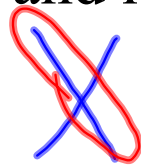


Answer these questions:

Define the term homologous chromosomes and identify the chromatids.



Chromosomes
Similar in
Size, Shape,
genetic info

Differentiate between haploid and diploid cells.

2 copies

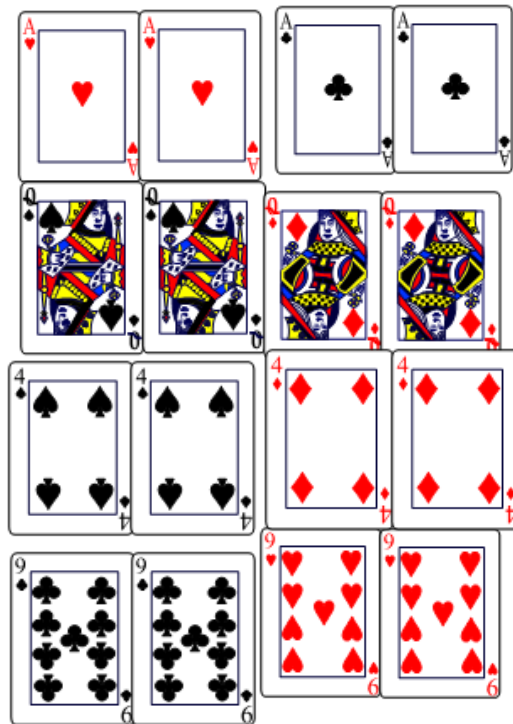
1/2 chromosomes

Summarize the steps of mitosis.

Choose one of the following organisms and calculate the chromosome number if cells were always haploid after 5 generations.

		Meiosis-6-6-6
Mosquito	6	12-24-48
Corn	20	
Human	46	92-184
Horse	64	

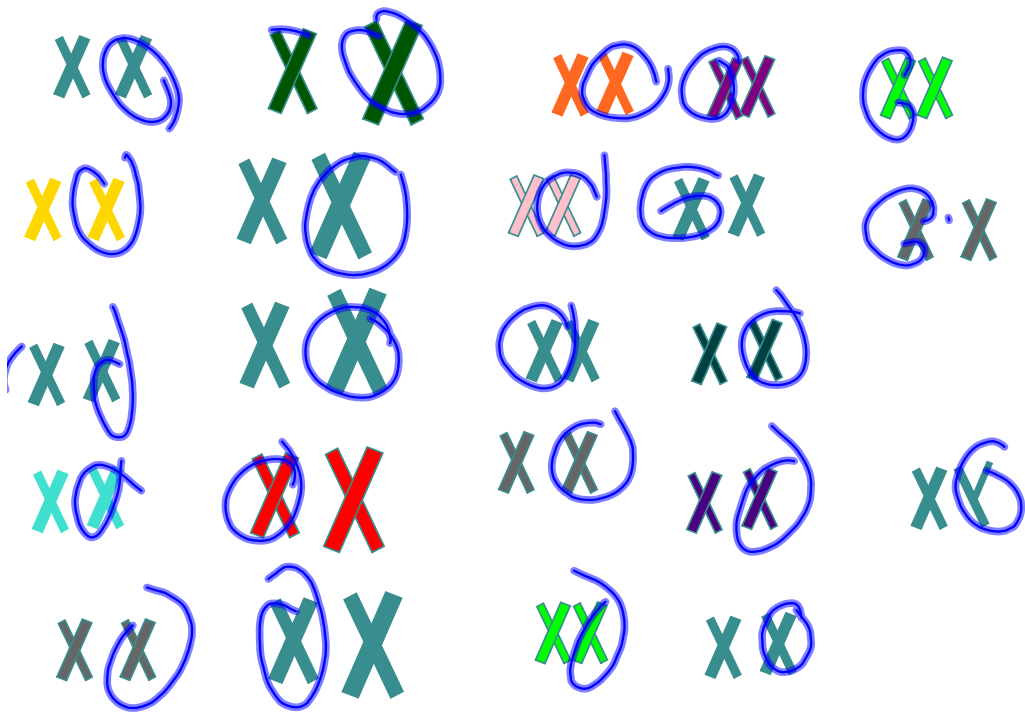
Line up in homologous pair



Meiosis- a form of cell division that halves the number of chromosomes when forming Specialized reproductive cells such as gametes.

