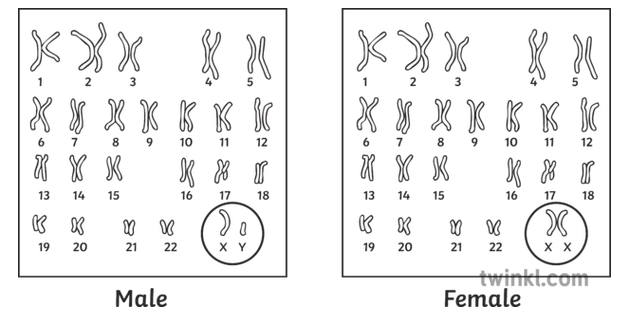
**Biology for Health Sciences**

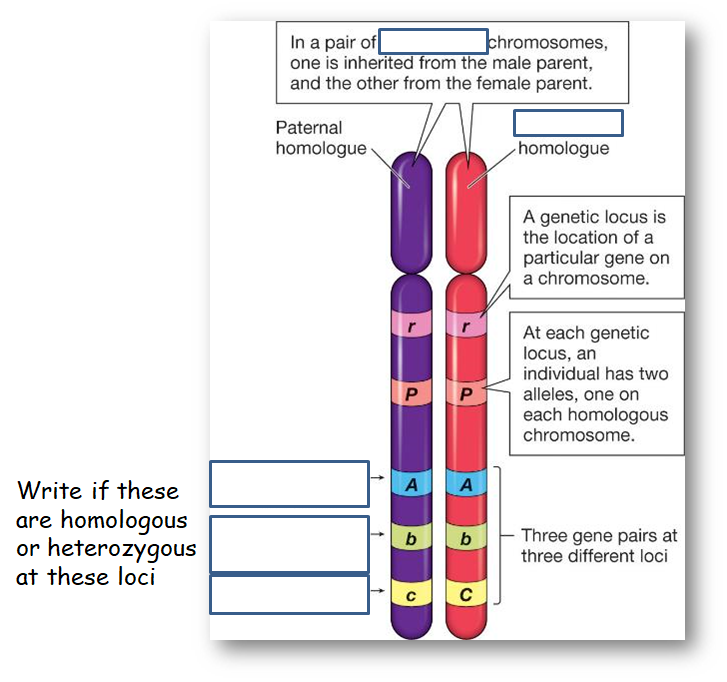
**Chapter 11 Worksheet Name:**

1. 

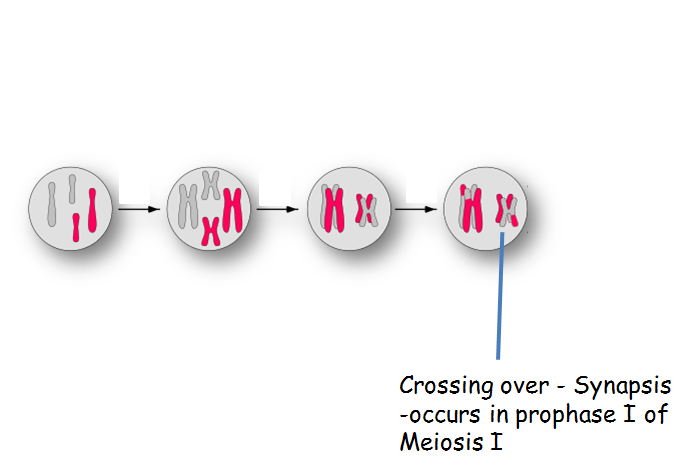
These are human karyotypes. Label which one is female and which is male.

Notice that we have 46 chromosomes, 23 homologous pairs, 2 sets. When we form gametes to donate to offspring, we want to make sure there is only one set (one of each chromosome).

1. Does the DNA replicate before meiosis just like mitosis? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. How many divisions are in meiosis? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the purpose of meiosis?
4. Gametes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Gametes contain how many sets of chromosomes? One or two (circle one)
5. Complete this sentence: In Meiosis I, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes are separated; in Meiosis II, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromatids are separated.
6. Label:



1. What is happening at the blue line?



1. List the stages of Meiosis I AND describe what happens at each stage:
2. List the stages of Meiosis II AND describe what happens at each stage:
3. Meiosis that produces eggs is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Meiosis that produces sperm is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. What is nondisjunction?