

Answer these questions:

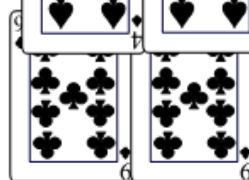
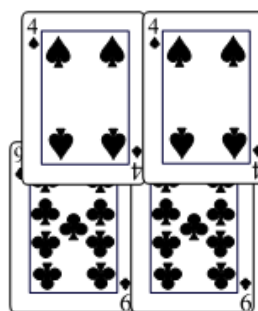
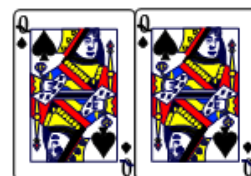
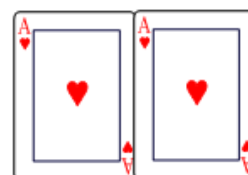
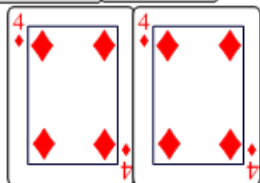
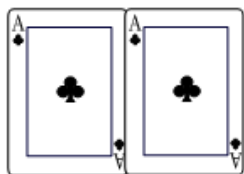
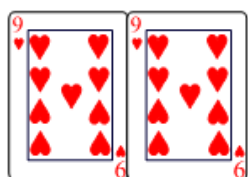
Define the term homologous chromosomes and identify the chromatids.

Differentiate between haploid and diploid cells.

Summarize the steps of mitosis.

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

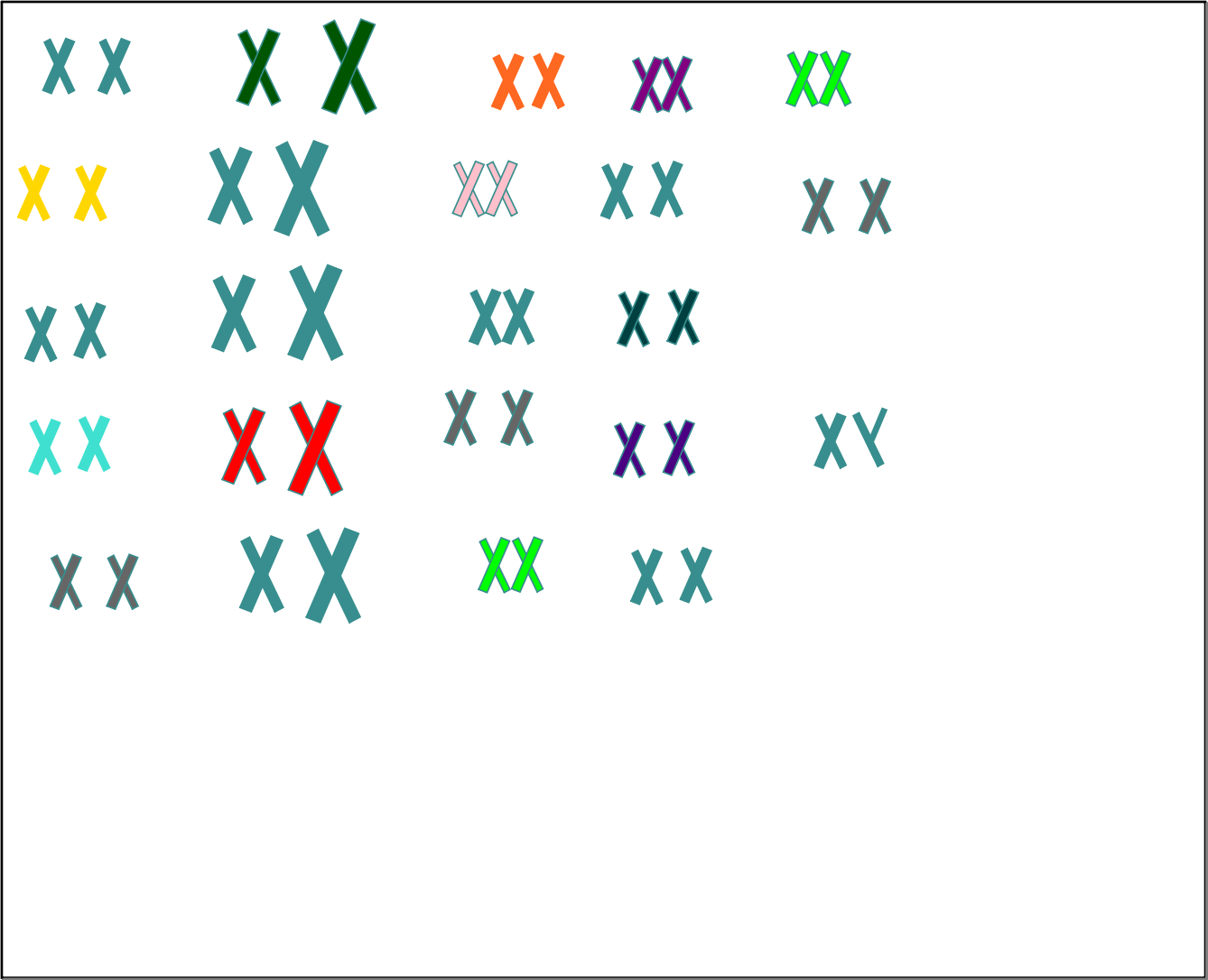
Mosquito	6
Corn	20
Human	46
Horse	64



Meiosis- a form of \_\_\_\_\_  
division that halves the  
number of chromosomes  
when forming \_\_\_\_\_  
reproductive cells such as  
\_\_\_\_\_

