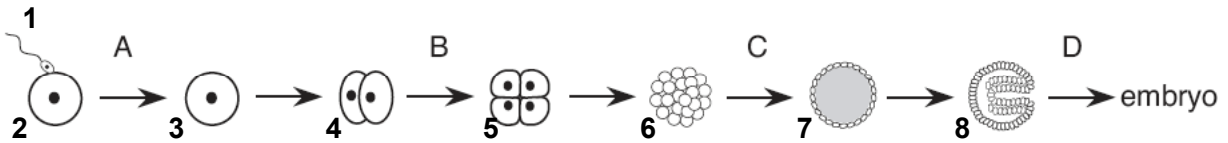


MEIOSIS & MITOSIS PRACTICE 2

Interpreting diagrams is an important skill in learning science. The following diagram illustrates some aspects of cell reproduction. Let's interpret the diagram by answering the questions.



1. Cell 1 is called a _____

2. Cell 2 is called a _____

3. Both Cell 1 & Cell 2 are in a class of special cells called _____

4. Both Cell 1 & Cell 2 were made by a special cell division process called _____

5. Explain the genetic purpose of that special cell division process that made Cell 1 & Cell 2.

6. Process A is called _____

7. Cell 3 is called a _____

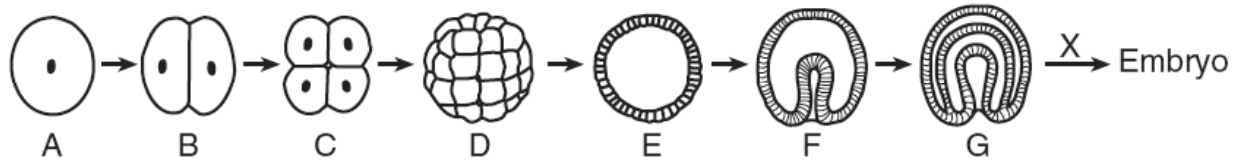
8. Compare the number of chromosomes in Cell 3 to the number of chromosomes in Cell 1 and 2.

9. Process B that made many cells from one cell is called _____

10. Compare the cells in Structure 4 to the cells Structure 5 and 6. Explain your answer

11. In Process D the cells are starting to change and do different jobs and form different organs. We call that process...

12. If all the cells in the embryo have the same genetics (same chromosomes and same genes) then how can they be doing different jobs from each other?



13. This entire sequence (A through embryo) started with
- the periodic shedding of a thickened uterine lining
 - mitotic cell division in a testis
 - meiotic cell division in the placenta
 - the process of fertilization
14. If cell A has 46 chromosomes, how many chromosomes will most likely be found in each cell of stage G?
- 23
 - 46
 - 69
 - 92
15. The arrow labeled X represents the process of
- meiosis
 - recombination
 - differentiation
 - cloning