**Unit 3 Cell Division Vocabulary**

1. cell plate –involved in the [formation](http://www.biology-online.org/dictionary/Formation) of [cell wall](http://www.biology-online.org/dictionary/Cell_wall) between the two [daughter cells](http://www.biology-online.org/dictionary/Daughter_cell) following [cell division](http://www.biology-online.org/dictionary/Cell_division) in plants.
2. chromatid – one half of a duplicated chromosome.
3. chromosome – DNA-containing structure that carries genetic material from one generation to another.
4. gamete – sex cell; an egg or a sperm cell.
5. genetic variation – genetic variation is brought about by mutation, which is a permanent change in the chemical structure of a gene; variation in [alleles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allele) of [genes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gene)
6. haploid – cell that has only one copy of each chromosome.
7. homologous pair – chromosomes that have the same length, appearance, and copies of genes, although the alleles may differ.
8. meiosis – form of nuclear division that divides a diploid cell into haploid cells; important in forming gametes for sexual reproduction.
9. mitosis – process by which a cell divides its nucleus and contents.
10. mutation – change in DNA sequence.
11. recombination – or recombinant DNA – genetically engineered DNA that contains genes from more than one organism or species.
12. replication – process by which DNA is copied.
13. zygote – cell that forms when a male gamete fertilizes a female gamete.
14. diploid - cell that has two copies of each chromosome, one from an egg and one from a sperm.