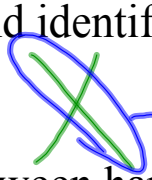
Answer these questions:

Define the term homologous chromosomes and identify the chromatids.

similar size, shape, genetic content



Differentiate between haploid and diploid cells.

1 set

1 2 sets

Summarize the steps of mitosis.

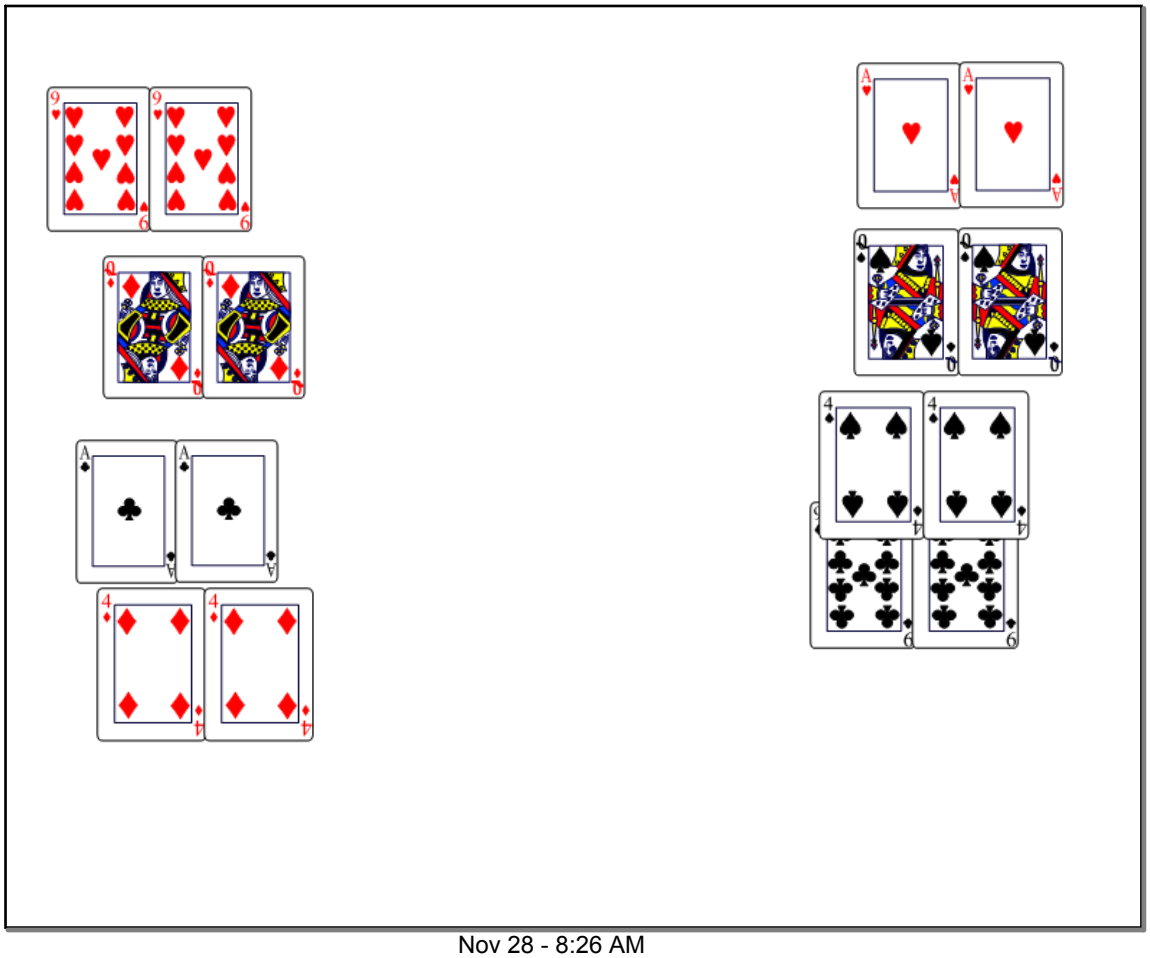
P - nuclear membrane disappears
M - chromosomes line-up
A - slipt
T - 2 cells - identical to orgnal

