ACROSS
1    Meiosis creates genetic ______
5    Has been used to develop many types of plants and animals with desirable traits (two words)
6    Microorganisms use this type of reproduction to reproduce
7    Number of haploid sex cells created during meiosis
12   Pairs of chromosomes that have genes for the same traits arranged in the same order (two words)
13   Meiosis happens in the _____ organs of multicellular organisms
14   Cells that have only one chromosome from each pair; sex cells
15   Have only one chromosome from each pair of chromosomes (two words)
19   Taking time and energy or exposure to predators, diseases, or harsh environmental conditions are ______ to sexual reproduction
20   Occurs when a person has an extra copy of chromosome twenty-one (two words)
24   Genetic variation can allow for ____ that may help a species survive harsh conditions
25   Having too many or too few chromosomes will not allow an organism to _____ properly
26   Meiosis ensures that the chromosome _____ of a species stays the same from generation to generation

DOWN
2    Disappears in prophase I
3    New cell formed from fertilization
4    Cell division that only occurs in sex cells
5    Genetic material from two different cells combine, producing an offspring (two words)
8    The number of parents that organisms have when produced through sexual reproduction
9    Not copied again before prophase II
10   An egg and sperm cell join together
11   Reproductive cells go through ____ before beginning meiosis I
16   Sex cells can have ____ sets of chromosomes since the cell gets one chromosome from each pair of homologous chromosomes
17   Cells that have pairs of chromosomes
18   Mitosis and cytokinesis involve_____ division of the nucleus and the cytoplasm
21   Male sex cell
22   Female sex cell
23   Sex cells have _____ the number chromosomes as original cells
Directions: On the line after each statement, write TRUE if the statement is true or record words that could replace the **underlined words** to make the statement true.

1. Meiosis and fertilization are not part of **asexual reproduction**.

2. A hydra grows a new hydra on its body using a form of asexual reproduction called **budding**.

3. Cloning produces identical individuals from a cell or cluster of cells taken from a **unicellular** organism.

4. In all types of **sexual reproduction**, offspring are produced by one parent organism.

5. Some animals can grow a new limb in a process called **regeneration**.

6. A form of asexual reproduction in which offspring grow from a part of a parent plant is called **vegetative reproduction**.

7. A **disadvantage** of asexual reproduction is that the organisms can reproduce without using the time and energy to find a mate.

8. Cell division in prokaryotes is known as **mitotic cell division**.

9. Some animals have been cloned using **cytoplasm** from a cell in one parent.

10. Many unicellular eukaryotes reproduce by dividing into two offspring through mitosis and cell division. This form of reproduction is known as **mitotic cell division**.
Directions: Answer each of the questions to create your word bank. Watch your spelling!

1. Some plants can be cloned from just a few cells using a technique that takes a(n) _______. (2 words)
2. When offspring inherit all of their DNA from one parent, they are _______. (2 words)
3. In animal _______, a new animal grows from a piece of its parent.
4. Many unicellular eukaryotes reproduce by dividing into two offspring through mitosis and cell division. This form of reproduction is known as _______. (3 words)
5. Some animals have been cloned using the ________ from a cell in one parent.
6. Cell division in prokaryotes is known as _______.
7. A form of asexual reproduction in which offspring grow from a part of a parent plant is called _______. (2 words)
8. A type of asexual reproduction that produces identical individuals from a cell or cluster of cells taken from a multicellular organism is called _________.
9. In all types of ________, one parent organism produces offspring without meiosis or fertilization. (2 words)
10. In _______, a new organism grows on the body of its parent by mitosis and cell division.
Content Practice Chapter 6
Direction: Cut and paste the pictures of Meiosis in the correct order, label the phase name, and cut and paste the description of each phase.

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<th>Phase Name</th>
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Directions: The diagrams show the stages of meiosis in scrambled order. Cut the diagrams out and put them in order in the data table from start to finish. To the left of each diagram, label the stages in the correct order. To the right of each diagram, cut out and match up the brief description of what happens during each stage.
Descriptions

Nuclear membrane breaks apart

Chromosomes appear as homologous pairs.

A nuclear membrane forms around each set of chromatids, and the cytoplasm divides.

Chromosomes are pulled to the opposite ends of the cell, and the cytoplasm divides.

Chromosomes align in the middle of the cell

Sister chromatids begin to separate and move to opposite ends of the cells.

Each pair of homologous chromosomes is pulled apart

Pairs of sister chromatids align in middle of cell.