Before
Meiosis like in
mitosis the
DNA
replicates during
interphase

Independent
assortment-
random
distribution of
homologous
chromosomes
during meiosis



This means that
23 pairs of
chromosomes
can be combined
in 2^{23}
combinations

2 



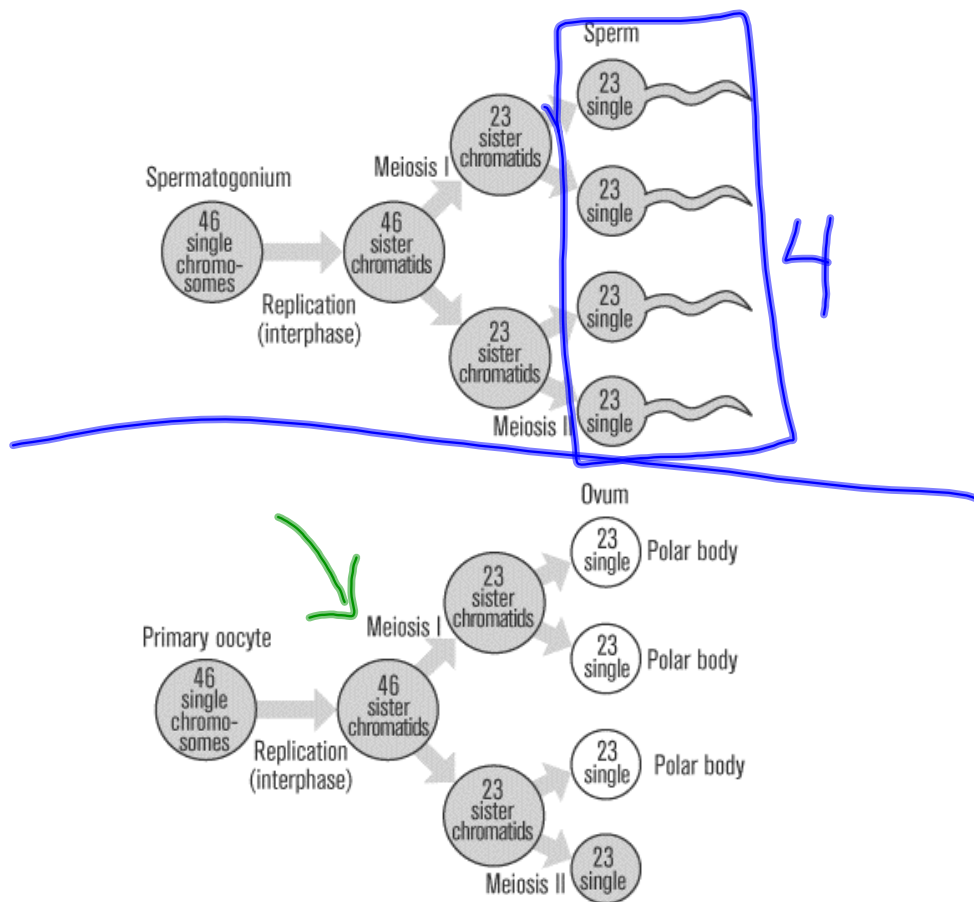
Crossing-over

Why is variation important?

