

NOTES

UNIT WRAP UP

REVIEW VOCABULARY

MITOSIS

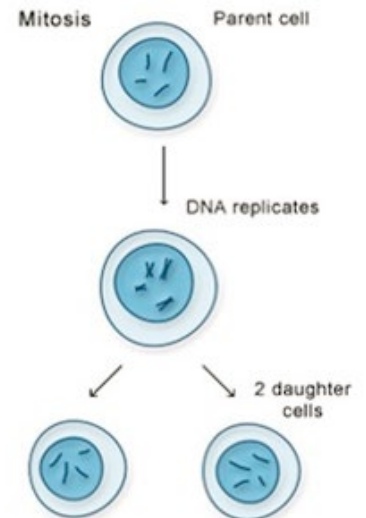
– cell division that creates two body cells from one cell

CHROMOSOMES

– found in the nucleus of the cell; carry the genetic information; set number in a species

MITOSIS

- Cells to start:
 - # of chromosomes:
- Cells at end:
 - # of chromosomes:
- Type of cells made:
- Genetically __ as parent cell.



VOCABULARY

MEIOSIS

– cell division that creates four sex cells (either eggs or sperm)

GAMETES

– sex cells (either egg or sperm)

EGGS – female sex cells; half the chromosomes

SPERM – male sex cells; half the chromosomes

ZYGOTE

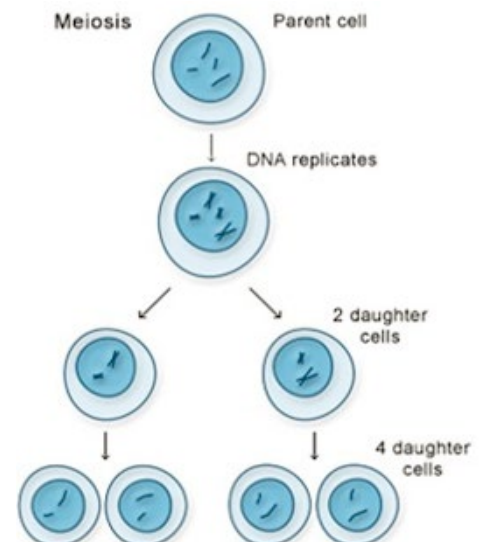
– cell with a full set of chromosomes, created when an egg and sperm join during fertilization

FERTILIZATION

– the joining of gametes to make one cell with a full set of chromosomes

MEIOSIS

- Cells to start:
 - # of chromosomes:
- Cells at end:
 - # of chromosomes:
- Type of cells made:
- Genetically __ from the parent cell.



ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION

– offspring are genetically identical to the parent

BUDDING – occurs when a parent forms a bud that stays attached to the parent while it grows and develops. When fully developed, the bud breaks off as a new organism.

BINARY FISSION – occurs when a parent splits into two identical daughter cells of the same size.

REGENERATION – when an organism loses a body part and regrows the part.

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION

– offspring are genetically a combination of two parents as a result of fertilization

LIFE CYCLE

– changes, characterized by distinct stages in an organism's life and development or growth

GROWTH

– the increases in cell size and number that take place during the life history of an organism

DEVELOPMENT

– the progressive changes in size, shape, and function during the life of an organism by which its genetic potentials are translated into functioning mature systems

