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| **TERM** | **DEFINITION** |
| MITOSIS | Process of somatic cell division that creates two identical daughter cells from one parent cell. |
| SOMATIC CELLS | Body cells. |
| HUMAN GAMETES | Sex cells (sperm and egg). |
| CHROMOSOMES | A long, stringy aggregate of genes that carries heredity information (DNA) and is formed from condensed chromatin. |
| CENTROMERE | A region on a chromosome that joins two sister chromatids. |
| CHROMAT**IN** | Mass of genetic material composed of [DNA](https://www.thoughtco.com/dna-373454) and [proteins](https://www.thoughtco.com/proteins-373564) that condense to form chromosomes during eukaryotic cell division. |
| SISTER CHROMAT**ID** | One of two identical copies of a replicated chromosome. |
| MITOTIC SPINDLE | It assembles around the chromosomes and distributes the duplicated genome to the daughter cells during mitosis. |
| CYTOKINESIS  | Division of the [cytoplasm](https://www.thoughtco.com/cytoplasm-defined-373301) that produces distinct daughter cells. |
| DIPLOID CELL | A cell that contains two sets of chromosomes. One set of chromosomes is donated from each parent. |
| HAPLOID CELL | A cell that contains one complete set of chromosomes. |