

## Reproduction Review Answers

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|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Robert Hooke              | 20. cell wall            | 39. spore formation         |
| 2. Leeuwenhoek               | 21. vacuole              | 40. Vegetative reproduction |
| 3. Robert Brown              | 22. chloroplast          | 41. 46                      |
| 4. Compound Light Microscope | 23. flagellum            | 42. Deoxyribonucleic acid   |
| 5. transmission              | 24. cilia                | 43. ATGC                    |
| 6. scanning                  | 25. cell cycle           | 44. replication             |
| 7. cell membrane             | 26. mitosis              | 45. DNA fingerprints        |
| 8. nucleus                   | 27. cytokinesis          | 46. mutations               |
| 9. chromosomes               | 28. interphase           | 47. cancer                  |
| 10. genes                    | 29. prophase             | 48. carcinogen              |
| 11. cytoplasm                | 30. metaphase            | 49. regeneration            |
| 12. organelle                | 31. anaphase             | 50. specialized cells       |
| 13. nucleolus                | 32. telophase            |                             |
| 14. ribosomes                | 33. asexual reproduction |                             |
| 15. mitochondrion            | 34. sexual reproduction  | 51. stem cells              |
| 16. endoplasmic reticulum    | 35. zygote               | 52. transplants             |
| 17. Golgi apparatus          | 36. binary fission       | 53. cloning                 |
| 18. lysosomes                | 37. budding              | 54. Dolly                   |
| 19. centriole                | 38. fragmentation        |                             |

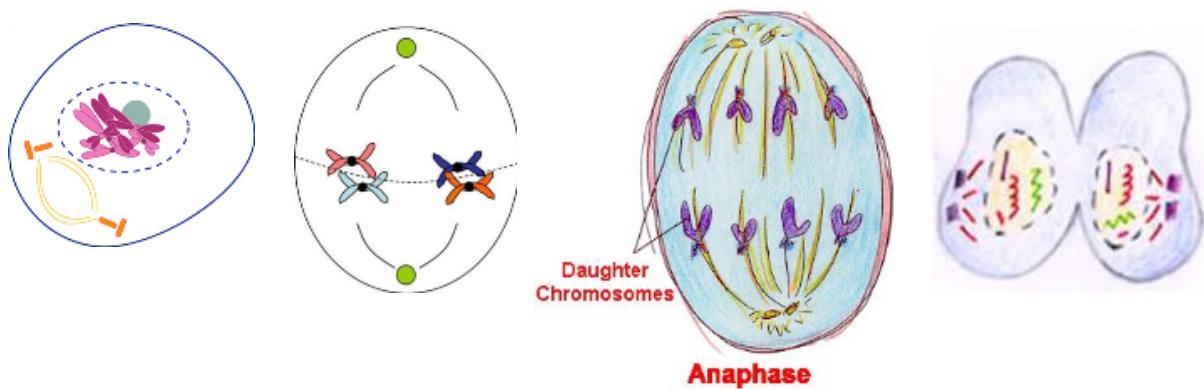
## 55. Stages of Mitosis

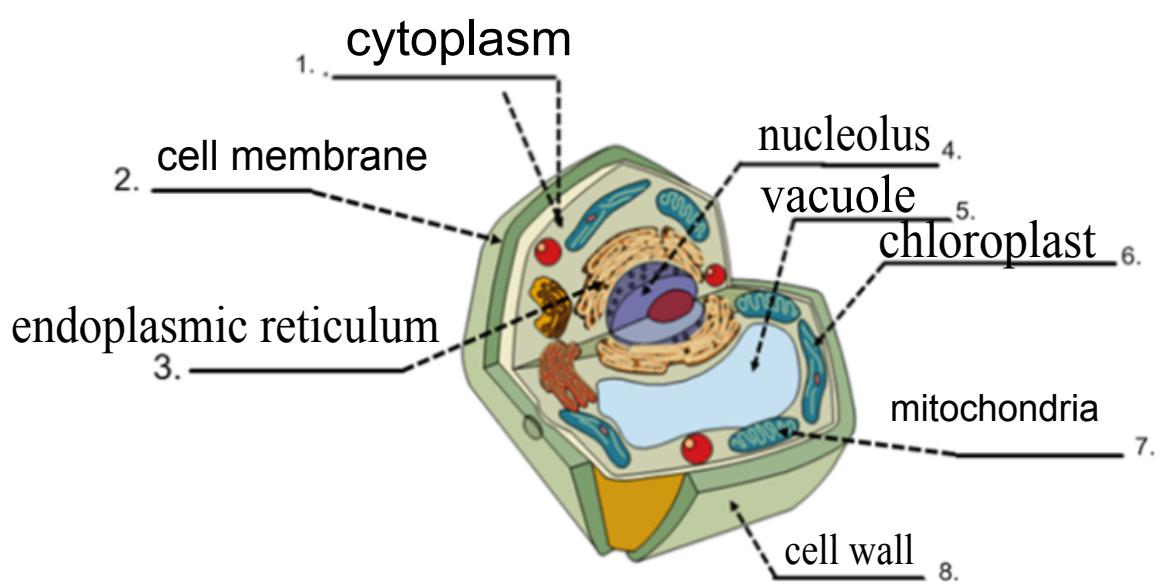
**Prophase**- chromosomes shorten and thicken, nuclear membrane dissolves

