Directions: Match each term with its correct definition (Note: They are grouped into groups of 10 or less terms, look for the lines separating the groups)

\_\_\_\_1. Alternation of A. an individual with an error in chromosome number; includes

Generations deletions and duplications of chromosome segments

\_\_\_\_2. Aneuploid B. the detachment, 180° rotation, and reinsertion of a chromosome arm

\_\_\_\_3. Autosome C. a life-cycle type in which the multicellular diploid stage is prevalent

\_\_\_\_4. Chiasmata D. an individual with the appropriate number of chromosomes for their

species

\_\_\_\_5. Chromosome E. a life-cycle type in which the diploid and haploid stages alternate

Inversion

\_\_\_\_6. Crossing Over F. (singular =chiasma) the structure that forms at the crossover points

after genetic material is exchanged

\_\_\_\_7. Diploid-dominant G. the union of two haploid cells typically from two individual organisms

\_\_\_\_8. Euploid H. any of the non-sex chromosomes

\_\_\_\_9. Fertilization I. a multicellular haploid life-cycle stage that produces gametes

\_\_\_\_10. Gametophyte J. (also, recombination) the exchange of genetic material between

homologous chromosomes resulting in chromosomes that incorporate genes from both parents of the organism forming reproductive cells

\_\_\_\_11. Germ Cell A. a period of rest that may occur between meiosis I and meiosis II;

there is no replication of DNA during interkinesis

\_\_\_\_12. Haploid-dominant B. the number and appearance of an individuals chromosomes,

including the size, banding patterns, and centromere position

\_\_\_\_13. Interkinesis C. a nuclear division process that results in four haploid cells

\_\_\_\_14. Karyogram D. a specialized cell that produces gametes, such as eggs or sperm

\_\_\_\_15. Karyotype E. the sequence of events in the development of an organism and the

production of cells that produce offspring

\_\_\_\_16. Life Cycle F. the photographic image of a karyotype

\_\_\_\_17. Meiosis G. the second round of meiotic cell division following meiosis I; sister

chromatids are separated from each other, and the result is four unique haploid cells

\_\_\_\_18. Meiosis I H. a life-cycle type in which the multicellular haploid stage is prevalent

\_\_\_\_19. Meiosis II I. an otherwise diploid genotype in which one chromosome is missing

\_\_\_\_20. Monosomy J. the first round of meiotic cell division; referred to as reduction

division because the resulting cells are haploid

\_\_\_\_21. Nondisjunction A. describing something composed of genetic material from two

sources, such as a chromosome with both maternal and paternal segments of DNA

\_\_\_\_22. Polyploid B. a nuclear division that produces daughter nuclei each having one-half

as many chromosome sets as the parental nucleus; meiosis I is a reduction division

\_\_\_\_23. Recombinant C. the formation of a close association between homologous

chromosomes during prophase I

\_\_\_\_24. Reduction Division D. two duplicated homologous chromosomes (four chromatids) bound

together by chiasmata during prophase I

\_\_\_\_25. Somatic Cell E. an individual with an incorrect number of chromosome sets

\_\_\_\_26. Sporophyte F. an otherwise diploid genotype in which one entire chromosome is

duplicated

\_\_\_\_27. Synapsis G. all the cells of a multicellular organism except the gamete-forming

cells

\_\_\_\_28. Tetrad H. the process by which one segment of a chromosome dissociates and

reattaches to a different, nonhomologous chromosome

\_\_\_\_29. Translocation I. the failure of synapsed homologs to completely separate and migrate

to separate poles during the first cell division of meiosis

\_\_\_\_30. Trisomy J. the condensation of X chromosomes into Barr bodies during

embryonic development in females to compensate for the double genetic dose

\_\_\_\_31. X inactivation K. a multicellular diploid life-cycle stage that produces spores