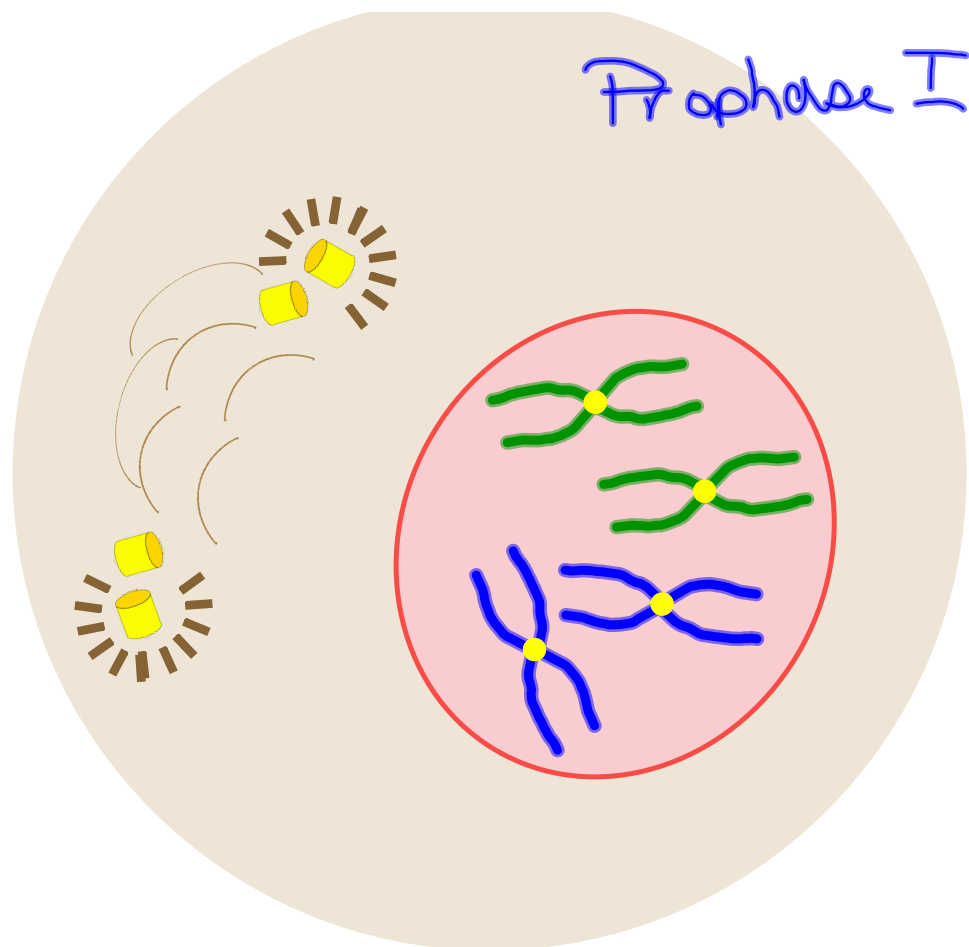
better chance
of survival

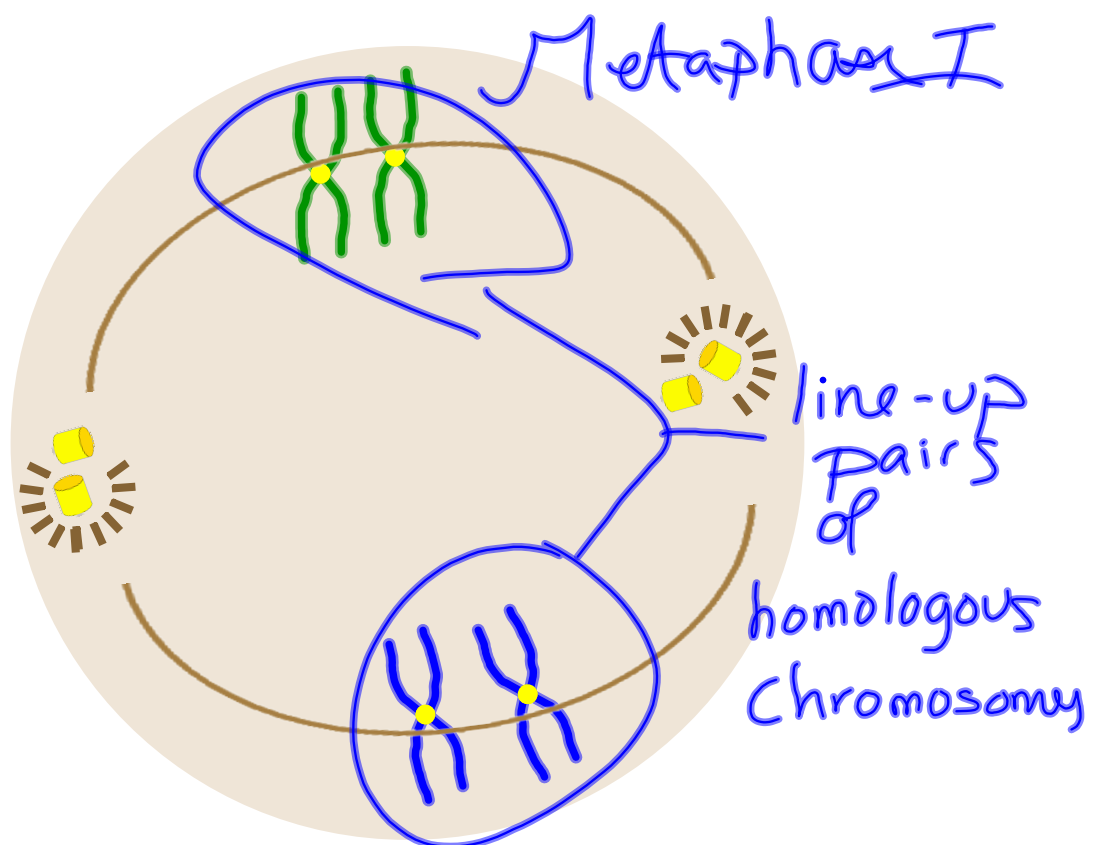
