

**Matching. Answers will be used more than once.**

1. Type of mitosis
2. Type of meiosis
3. Type of both mitosis and meiosis
4. Type of neither mitosis nor meiosis

- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. The second division splits sister chromatids into single chromosomes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The union of the sperm and egg.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Chromosomes line up at the center of the cell during metaphase.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. One 2N cell produces four 1N cells.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. One 2N cell produces two 2N cells.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. This is the division of the nucleus in the body cells.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. This is the division of the nucleus in the sex cells.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. This division results in cells that are different from the parent cell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. The type of division cuts the chromosome number in half.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. This division results in the production of reproductive cells.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. This is a form of cell division.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. This is used for the growth and repair of tissues.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Is this type of division occurring in a non-sex cell?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Structures that carry the genetic information from one generation to the next are called (1) centrioles (2) spindle (3) nucleolus (4) chromosomes (5) ribosomes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. In eukaryotic multicellular organisms, cell-division serves all of these purposes except (1) growth (2) maintenance (3) reproduction of new individuals (4) repair.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. After normal mitotic division, how many chromosomes does each offspring cell contain as compared to the parent cell? (1) the same number (2) twice as many (3) half as many (4) four times as many.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. Distribution of one of each replicated chromosome to each of two cells following mitotic meiosis requires: (1) reduction of chromosome number to one-half of the original (2) completion of the mitotic division (3) formation of two cells with DNA identical to the parent cell (4) stimulation of the mechanism for synapsis division.