

Meiosis is a special type of cell division necessary for sexual reproduction in eukaryotes.

- The number of chromosomes pairs in the cell is reduced to half the original number, typically from two sets (diploid) to one set (haploid).
- In humans the cells produced by meiosis are the gametes (egg and sperm cells).

Key Vocabulary	Assignments	Due Date
<p>Anaphase I</p> <p>Anaphase II</p> <p>Centromere</p> <p>Asexual reproduction</p> <p>Crossing Over</p> <p>Cytokinesis</p> <p>Diploid</p> <p>Egg Cell</p> <p>Gametes</p> <p>Haploid</p> <p>Homologous chromosome</p> <p>Interphase</p> <p>Metaphase I</p> <p>Metaphase II</p> <p>Prophase I</p> <p>Prophase II</p> <p>Spindle Fiber</p> <p>Telophase I</p> <p>Sexual Reproduction</p> <p>Sperm Cell</p> <p>Telophase II</p> <p>Zygote</p>	<p>#1 - Read section 6.1-6.2 (pages 152 to 154)</p> <p>a. What are two differences between asexual and sexual reproduction?</p> <p>b. Give two examples of asexual and sexual reproduction.</p> <p>#2 – Read section 6.4-6.5 (pages 156 to 159)</p> <p>a. How do gametes differ from other body cells?</p> <p>b. How does fertilization change the number of chromosomes in a zygote?</p> <p>c. Compare and contrast mitosis to meiosis.</p>	