Before  
 \_\_\_\_\_ like in  
 mitosis the  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 replicates during  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

Independent  
assortment-  
\_\_\_\_\_  
distribution of  
\_\_\_\_\_  
chromosomes  
during \_\_\_\_\_



This means that  
23 pairs of

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can be combined  
in \_\_\_\_\_  
combinations

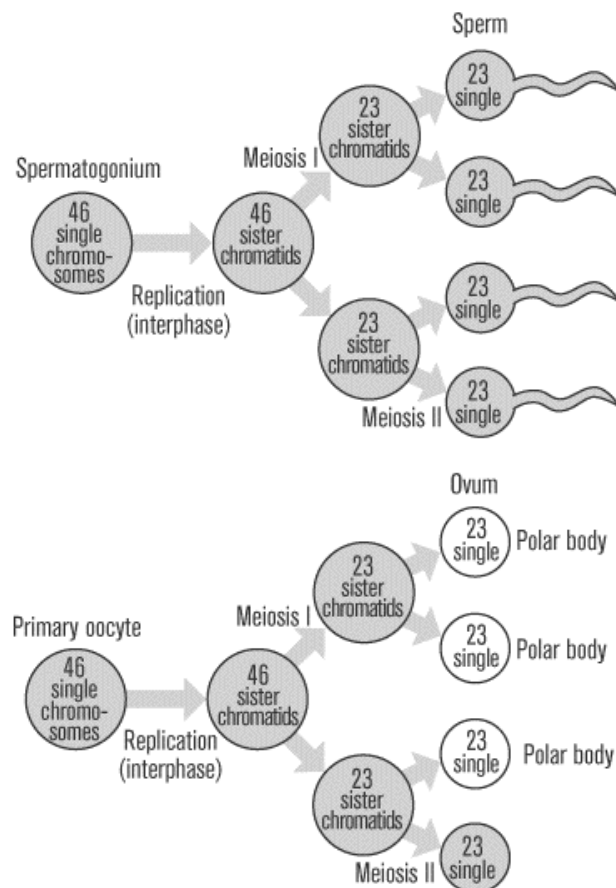




Crossing-over

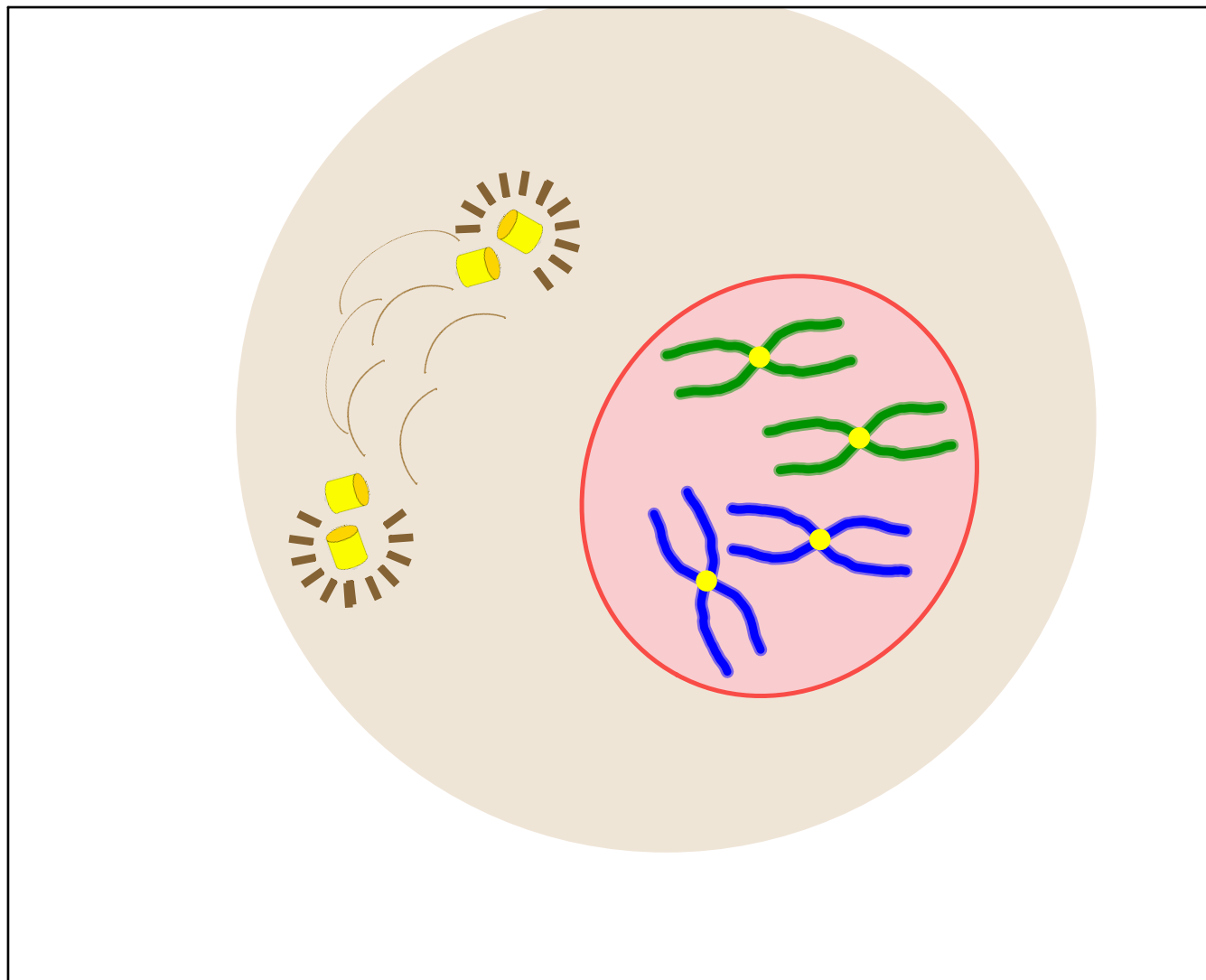
Why is variation important?

