

Table of Contents

Name: _____ Period: _____

	Assignment Title	Date Assigned	Date Due	Page #	Points	Final Score
1	Key Terms: Chapter 8 Reproduction TB pp. 152-162			2-3		
2	Cornell Notes: Chapter 8 Lesson 1 Growth and Cell Reproduction TB pp. 152-156			4-6		
3	Cornell Notes: Chapter 8 Lesson 2 Sexual Reproduction and Meiosis TB pp. 158-162			7-11		
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
21						
Goals 8.1: Growth and Cell Reproduction The student will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the function of cell division and mitosis. • Differentiate between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. • Observe the cell cycle and identify the different stages. • Compare and contrast the stages of the cell cycle. • Explain what happens to a chromosome during cell division. 8.2: Sexual Reproduction and Meiosis The student will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiate between asexual and sexual reproduction. • Describe the process of meiosis. • Explain what happens during fertilization. • Explain cell differentiation and specialized cells. 						

Key Terms Dictionary: Use your textbook to define the following key terms (TB pp. 152-162).

1) Cell Division

2) Chromosome

3) Cell cycle

4) Interphase

5) Mitosis

6) Cytokinesis

7) Reproduction

8) Asexual reproduction

Key Terms Dictionary: Use your textbook to define the following key terms (TB pp. 152-162).

9) Sexual reproduction

10) Sex cells

11) Meiosis

12) Haploid

13) Diploid

14) Fertilization

15) Zygote

16) Embryo

17) Cell differentiation

Cornell Notes 8.1 Growth and Cell Reproduction (TB pp. 152-156 student notes)

What is Cell Division?

Q. 1. What is a daughter cell?

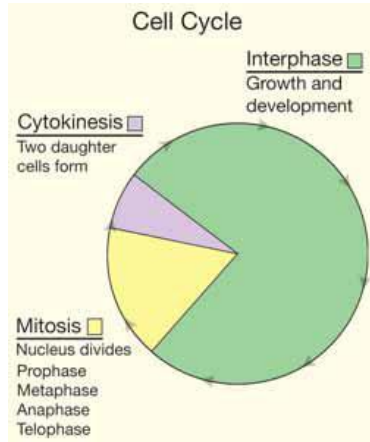
Q. 2. Why is cell division simpler in prokaryotes?

Chromosomes

Q. 1. What are chromosomes made from?

Q. 2. What happens just before cell division begins?

Cornell Notes 8.1 The Cell Cycle (TB 152-156 student notes)



Q. 1. What is the longest stage of the cell cycle? What is the shortest?

Q. 2. Answer question 5 on page 157 (Match each term with the correct diagram).

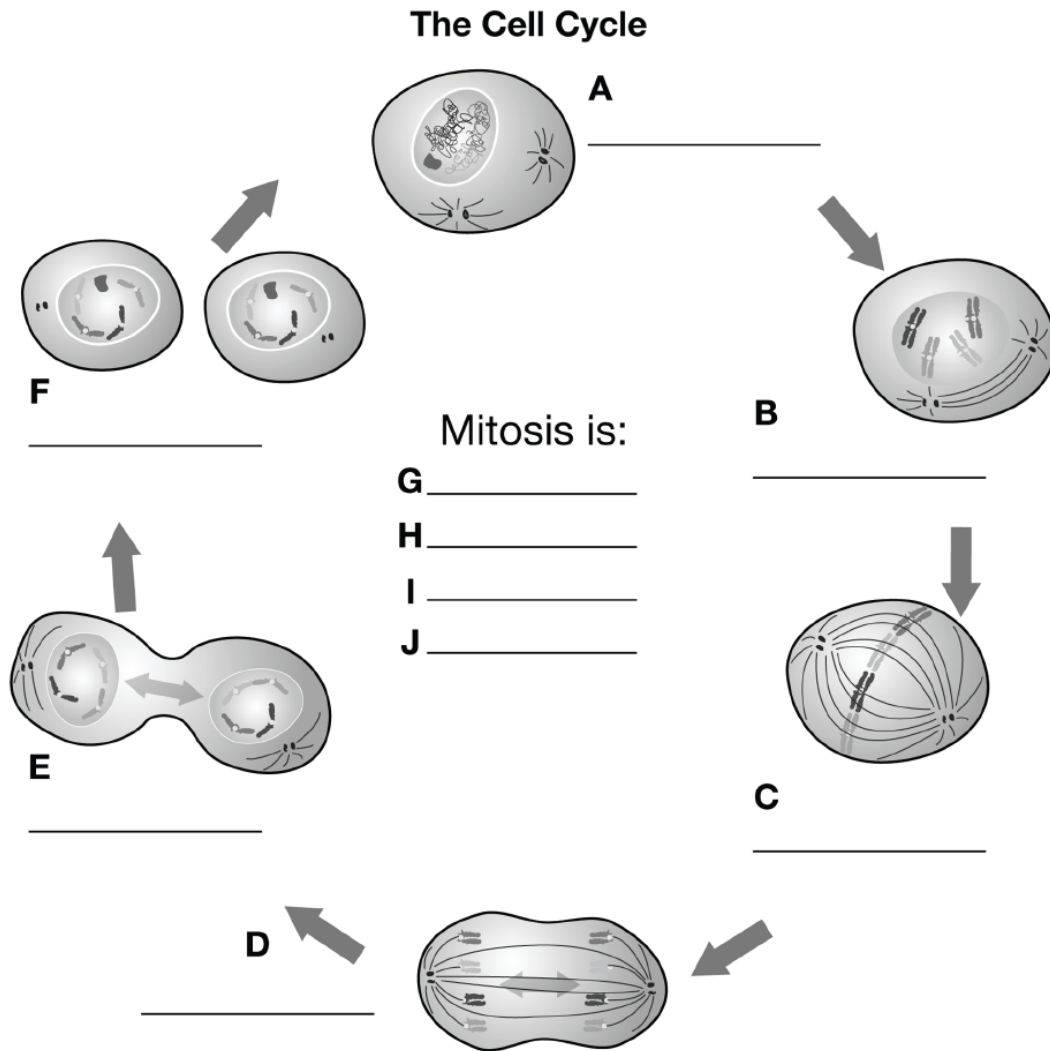
Q. 3. What happens to DNA and organelles like mitochondria during this phase?