Gametogenesis-

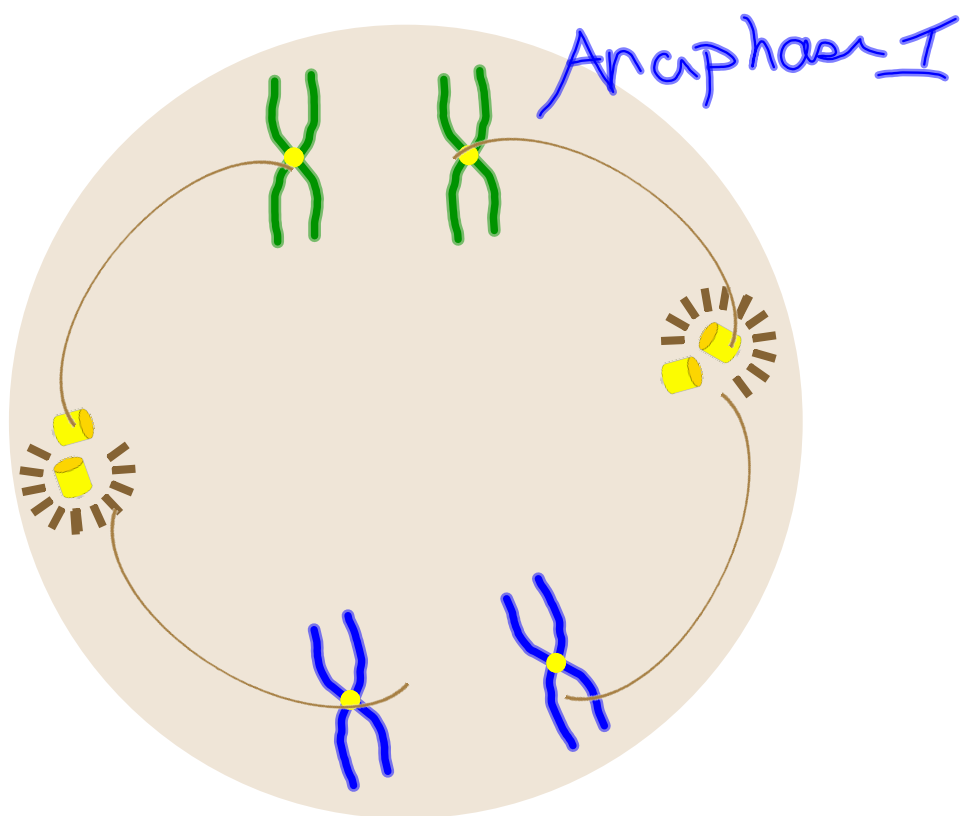
formation
of
gametes
(sex cell)