# Gametogenesis-

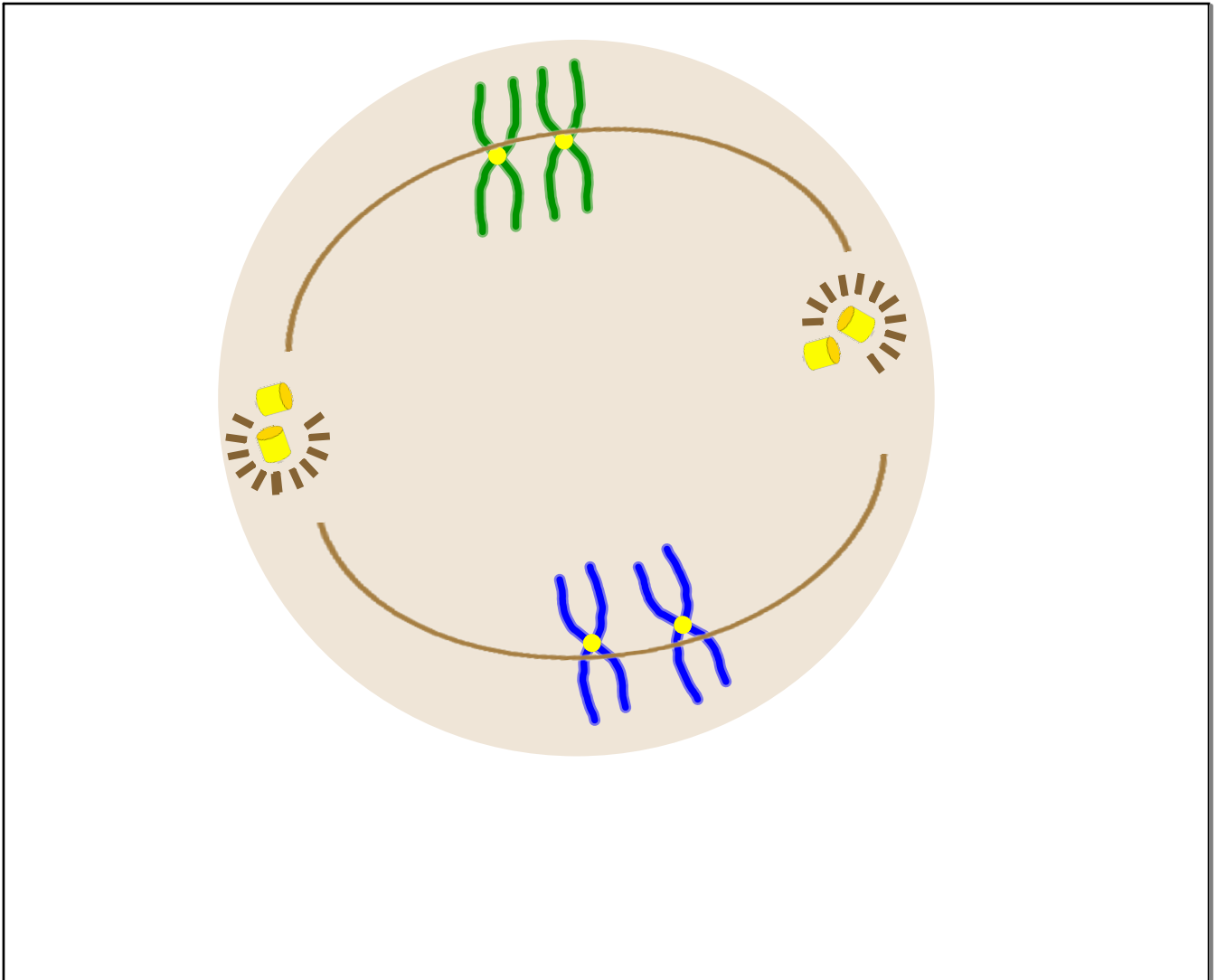


<http://www.sparknotes.com