Nov 27 - 1:47 PM

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

Mosquito	6-12-24-48-96
Corn	20-40-80-160-320
Human	46
Horse	64

Nov 27 - 1:44 PM



Nov 28 - 8:26 AM

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

↘ sperm & egg cells

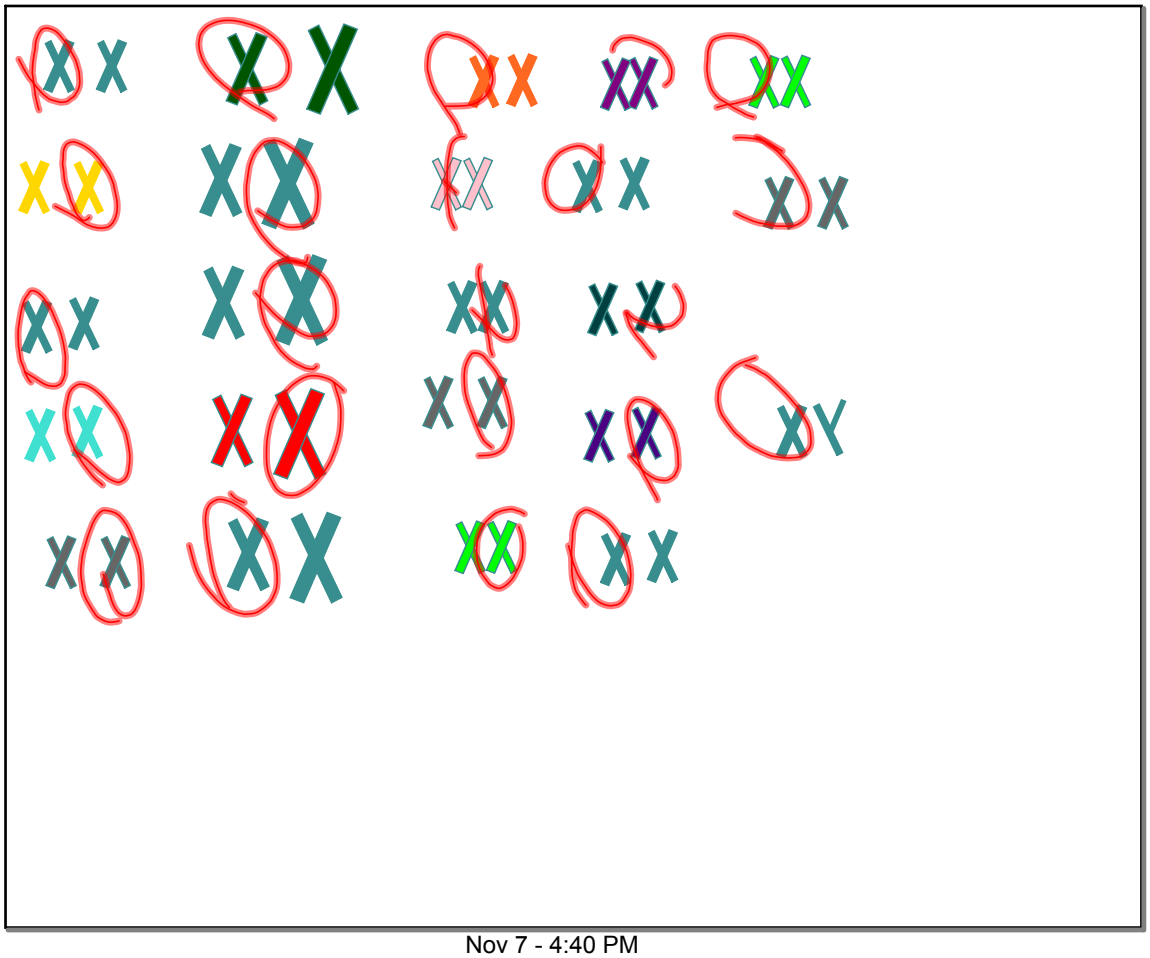
Nov 27 - 2:14 PM

Before meiosis like in mitosis the DNA replicates during Interphase

Nov 27 - 2:15 PM

Independent assortment- random distribution of homologous chromosomes during Meiosis

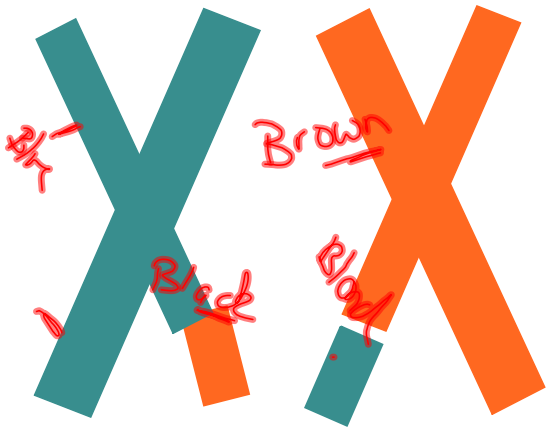
Nov 27 - 2:20 PM



Nov 7 - 4:40 PM

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

Nov 27 - 2:22 PM



Crossing-over

Nov 7 - 4:26 PM

Why is variation important?