Q. 4. What is the first clue that mitosis has begun?

Q. 5. What is the end result of mitosis and cytokinesis?

Mitosis and the Cell Cycle

Write the name of each stage of the cell cycle next to the correct letter. Describe what happens in each stage in the spaces below the diagram.



- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

Cornell Notes 8.2 Sexual Reproduction and Meiosis (TB 158-162 student notes)

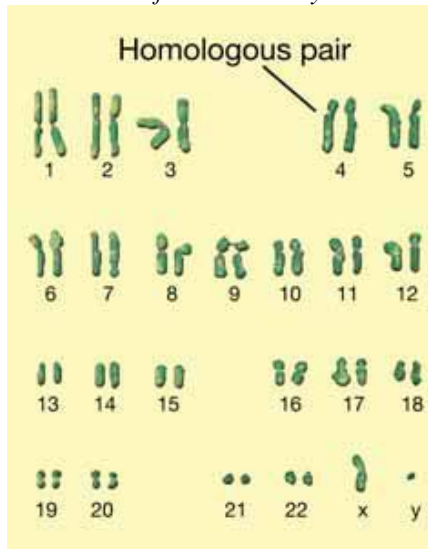
Two types of reproduction

Q. 1. What organisms reproduce asexually?

Q. 2. How many chromosomes do human body cells have?

Q. 3. How many chromosomes do human sex cells have?

Figure 8.6: A complete set of human chromosomes found in a body cell.



Each sex cell has only _____ of the chromosomes from each _____ pair.

Cornell Notes 8.2 Sexual Reproduction and Meiosis (TB 158-162 student notes)

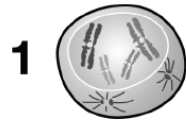
Meiosis

Q. 1. Why do sex cells have half the number of chromosomes of the parent cell?

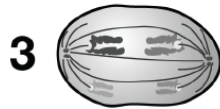
The final result of meiosis is _____ sex cells, each with _____ the number of _____ of the parent cell.

Meiosis

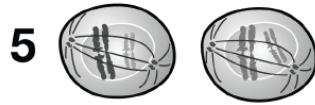
Explain what happens in each step of the diagram below.

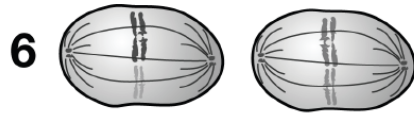


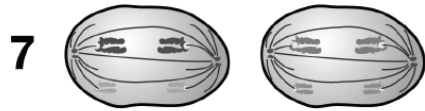


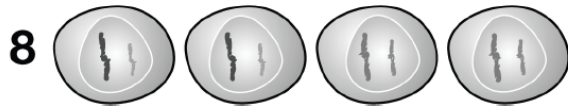
















Cornell Notes 8.2 Sexual Reproduction and Meiosis (TB 158-162 student notes)

Diploid and haploid sets

Figure 8.8: *The diploid and haploid number of chromosomes for various organisms.*

	Diploid set	Haploid set
	Human 46	Human 23
	Chicken 78	Chicken 39
	House fly 12	House fly 6
	Tomato 24	Tomato 12

Q. 1. What is fertilization?

Diploid, haploid, and fertilization

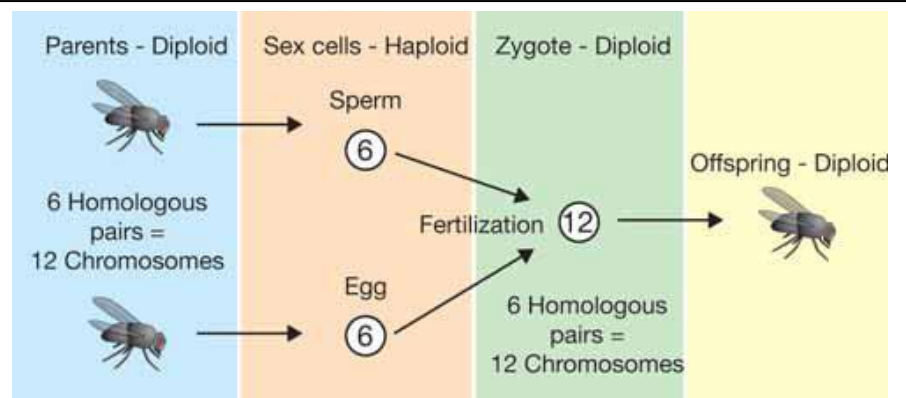
A chicken sex cell has ____ chromosomes.

A house fly sex cell has ____ chromosomes.

A human sex cell has ____ chromosomes.

A tomato sex cell has ____ chromosomes

In a diploid set, chromosomes are found in homologous pairs. For each pair, one chromosome comes from each parent.



Cornell Notes 8.2 Sexual Reproduction and Meiosis (TB 158-162 student notes)

Cell differentiation

Q. 1. What is an embryo?

Differentiation

Q. 1. You started out as a single cell and are now made of over 200,000 different types of cells. Explain how this happens.