/testprep/books/sat2/biology/chapter7section2.rhtml>

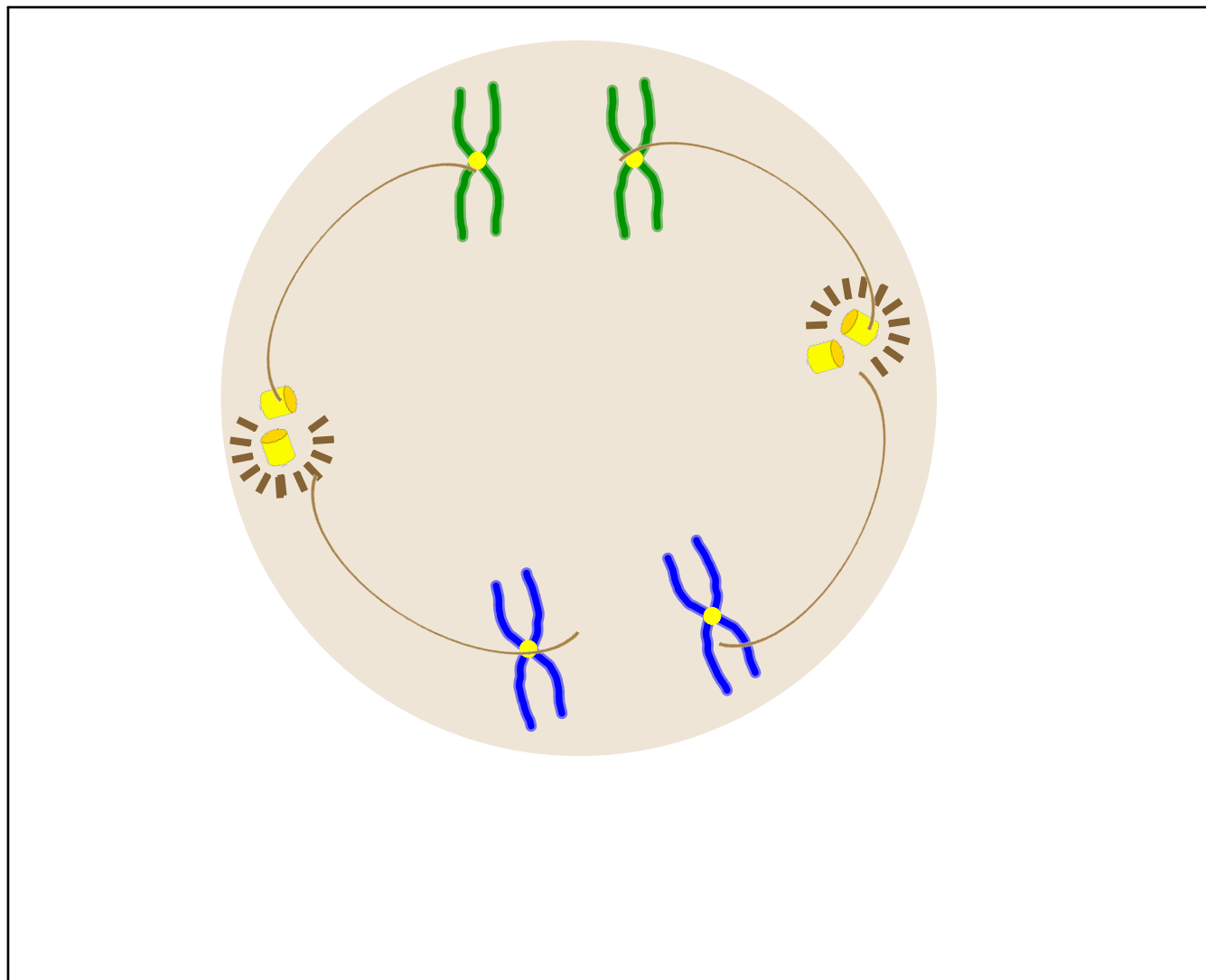