boring

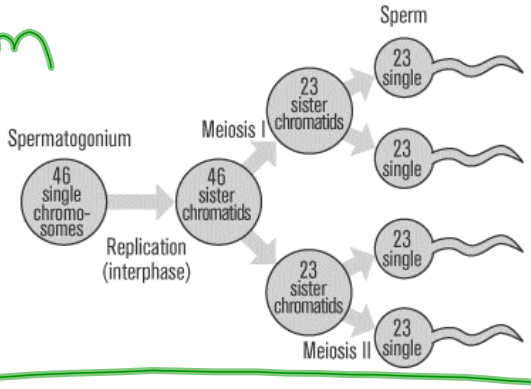
Nov 28 - 8:33 AM

Gametogenesis-

creation of gametes

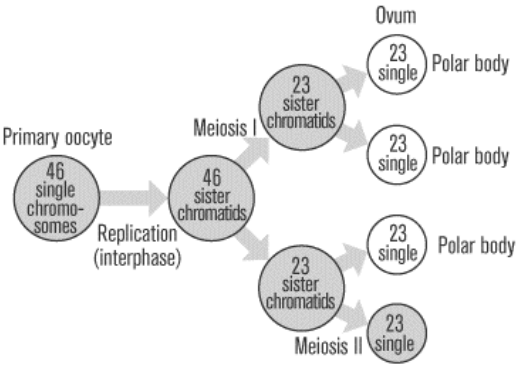
Nov 28 - 8:34 AM

Sperm



4 cells
1/2 original

Egg



4 cells
1/2 original

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

Nov 16-11:55 AM

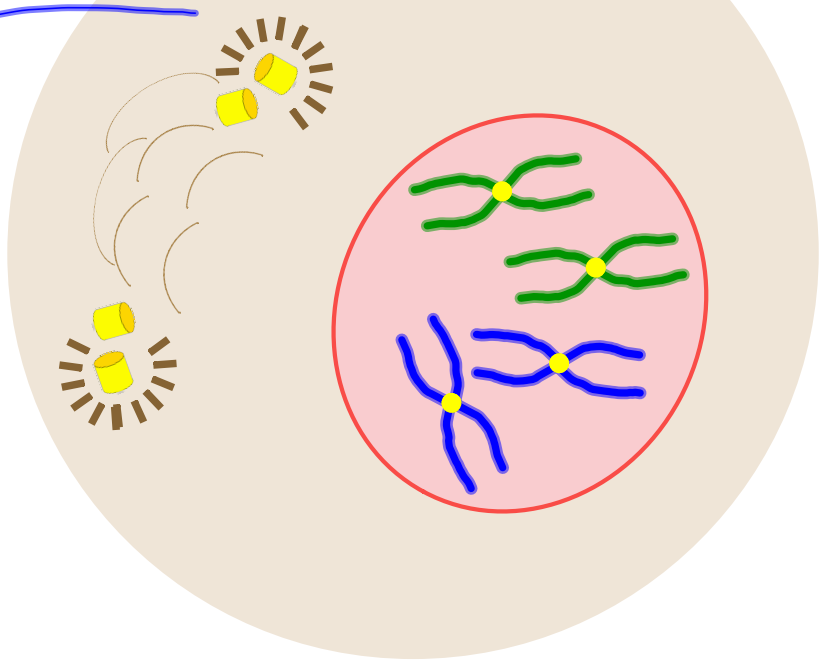
Mitosis - ch 6
4 steps
1 cell → 2 cells
Identical