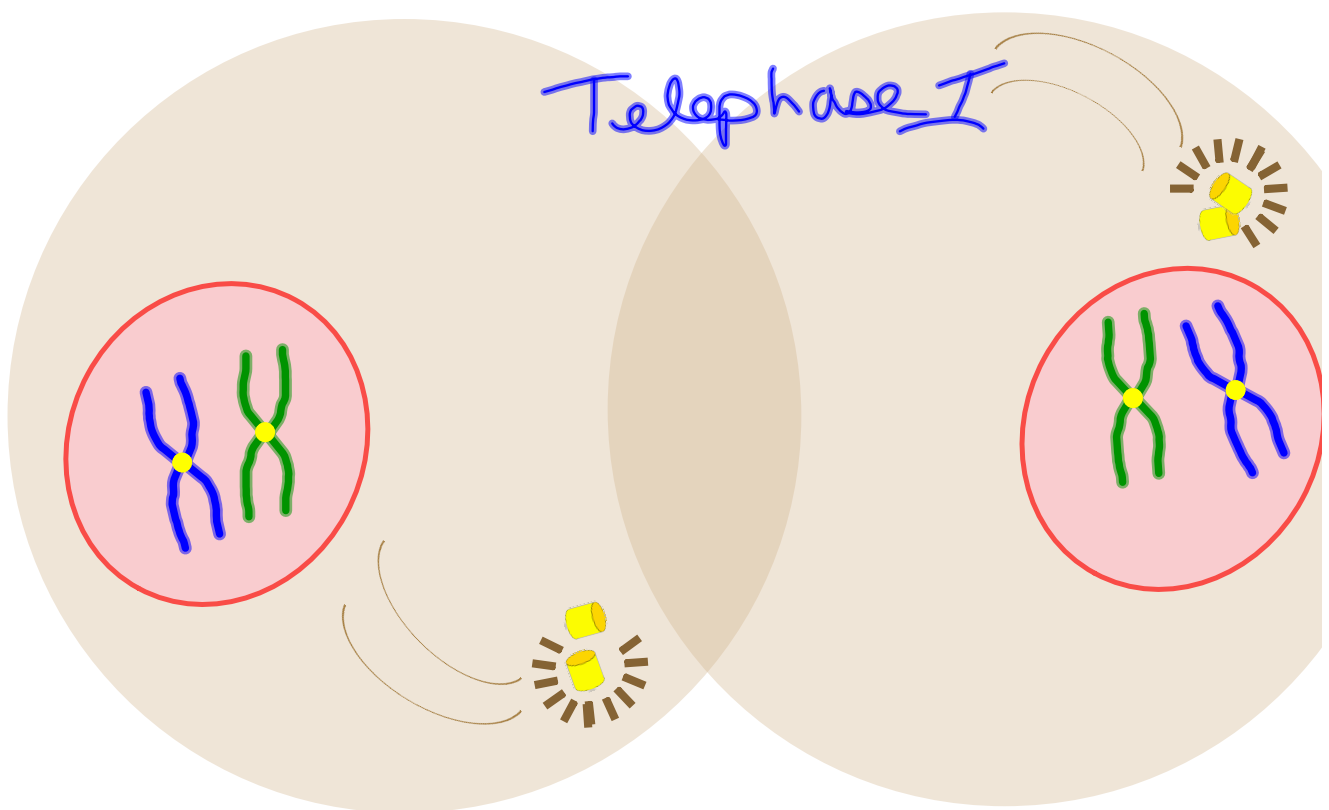


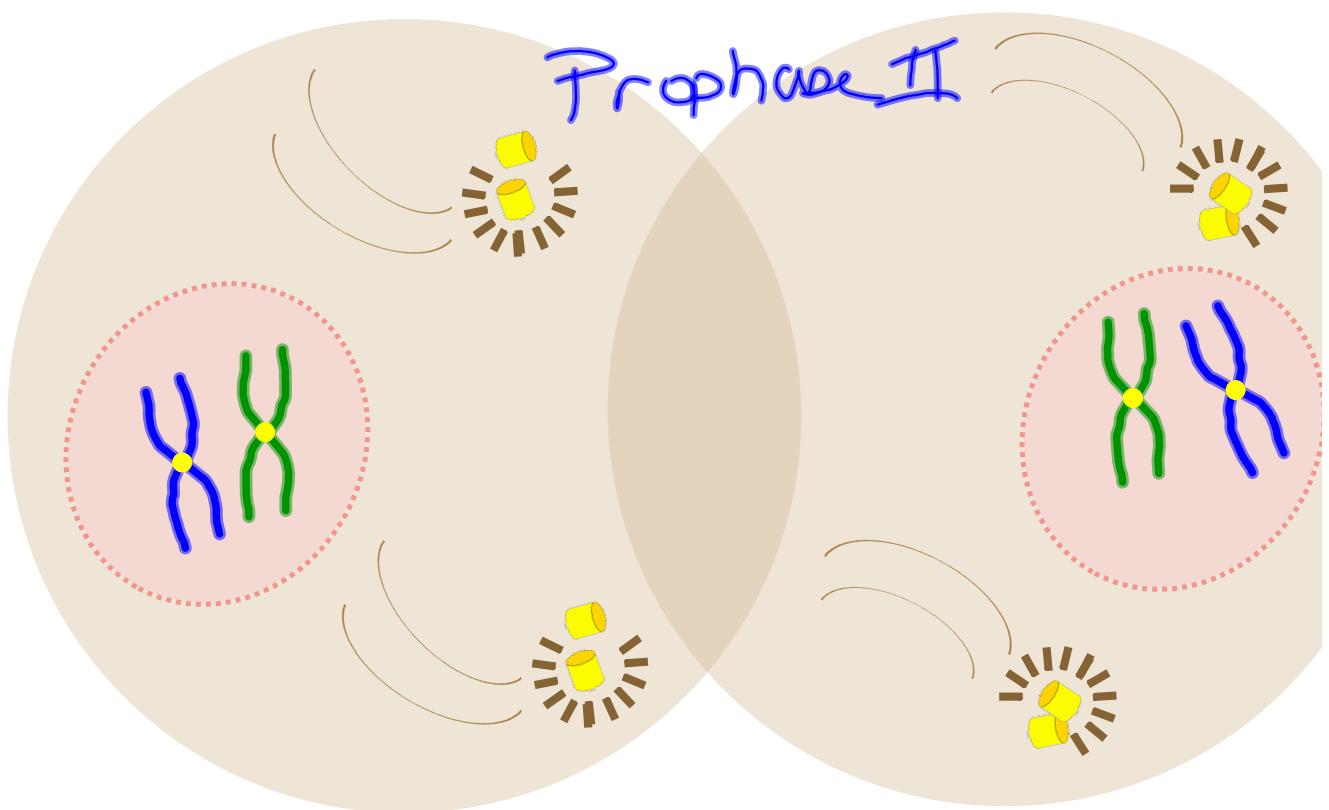
<http://www.sparknotes.com/testprep/books/sat2/biology/chapter7section2.rhtml>











Metaphase II

