

Video Notes – Biologix: Meiosis and Gamete Formation

1. What are some characteristics of daughter cells compared to parent cells?
2. All cells have _____ chromosomes or _____ pairs and are known as _____. All gametes have _____ chromosomes and are known as _____.
3. Different species have _____ # of chromosome, but chromosome number doesn't relate to species complexity.
4. The 2 divisions of meiosis are _____ and _____.
5. Chromosomes replicate during the _____ stage of Interphase.
6. What are homologous chromosomes?
7. One chromosome comes from the _____ and one comes from the _____.
8. At the _____ one part of a chromatid can be exchanged with the other chromatid in a process known as _____.
9. True or False – homologous pairs are separated during meiosis II
10. At the end of meiosis 4 _____ daughter cells are formed.
11. Producing sperm in males is called _____. At the end there are _____ spermatids that lose most of their _____.
12. The production of an egg is called _____, and only _____ ovum is produced. The other cells produced are called _____ and have no function.
13. Haploid gametes unite during _____ ($n + n =$ _____) to form a _____ zygote
14. A fertilized egg may contain 1 in _____ trillion genetic combinations.
15. True or false – in non-disjunction both chromosomes go into the same cell
16. The most common syndrome from non-disjunction is _____, which is an extra chromosome # _____.
17. A missing X chromosome is _____, Klinefelter's syndrome is an extra _____ chromosome.
18. Polyploidy occurs when an organism has more than 2 sets of chromosomes and occurs in _____.
19. The site of crossing over is called the _____. Crossing over increases _____.
20. Natural selection is the selection of _____ which help species to survive.
21. Mutation is a _____ in genetic material, and can occur in somatic cells or gametes. If mutations occur in _____ then they are passed on to offspring.
22. Wild _____ have very little genetic variation and has resulted in a decline in populations.
23. DNA testing may be used to identify _____ in dogs during breeding.
24. The first cell of an individual forms through _____.