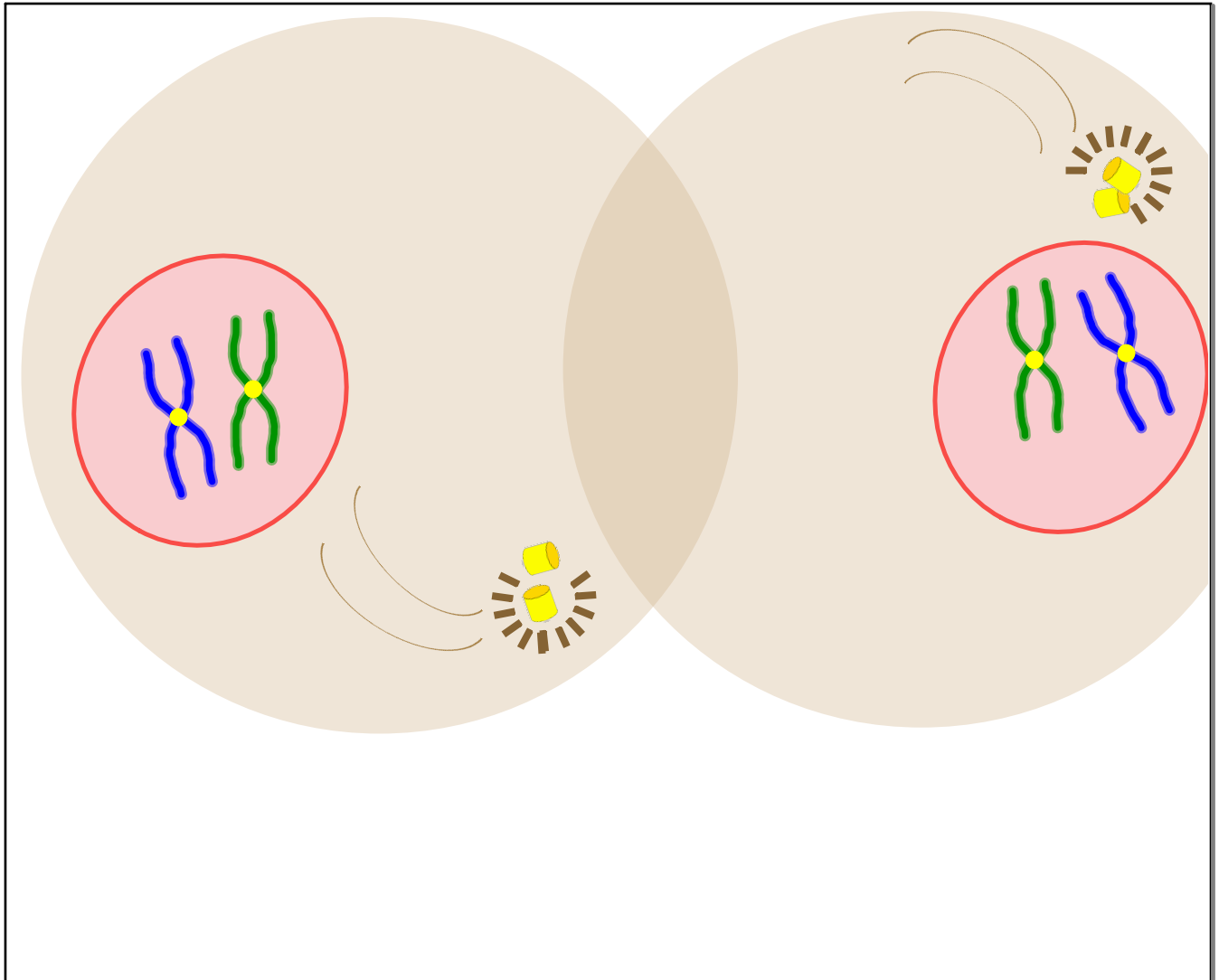
Prophase I



Metaphase I

