

Study Guide To: Biology: The Science of Life: Making New Life: The Basics of Reproduction

Name _____

- 1.) A very important characteristic is the ability to _____.
- 2.) When a parent cell divides, the 2 cells created are _____ cells.
- 3.) Many _____ organisms can reproduce by asexual reproduction.
- 3.) Asexual reproduction requires only _____ parent.
- 4.) The offspring of asexual reproduction have the same _____ as the parents.
- 5.) Most _____ organisms reproduce by _____ reproduction where 2 parents are needed.
- 6.) When does DNA replication take place?
_____ Most of a cell's life is in this phase.
- 7.) Why is DNA replication important?

- 8.) _____ is the duplication of the nucleus.
- 9.) During prophase of mitosis, _____ condenses into chromosomes.
- 10.) Animal cells have _____, but plants do not.

11.) After DNA replication, a chromosome is made of 2 parts called sister _____.

12.) After cytokinesis occurs, 2 daughter cells are created with the same _____ as the parent cell.

13.) _____ cells have lost the ability to control when they reproduce.

14.) How many chromosomes do we have in our body cells? _____

15.) When a cell has two complete sets of all of its chromosomes, it is a _____ cell.

16.) Cells with only one set of chromosomes are _____ cells. These cells have only one purpose, to be used for _____ reproduction.

17.) The haploid cells of males are called _____.

18.) The haploid cells of females are called _____ or _____.

19.) _____ occurs when a haploid sperm cell unites with a haploid egg cell to create a diploid _____.

20.) _____ is the process that makes sperm and egg cells.

21.) At the end of meiosis, _____ cells are created that have _____ (fraction) the number of chromosomes as the original parent cell.

22.) In human females, meiosis is a little strange. Although 4 cells are produced, only _____ viable egg is produced for every round of meiosis in the ovaries.