

3.1 Meiosis

In multicellular creatures there are 2 main types of cells: _____ cells and _____ cells

_____ cell: cells that contain the full amount of chromosomes (____)
These are also called body cells

_____ cells: cells that contain half the amount of chromosomes (____)

These are also called _____. Male _____ are called _____ and female _____ are called _____.

The process of making new _____ cells is mitosis. But making _____ is a little different, mainly because you need the newly made cells to have _____ the number of chromosomes as the original. The process of making gametes is called _____.

Remember: the "full amount" of chromosomes in an organism can be represented by "____" while half the number of chromosomes is "____"

$2n =$ _____ cells = _____ cells

$n =$ _____ cells = _____

Remember that you get two versions of each chromosome: one from your mom and one from your dad. Each of these are called _____ chromosomes.

Do not confuse _____ with _____

_____ = exact copies of each other

_____ = two different versions of the same traits. Not genetically identical

The goal of mitosis: _____

The goal of meiosis: _____

Meiosis acts in a similar way to mitosis. However, meiosis has two “cycles” to it.

Prophase I, Metaphase I, Anaphase I, and Telophase I

Then there is a second round of divisions

Prophase II, Metaphase II, Anaphase II, and Telophase II

Note: _____ takes place after Telophase I and after Telophase II

The reason this works is because DNA is _____ between meiosis I and meiosis II.

At the end of meiosis II you have a total of _____ new cells, but each cell has only _____ the number of chromosomes that the parent cell had.