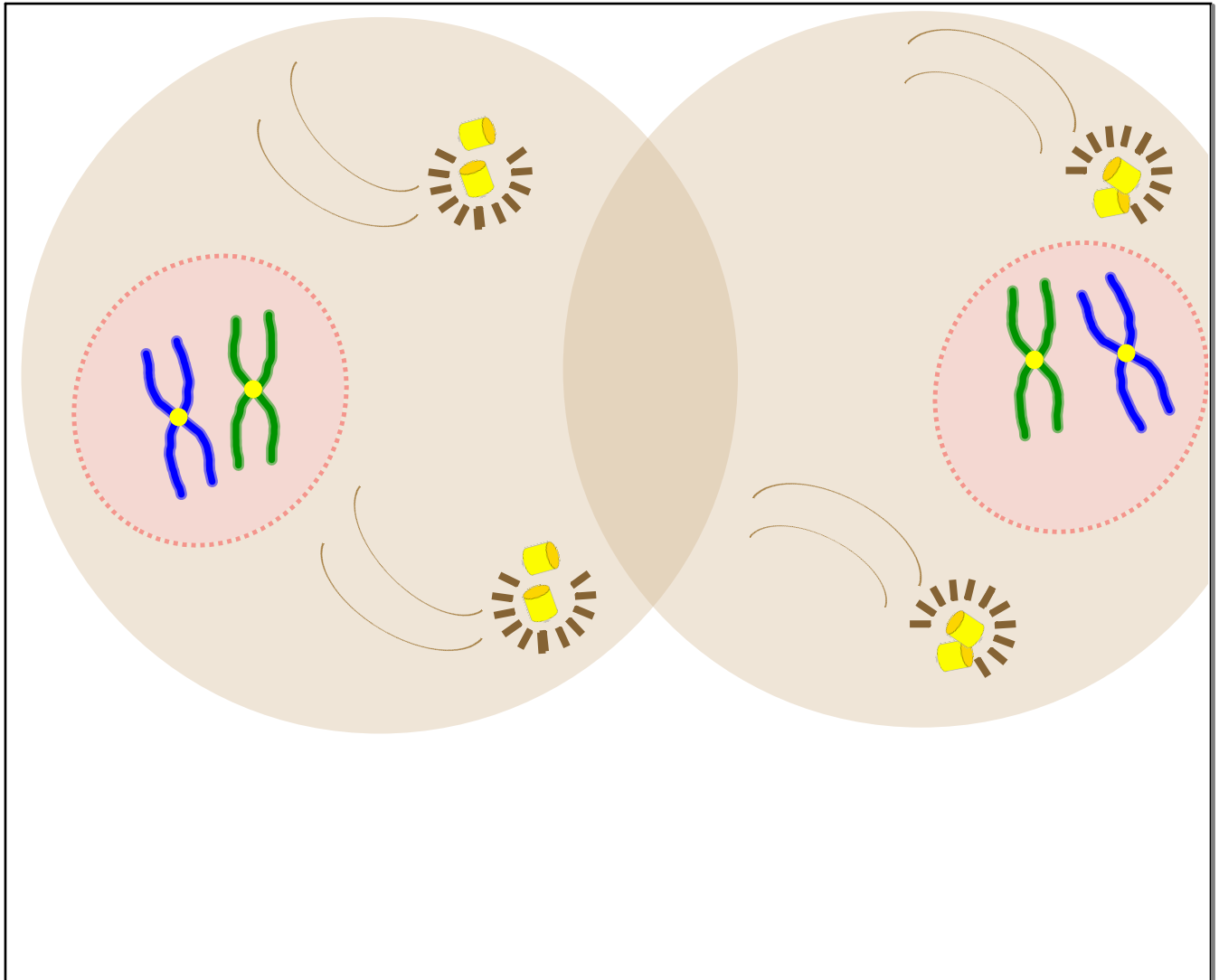


Anaphase I

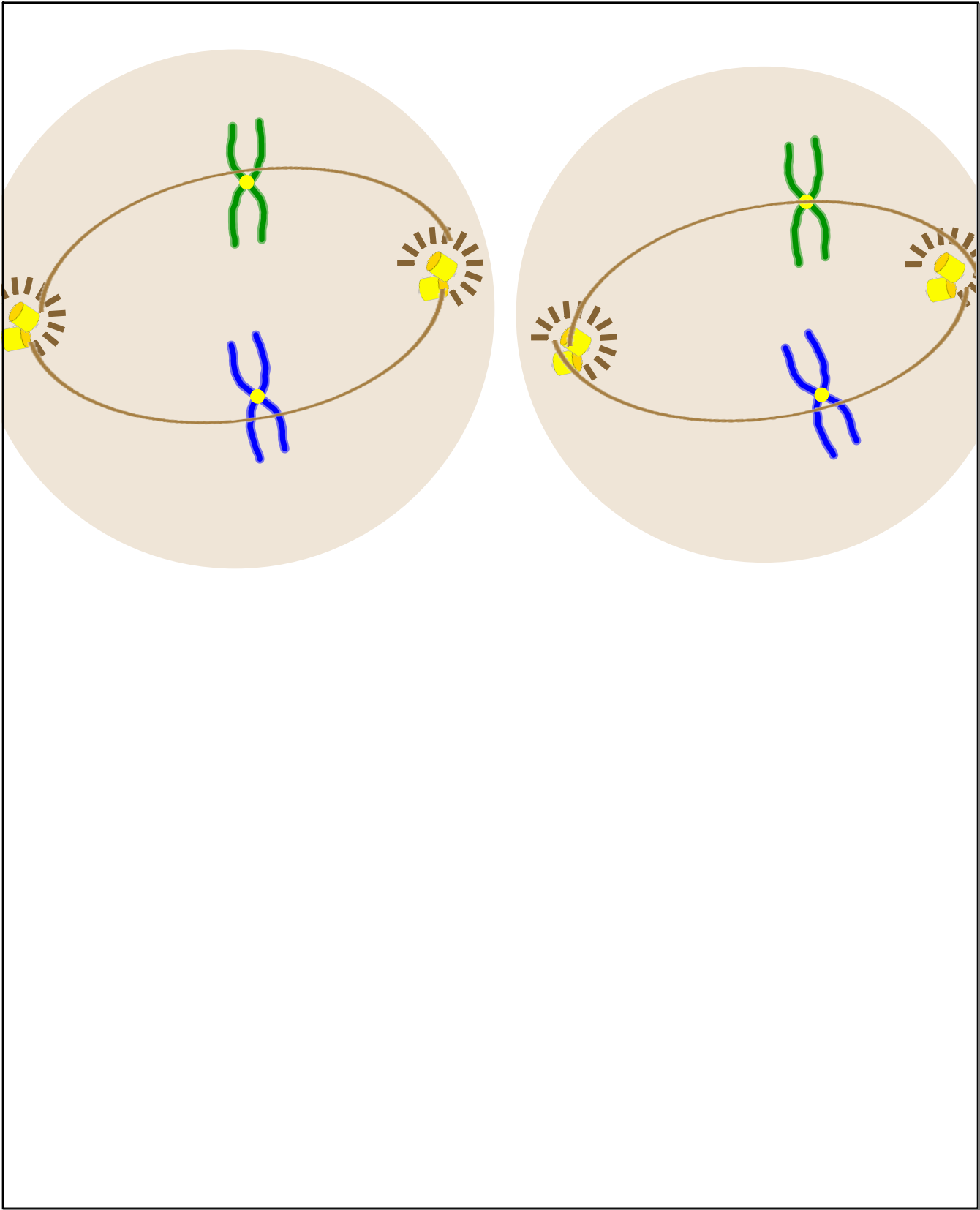


