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| **Lesson 1** |
| \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ 1. Know which cells form haploid cells, and which cells form diploid cells |  |
| 2. after fertilization, a zygote goes through **Mitosis** in order to form an embryo, and then a baby. Why not through **Meiosis**? |  |
| 3. we inherit how many copies of each chromosome from each parent? |  |
| 4. Know the phases of meiosis and what happens in each stage |  |
| 5. Meiosis starts with one diploid cell and ends up with \_\_\_\_\_ haploid cells |  |
| 6. What are the advantages of meiosis in sexual reproduction? |  |
| 7. a cell that has two copies of every kind of chromosome is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 8. Remember and understand the following figure: |  |
| 9. How do you find the number of homologous pairs when you only have the total number of chromosomes? |  |
| 10. What plants, through selective breeding, are descended from a wild mustard plant? How does meiosis help in selective breeding |  |
| **Lesson 2** |  |
| 11. Know what happens in binary fission. In what organisms does this occur? |  |
| 12. What happens in vegetative reproduction? In what organisms does this occur? |  |
| 13. What is budding? How does this occur? |  |
| 14. Know the phases of mitotic cell division and what happens in each stage.  |  |
| 15. Give two examples of organisms that reproduce through regeneration |  |
| 16. What two forms of asexual reproduction that occurs in a lab? |  |
| 17. What is an advantage of asexual reproduction? |  |
| 18. What is a disadvantage of asexual reproduction? |  |