## Meiosis



How many chromosomes are represented by this drawing?

How many pairs of chromosomes are represented by this drawing? What are the pairs called?

Are there chromatids?



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Are there chromatids? What are chromatids?

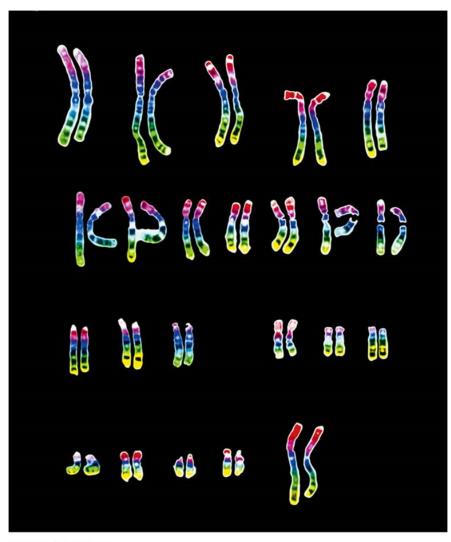
What is the specific name of the cell cycle when chromatids are created?

This is a human karyotype.

Is it 1N or 2N? Haploid or Diploid? How do you know?

How many pairs are present?

Do you think it is from a male or female? Hint: Look at chromosome number 23!



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Use the drawing on the next page to go through the process of meiosis with 3 sets of chromosomes. Label all the steps and what happens at each step.

\*Be sure to use the biological vocabulary.

Identify the point at which each of the following occur:

- S-phase of Interphase, Meiosis 1, Meiosis 2, Fertilization, Mitosis
- When cells are haploid and diploid
- When homologous pairs separate
- When sister chromatids separate
- When crossing over occurs
- When independent assortment occurs
- When random fertilization occurs

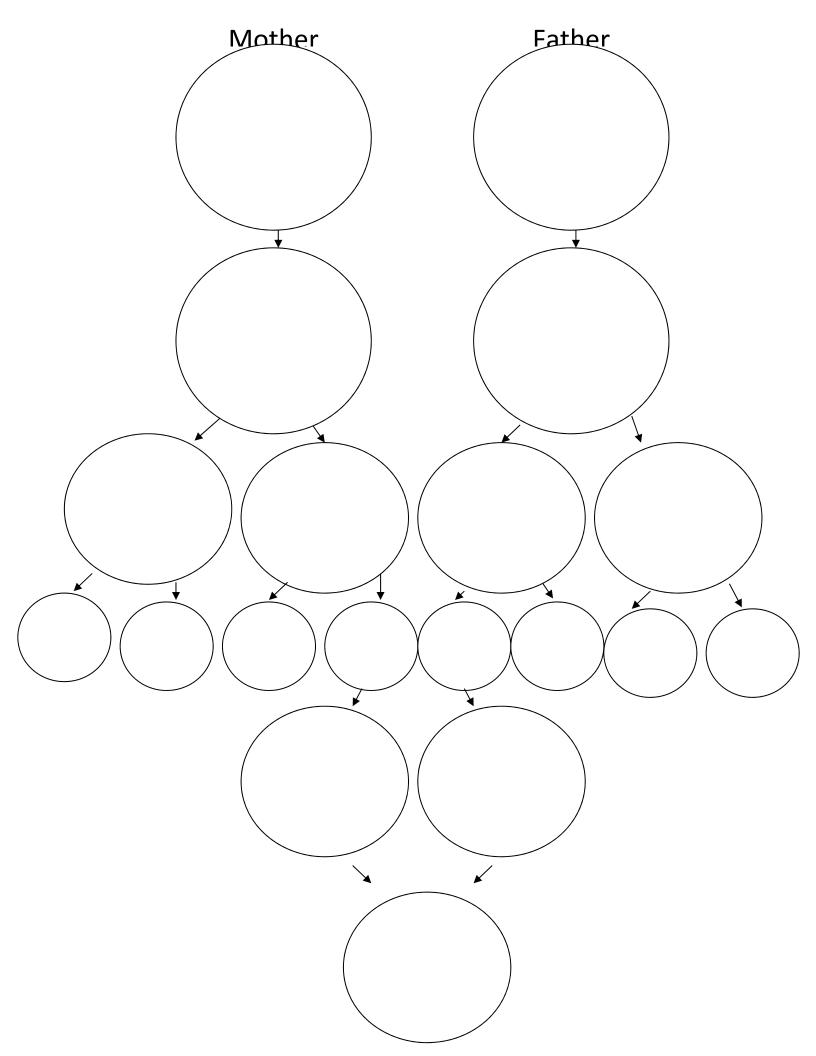
What is crossing over?

What is independent assortment?

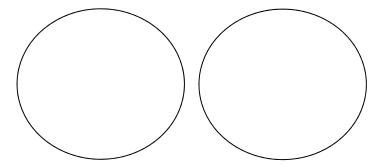
What is random fertilization?

What does it mean to have a haploid or diploid cell?

What happens after the egg is fertilized? What is the cell called? By what process does it become 2 cells? 4 cells? 8 cells? These "copies" of the cell, how do they compare to the first cell genetically?



Redraw your two cells that resulted from Meiosis 1 from above.



What two events happened during meiosis 1 that increase genetic variation?

Are these cells haploid or diploid?

How many chromosomes are in each cell?

How many pairs are present?