Telophase I

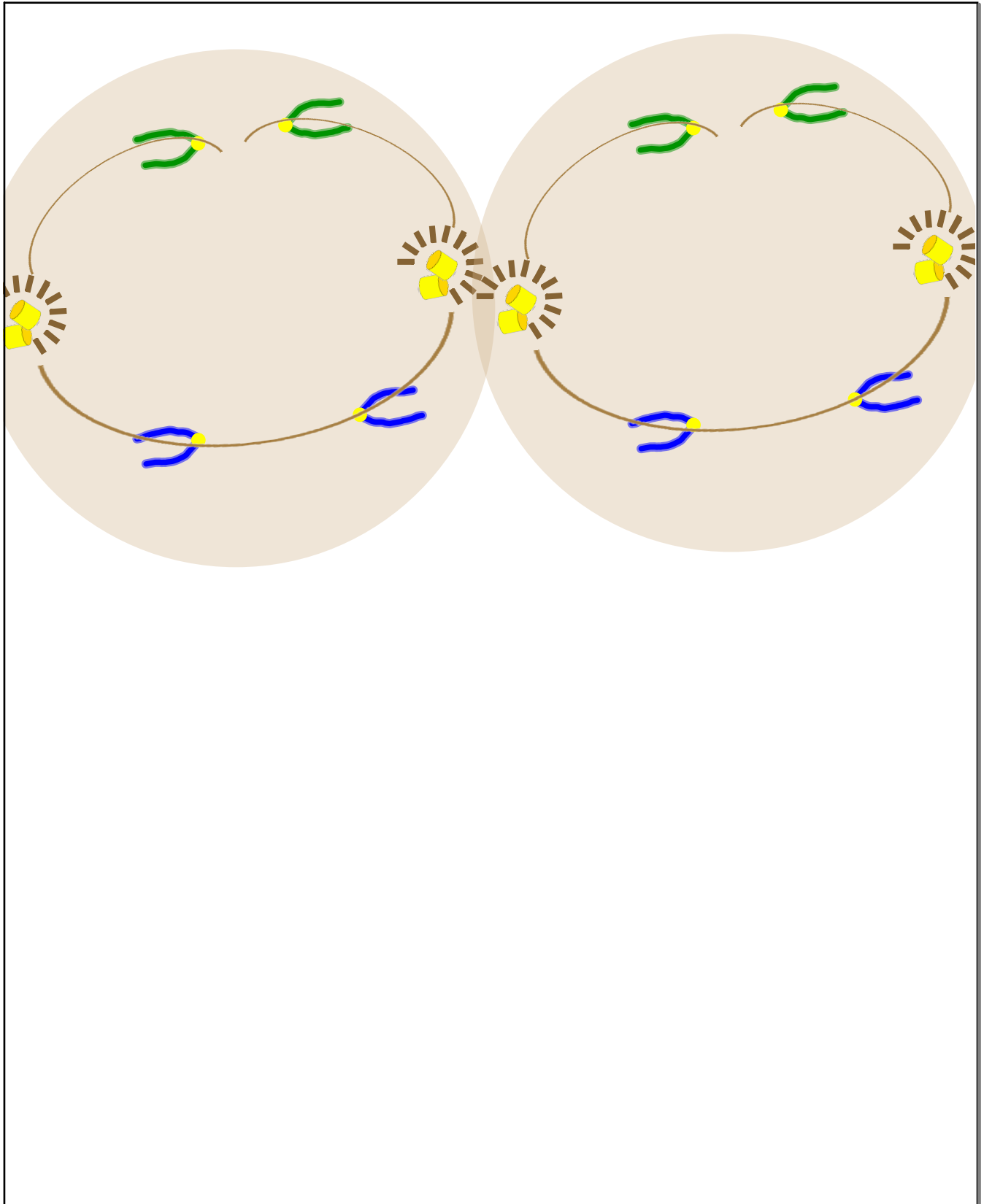