Meiosis - ch 7
8 steps
1 cell → 4 cells
½ DNA

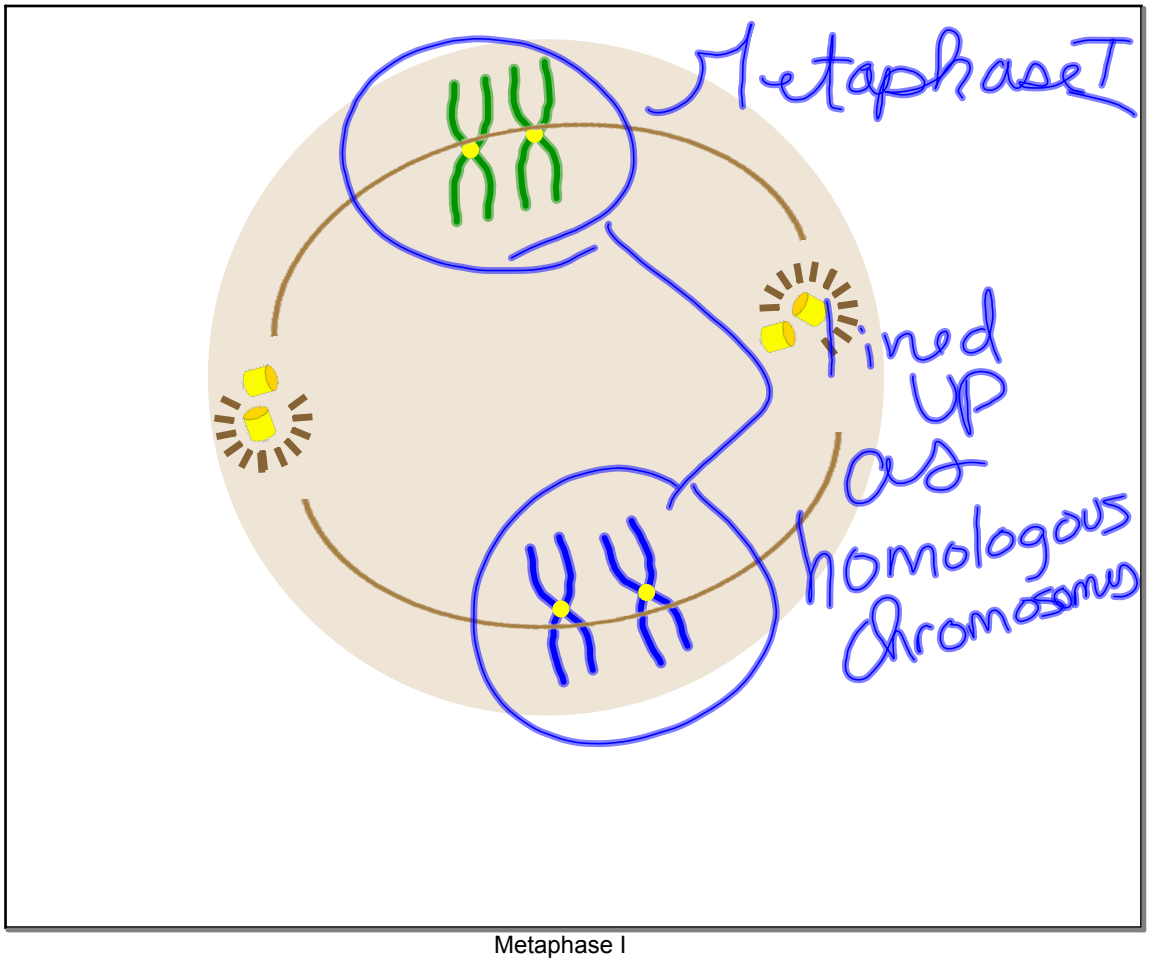
Dec 12-1:43 PM

