Sexual Reproduction and Meiosis

In sexual reproduction, a new organism is produced from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When these cells join together it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The cell that forms is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In most cases, the sex cells come from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the same species. Following fertilization, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and cell division begin. A new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organism develops that shares traits inherited from both the parent organisms.

You have two types of cells:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (containing 2 pairs of each chromosome)
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_which are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (containing 1 copy each chromosome: remember HA…Half)

36 chromosomes in body cells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes in sex cells

\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes in body cells 15 chromosomes in sex cell

8 chromosomes in body cells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes in sex cells

While \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ produces body cells, a different process called

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ produces sex cells.

During meiosis the nucleus divides \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This produces

cells with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the number of chromosomes as the original cell.

Use pg. 106-107 to determine how meiosis differs from mitosis.

Complete the chart on the back of your notes.