploid. meiosis interconnects the corresponding chromatid segments of homological chromosomes with their associated genes crossing a cell produced by combining two gametes before it undergoes the splitting of the Zygote

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The X-shaped, microscopically visible region representing homological chromatids that exchanged genetic material through the intersection during the meiosis. Chiasmata

When chromatid sisters exchange genetic material during Prophase I. Cross through compounds or homologated chromosomes during a prophase I. Synapsis

Where microtubule kinetors are attached to chromosome to pull them to opposite cell poles. Kinetohore

Is part of the cell cytoskeleton formed in Prophase I, from which fibers extend, which organize and separate the sisters of chromatids. Spindle

In the duplicate chromosome, an area on each sister's chromatid where they are most closely attached to each other by proteins that bind to specific DNA sequences, this close attachment causes narrowing in the condensed chromosome. Centromere

The cellular structure carrying genetic material round into the nucleus of the eucariotic cells. Each chromosome consists of one very long DNA molecule and related proteins. Chromosome

One of the two identical connected copies of the original chromosome. Chromatid

Complex of DNA and proteins, which makes up the eucariotic chromosomes. When the cell is not separated, chromatin exists in scattered form as a mass of very long, thin fibers that are not visible with a light microscope. Chromatin

structure

2 homologous chromosomes and 2 sets of sister chromatids. Tetrad

First and Longest Stage mitosis. At this point, the chromosomes become visible, and the centriole is separated and moved to opposite cell poles. Prophase I

Second stage of mitosis. At this point, chromosomes line the center of the cell and connect to the spindle fiber in their center. Metaphase I

Third stage of mitosis. At this point, the chromatid sisters are divided into separate chromosomes and stretched apart. Anaphase I

The fourth and final stage of mitosis. At this point, chromosomes gather at opposite ends of the cell and lose their distinct rod shapes. Two new nuclear membranes are then formed around each of the two regions of DNA and the fiber spindle disappears. Telophase I

Process that follows the last stage of mitosis. With two complete copies of DNA currently in two different areas of the same cell, the cell membrane will pinch and divide the cytoplasm in half. The result is two separate cells that are identical to the source cell. Each of the two new cells has a full copy of the DNA and contains all the organelles of the original cell had. Cytokinesis

Period of cell growth and normal activity. This period occurs between mitosis in the cell cycle. Cells that do not need to be repeated will spend their time at this stage. If a cell really needs to be separated, it copies all that DNA while period. Thus, the cell has two complete copies of its DNA before it begins the mitosis process. Interphase

First stage of the first division in meiosis. Chromosomes condense and the nuclear envelope breaks down. The intersection takes place. Prophase I

Second stage of the first division of meiosis. Pairs of homological chromosomes go to the equator of the cell. Metaphase I

Third stage of the first division of meiosis. Homologous chromosomes go to the cell's resistance. Anaphase I

Cells in the interphase carry out various processes, such as DNA replication and chromosome and protein synthesis. Interphase occurs during I. Interphase's meiosis

The fourth stage of the first separation of meiosis. Nuclear membrane shapes; spindle fibers dissolve; two haploid cells are formed by Telophase I

cell split into two cells of the daughter, each with the same amount of chromosome as the father. in humans, such cells have two copies of 23 chromosomes and are called diploid

cytokinesis

The first stage of the second division of meiosis. It starts with two haploid cells; Nuclear membrane dissolves; spindle fibers are formed; chromosomes condense. Prophase II

Second stage of the second

division of meiosis. Chromosomes are arranged in the center of the cell; spindle fibers are attached to chromosomes. Metaphase II The third stage of the second division of meiosis. Centromeres break by releasing chromatids; chromatids move to opposite cell poles. Anaphase II Fourth stage of the second division of meiosis. Nuclear envelopes reform; spindle fibers dissolve; ends with four haploid cells. Telophase II Four cells formed, and each nucleus contains haploid quantities. Cytokinesis occurs during meiosis II. Cytokinesis Cytokinesis

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