Meiosis

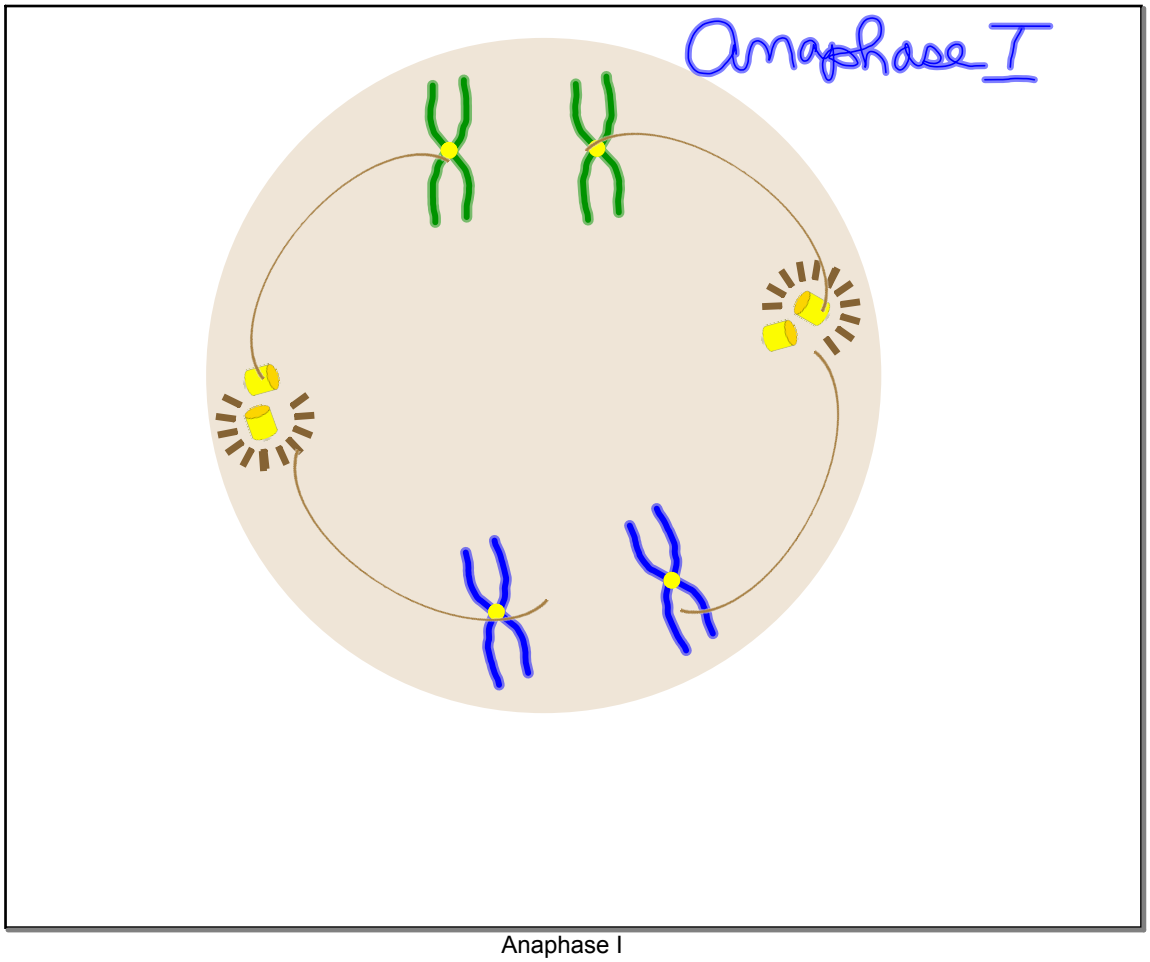
Prophase I



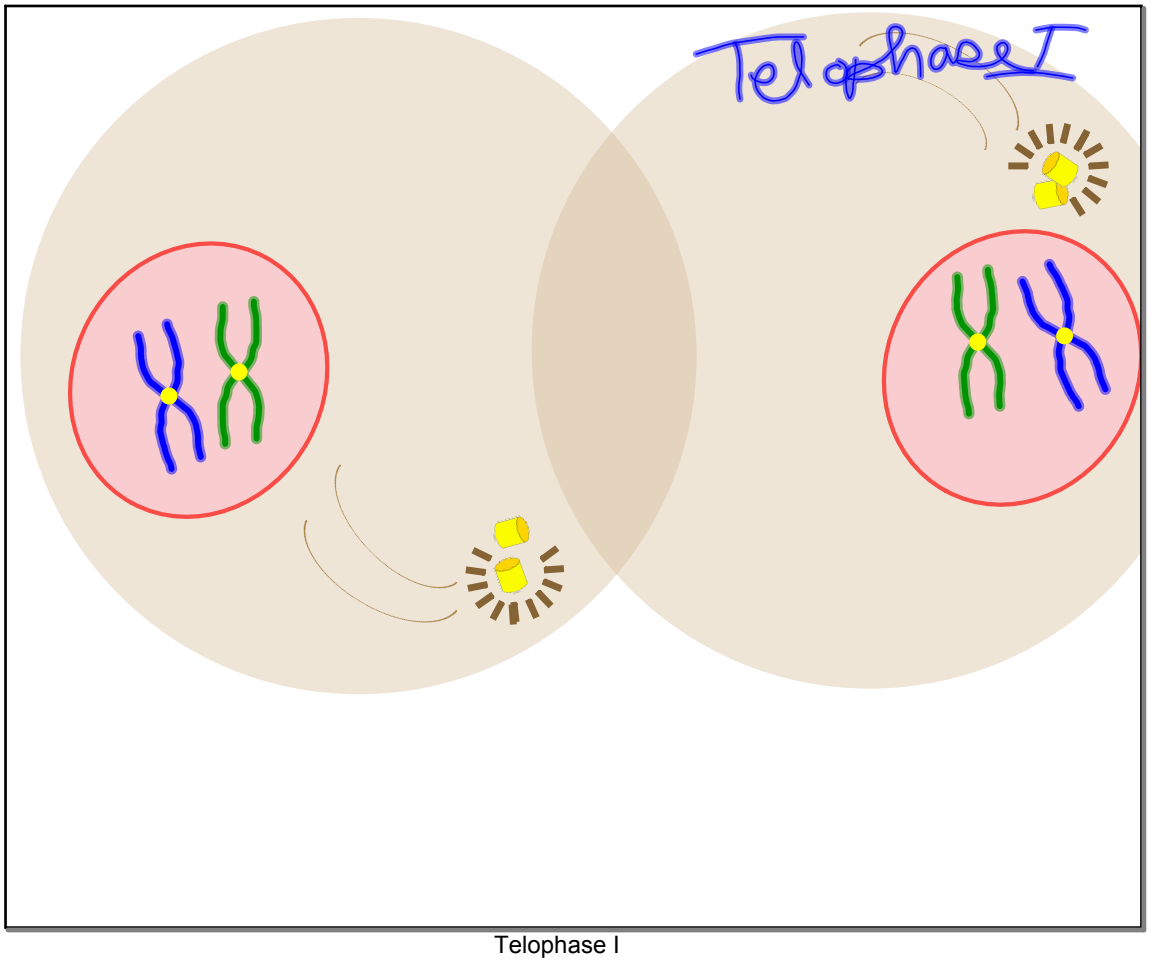