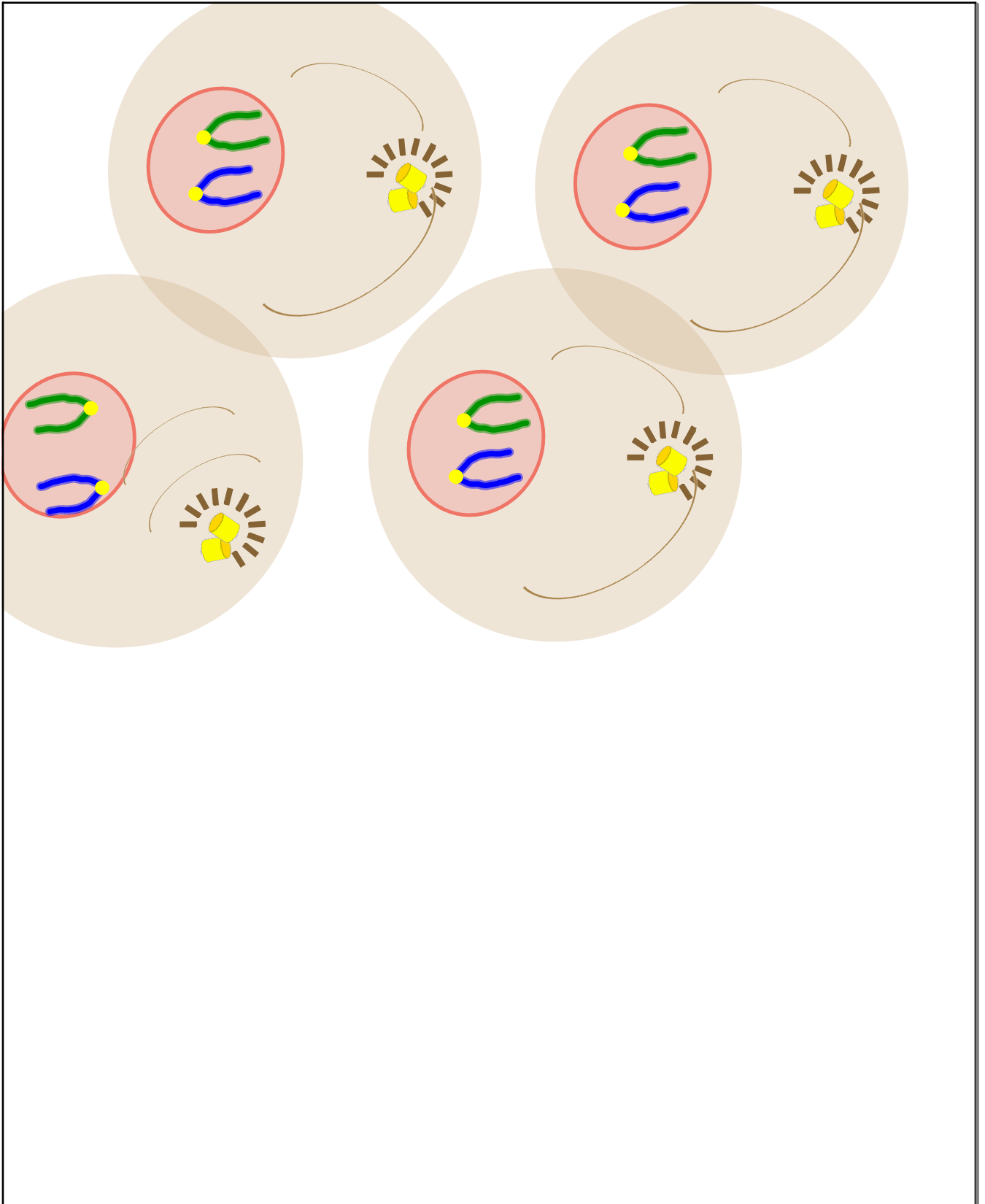
Prophase II



Metaphase II



Anaphase II



Telophase II