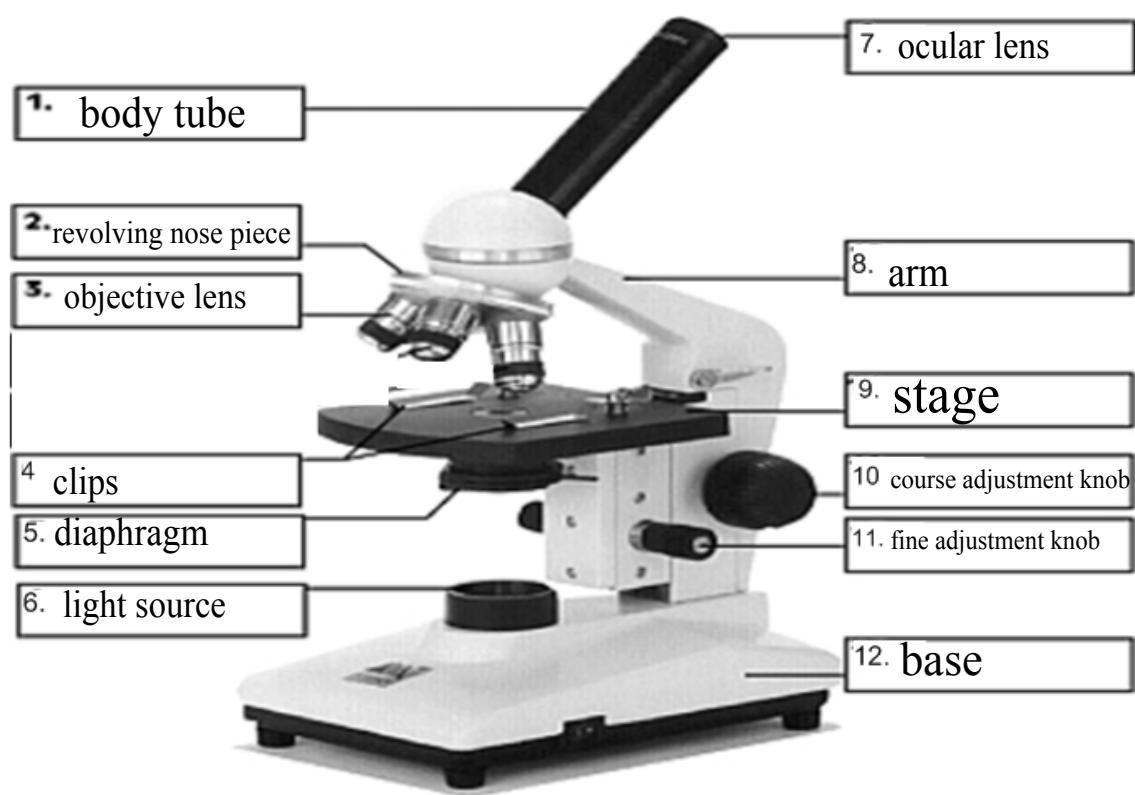
**Metaphase**- chromosomes line up in the middle of the cell

**Anaphase**- Chromosomes split apart and move to the poles, daughter cells have complete set of genetic information.

**Telophase**- chromosomes reach opposite poles, nuclear membrane reforms, cytokinesis begins, cytoplasm/organelles split into equal parts.







## Attachments

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Uranus student response(4).avi

student response no tilt.avi