Prophase I



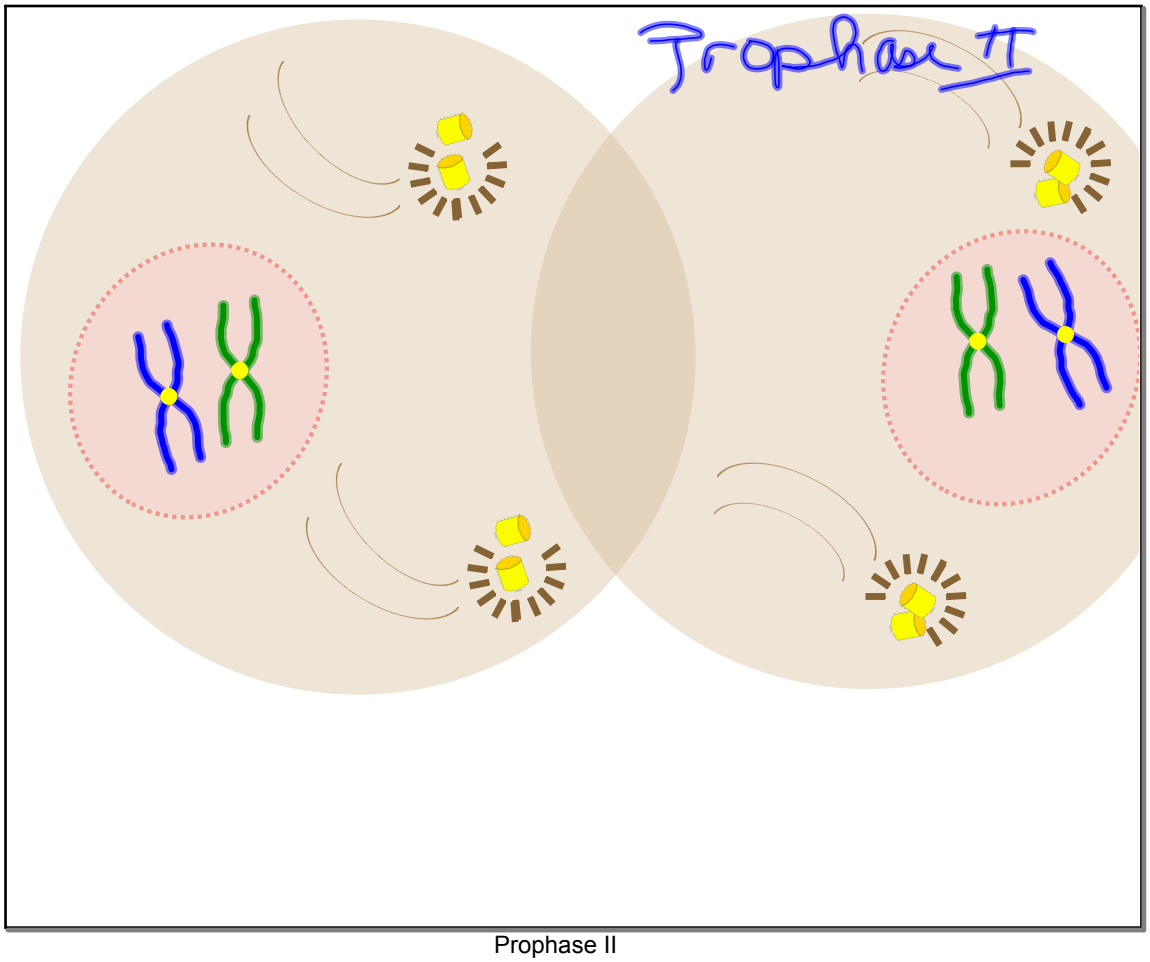
Metaphase I



