

Reproduction Vocabulary

1	Mitosis	A fertilized egg during early development.
2	Cell	Differences in characteristics caused by genetic and environmental factors.
3	Cell Theory	A specialized cell for reproduction.
4	Nucleus	Spindle fibres disappear and a cell membrane forms around each set of DNA.
5	Asexual Reproduction	Tiny strings that attach themselves to chromosomes during mitosis.
6	Chromosomes	According to Bill Nye, they are the chapters in the books.
7	Mitochondria	Using or changing living organism to produce goods that can be sold.
8	Spindle Fibres	Characteristics that can be observed.
9	Prophase	The reproductive process involving two sexes.
10	Homologous Pairs	A new organism made from a single parent.
11	Cloning	The process by which gametes from both parents combine to form one new cell.
12	Haploid	A project whose goal is to find all the genes on one set of human chromosomes.
13	Cell Membrane	All living organisms are made of cells.
14	Diploid	According to Bill Nye, they are the letters in the books.
15	Metaphase	Genes that determine your characteristics but cannot be seen.
16	Meiosis	Double stranded threadlike structures that carry genetic information.
17	Binary Fission	When a sperm and an egg meet outside the bodies of both parents.
18	Gonads	One cell divides into two identical cells
19	Testes	When the sperm travels into the female's body to meet the egg.
20	Interphase	Matching pairs of chromosomes.

21	Fragmentation		A substance released by glands to control certain body activities.
22	Sperm		Provides energy for the cell.
23	Anaphase		The nucleus disappears.
24	Ovaries		The moment the sperm and egg unite.
25	Embryo		The cell makes a copy of its DNA during this time.
26	Telophase		Duplicated chromosomes line up in the middle.
27	Hormones		The continuous process of mitosis, cell division, growth and interphase.
28	External Fertilization		A single set of chromosomes. Ex. Human # is 23
29	DNA		Duplicated chromosomes move to opposite ends of the cell.
30	Internal Fertilization		The basic unit of life.
31	Cell Cycle		A type of asexual reproduction, where a piece breaks off and grows into a new individual.
32	Conception		The process that makes haploid cells.
33	Fertilization		The male gonads.
34	Genotype		Two sets of chromosomes. Ex. The human # is 46
35	Variation		The making of a copy.
36	Phenotype		A reproductive organ.
37	Sexual Reproduction		Bacteria reproduce asexually through this process.
38	Genes		The organ in which eggs are produced.
39	Human Genome Project		The gametes in male animals
40	Biotechnology		The structure that surrounds the cell and decides what comes in and out.
41	Gametes		The "boss" of the cell
42	Dominant Gene		These alleles are written in lowercase letters

43	Recessive Gene		This allele masks the affect of the other
44	Heterozygous		When both alleles are the same
45	Homozygous		When both alleles are different