**Unit 6 Reproduction Vocabulary**

Reproduction - Formation of new cells or a new individual

Sexual Reproduction - A reproductive process that involves two parents that combine their genetic material to produce a new organism, which differs from both parents

Asexual Reproduction - A reproductive process that involves only one parent and produces offspring that are identical to the parent.

Internal Fertilization - fertilization of an egg by sperm that occurs inside the body of a female

External Fertilization - The process by which the female lays eggs and the male fertilizes them once they are outside of the female

Gametes - Sex cell; an egg or sperm cell

Zygote - A fertilized egg

Gonads - Sex Organs - ovaries and testes

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.

Mitosis - A type of cell division that results in two daughter cells each having the same number and kind of chromosomes as the parent nucleus, typical of ordinary tissue growth.

IPMAT - The proper sequence, beginning to end, for the stages of mitosis is Interphase, Prophase, Metaphase, Anaphase, Telophase

Body Cells - Any cells in the body other than reproductive cells (somatic cells)

Offspring - Product of reproduction, a new organism produced by one or more parents

sex cell - a reproductive cell - only has HALF of the genetic material - GAMETES - ex. egg - sperm

daughter cell - 2 cells resulting from mitosis that are identical

Haploid Cell - A sex cell that has only half of the genetic material (in humans 23 chromosomes)

Diploid Cell - A body cell that has the full amount of genetic material (humans - 46 chromosomes)

Chromosome - A threadlike, gene-carrying structure found in the nucleus. Each chromosome consists of one very long DNA molecule and associated proteins.