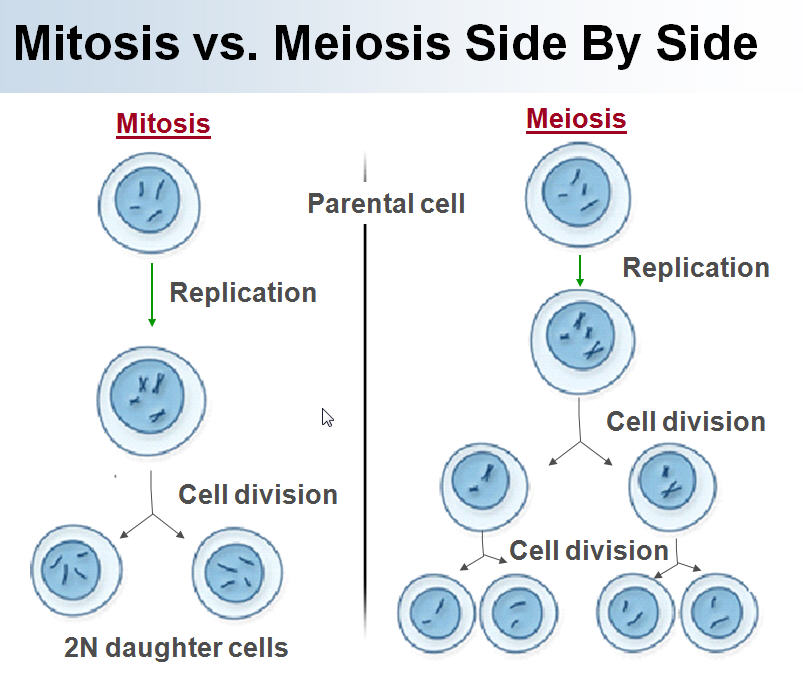
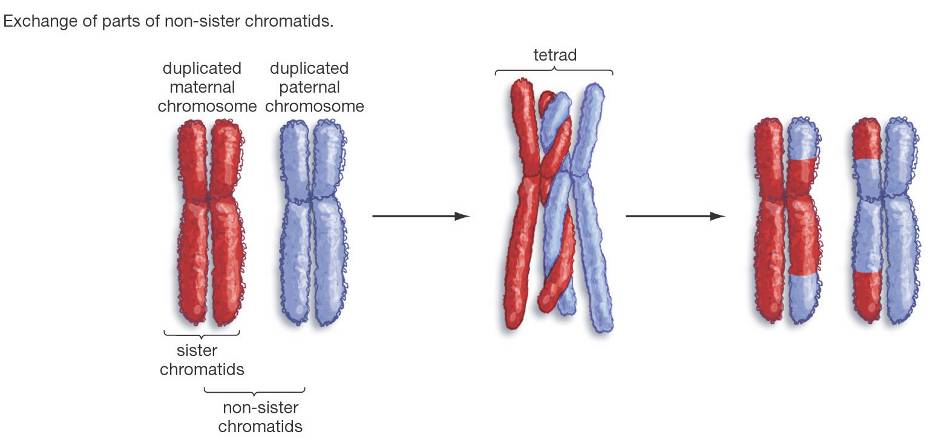
**Meiosis**

* **Formation of Gametes**
* Meiosis only occurs in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cells…all other cells undergo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Ending products of meiosis are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gametes**
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in female - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Sperm in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Fusion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and egg results in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cell



* **Meiosis does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things…**
* 1) Meiosis takes a cell with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ copies of every chromosome (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and makes cells with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ copy of every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).
* This is a good idea if you’re going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two cells to make a new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This trick is accomplished by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosome \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In meiosis, one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cells produces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ haploid cells.
* 2) Meiosis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the specific forms of each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that each sex cell (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) receives.
* This makes for a lot of genetic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This trick is accomplished through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Genetic diversity is important for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of populations and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **Crossing Over**
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - homologous pairs line up = tetrad
* During synapsis the chromatids within a homologous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may twist around each other and break off and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the other homologous pair = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Results in exchange of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ material between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes = genetic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 
* **Law of ­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Assortment**
* During metaphase, as the homologous pairs ­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up the orientation of maternal and paternal chromosomes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* As the homologous pairs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the maternal and paternal chromosomes have random \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Results in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variation.
* **Karyotype**
* 46 chromosomes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pairs
* One of each pair was from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, one from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 