

Quizlet Unit 3

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1. **Allele** Different forms of a gene
2. **Asexual reproduction** A reproductive process that involves only one parent and produces offspring that are identical to the parent.
3. **Binary fission** A form of asexual reproduction in prokaryotes by which one cell divides into two cells of the same size
4. **Cell cycle** Series of events that cells go through as they grow and divide
5. **Cell plate** The precursor of a new plant cell wall that forms during cell division and divides a cell into two
6. **Cleavage furrow** The area of the cell membrane that pinches in and eventually separates the dividing cell
7. **Crossing over** Exchange of genetic material between homologous chromosomes during prophase I of meiosis
8. **Cytokinesis** Division of the cytoplasm during cell division
9. **Diploid** A cell having two complete sets of chromosomes
10. **Gamete** sex cell
11. **Haploid** A cell having only one complete set of chromosomes.
12. **Homologous** Term used to refer to chromosomes that each have a corresponding chromosome from the opposite-sex parent. Same genes, maybe different alleles
13. **Independent assortment** The arrangement of individual hereditary factors, when two or more characteristics are inherited, during gamete production that gives different traits an equal opportunity of occurring together.
14. **Interphase** Cell grows, performs its normal functions, and prepares for division; consists of G₁, S, and G₂ phases
15. **Meiosis** A type of cell division that results in four daughter cells each with half the number of chromosomes of the parent cell, as in the production of gametes and plant spores.
16. **Mitosis** Cell division in which the nucleus divides into nuclei containing the same number of chromosomes
17. **Segregation** Separation of alleles during gamete formation
18. **Sexual reproduction** Type of reproduction in which cells from two parents unite to form the first cell of a new organism
19. **Spore** A walled, single- to many-celled, reproductive body of an organism, capable of giving rise to a new individual either directly or indirectly. (germ cell, seed, etc)