

**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.