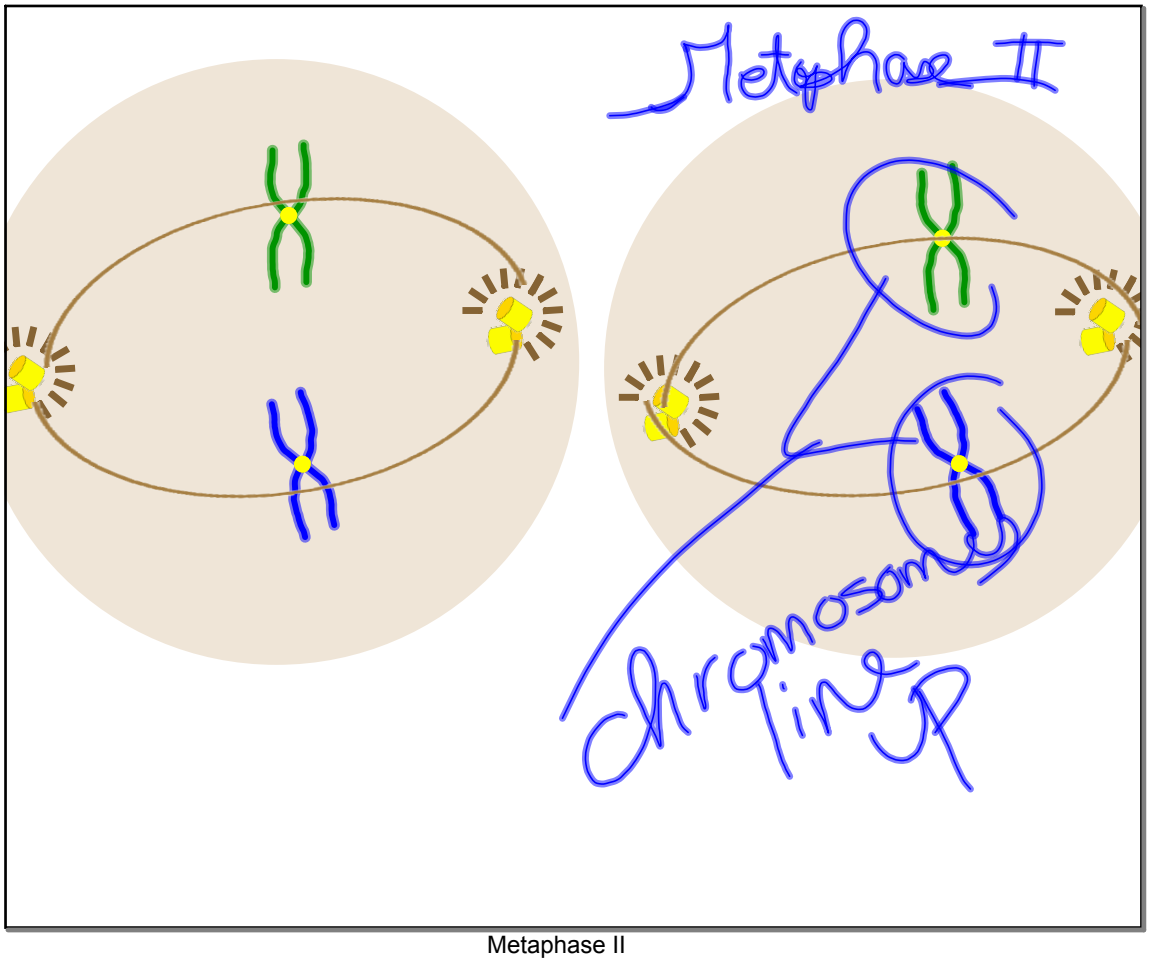
Anaphase I



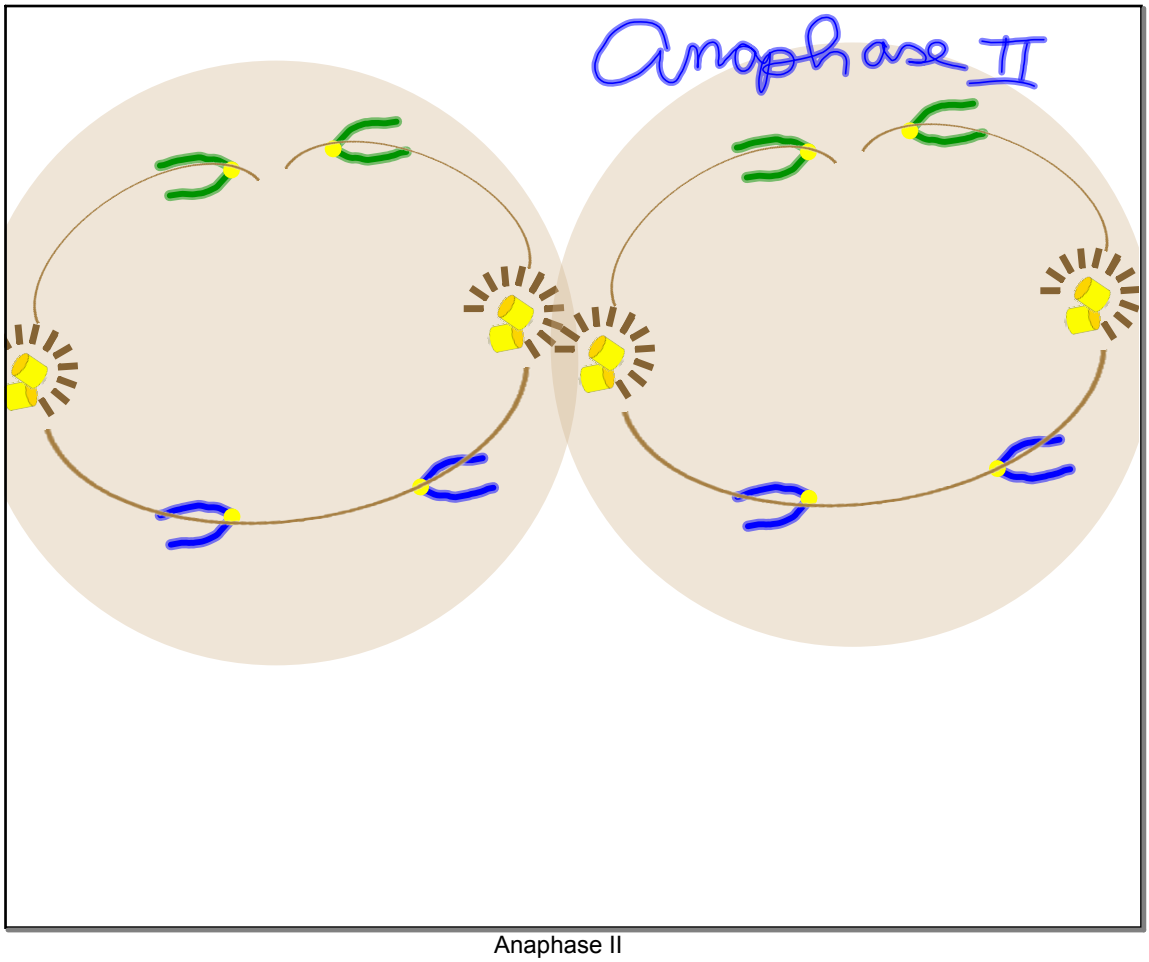
Telophase I



