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Crash Course Biology #30: Meiosis: Why Are All Humans Unique?

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The process of sexual reproduction combines genetic information from two organisms, with each contributing half their _____.
2. The special type of cell division that produces gametes is called _____.
3. Gametes are formed in specific organs known as _____.
4. In humans, the female gamete, called the _____, is made in the ovary.
5. The male gamete, known as _____, is produced in the testes.
6. Most human cells are _____, meaning they contain two copies of each chromosome.
7. Gametes, unlike most other cells, are _____, meaning they contain half the number of chromosomes.
8. The pairs of chromosomes that are similar but not identical are called _____ chromosomes.
9. The process in which homologous chromosomes exchange sections of DNA is called _____.
10. The random way in which homologous chromosome pairs align during meiosis is known as _____.
11. The process of chromosomes failing to separate properly during meiosis is called _____.
12. A well-known condition caused by an extra copy of chromosome 21 is _____.
13. The five phases of meiosis, which can be remembered with "Pass Me A Taco, Chef," are _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
14. The combination of unique sperm and egg during fertilization results in genetic variation and is known as _____.
15. The concept that meiosis ensures genetic diversity, increasing the likelihood of species survival, is important for _____.

Crash Course Biology #30: Meiosis: Why Are All Humans Unique? – KEY

1. The process of sexual reproduction combines genetic information from two organisms, with each contributing half their **genome**.
2. The special type of cell division that produces gametes is called **meiosis**.
3. Gametes are formed in specific organs known as **gonads**.
4. In humans, the female gamete, called the **egg**, is made in the ovary.
5. The male gamete, known as **sperm**, is produced in the testes.
6. Most human cells are **diploid**, meaning they contain two copies of each chromosome.
7. Gametes, unlike most other cells, are **haploid**, meaning they contain half the number of chromosomes.
8. The pairs of chromosomes that are similar but not identical are called **homologous** chromosomes.
9. The process in which homologous chromosomes exchange sections of DNA is called **crossing over**.
10. The random way in which homologous chromosome pairs align during meiosis is known as **independent assortment**.
11. The process of chromosomes failing to separate properly during meiosis is called **nondisjunction**.
12. A well-known condition caused by an extra copy of chromosome 21 is **Down syndrome**.
13. The five phases of meiosis, which can be remembered with "Pass Me A Taco, Chef," are **prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase, and cytokinesis**.
14. The combination of unique sperm and egg during fertilization results in genetic variation and is known as **random fertilization**.
15. The concept that meiosis ensures genetic diversity, increasing the likelihood of species survival, is important for **evolution**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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