

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. This 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. In this type of division crossing over may occur.
- _____ 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 mitosis requires: (1) reduction of chromosome number to one-half of the original (2) completion of the mitotic division (3) formation of new cells with DNA identical to the parent cell (4) stimulation of the mechanism for cytokinesis division.