

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 11 Test Study Guide – Reproduction of Organisms

1. One cell that undergoes meiosis yields four independent cells.
2. Hydra reproduce through budding.
3. A cell that has two of every kind of chromosomes is diploid.
4. Each human skin cell has 23 chromosomes because it is not a sex cell.
5. Haploid numbers of chromosomes are found in the sex cells (egg-female, sperm-male) of an organism.
6. In regeneration, a body part regrows and may form a new organism.
7. Chromatids line up in Metaphase II of meiosis II.
8. A reproductive cell divides twice in meiosis.
9. Genetic variation is not found in hydra.
10. Many unicellular eukaryotes (animals) use mitotic cell division.
11. A new organisms that results from budding that remains attached to its parent starts to form a colony.
12. Mitosis and cell division produces two daughter cells.
13. Each cell has half as many chromosomes after meiosis compared to the original cell.
14. Sexual reproduction involves two parent organisms.
15. An egg is the female sex cell. Sperm cells belong to males.
16. When an egg and sperm join and fertilization occurs, a zygote.
17. Chromosome pairs separate during anaphase I.
18. The nucleolus disappears in prophase II.
19. Sex cells are produced in meiosis.
20. Spindle fibers form in metaphase I of meiosis.
21. In telophase II of meiosis II, four haploid cells are formed.
22. In meiosis, four daughter cells (haploid cells) are produced in two separate cell divisions.
23. In mitosis and cell division, cells grow and are repaired, two daughter cells are produced, and diploid daughter cells are formed.

Terms to know (ALL vocabulary) especially:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• mitosis</li><li>• fertilization</li><li>• zygote</li><li>• eggs</li><li>• meiosis</li><li>• asexual reproduction</li><li>• sister chromatids</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• variation</li><li>• sexual reproduction</li><li>• chromosomes</li><li>• meiosis</li><li>• fission</li><li>• nucleus</li><li>• 16 daughter cells</li></ul>
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