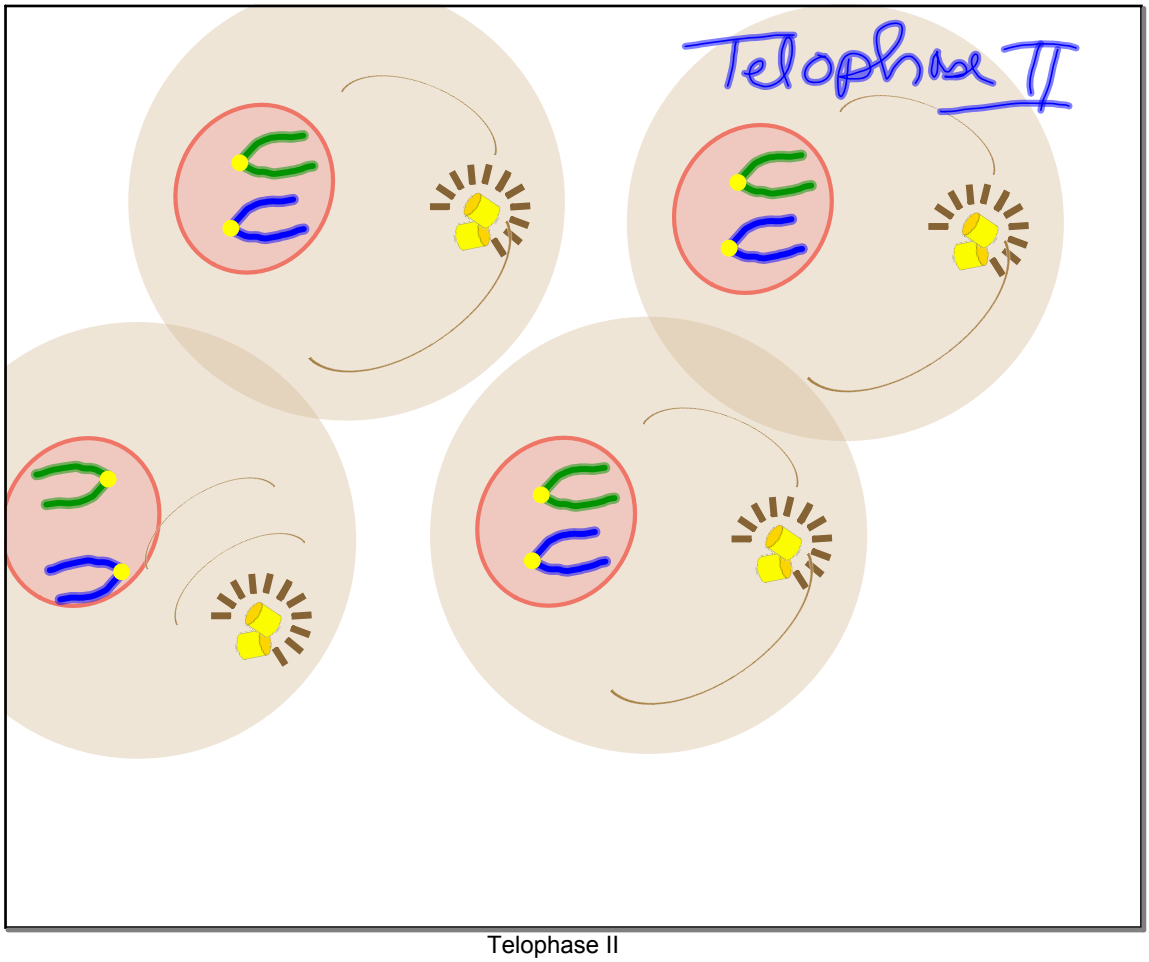
Prophase II



Metaphase II



Anaphase II



Telophase II