METAMORPHOSIS

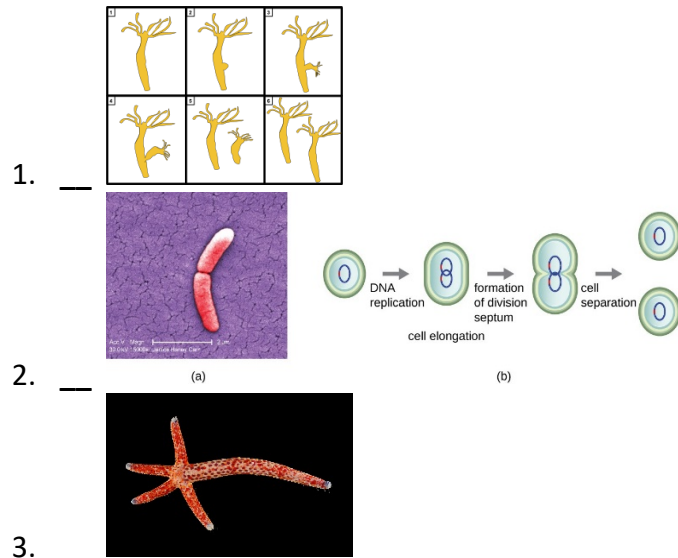
– developmental change in form or structure of an animal from birth/hatching to adulthood

INCOMPLETE METAMORPHOSIS – three stages: Egg, Nymph, and Adult; the nymph looks similar to the adult form

COMPLETE METAMORPHOSIS – four stages: Egg, Larva, Pupa and Adult;

REPRODUCTION

Asexual Reproduction – LABEL each Type



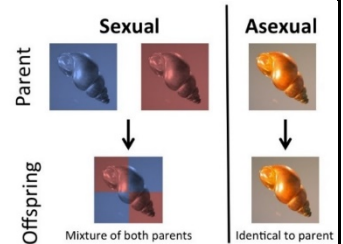
Sexual Reproduction

ADVANTAGES

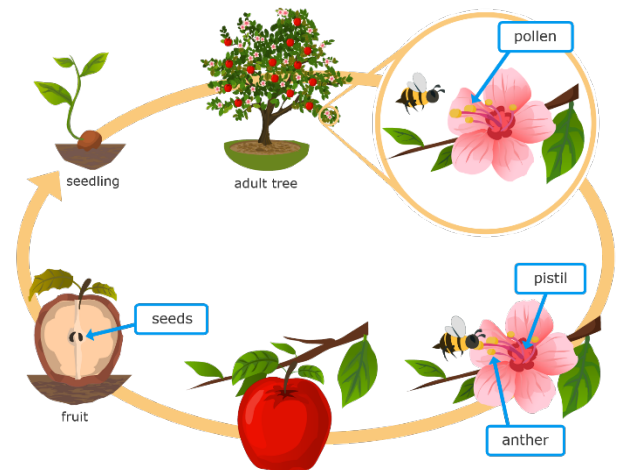
- 1.
- 2.

DISADVANTAGES

- 1.
- 2.



LIFE CYCLES



Plant Life Cycles

USE this LINK: <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/zv3jtv>

DESCRIBE Plant **Sexual** Reproduction:

DESCRIBE Plant **Asexual** Reproduction:

Animal Life Cycles

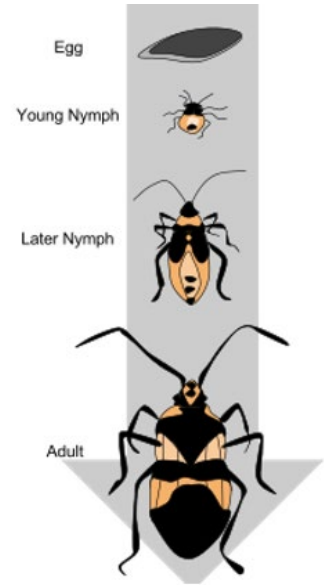
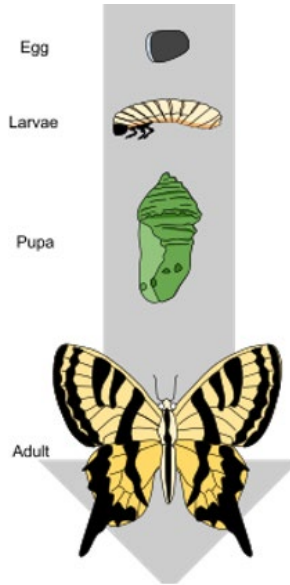
USE this LINK: <https://biologydictionary.net/metamorphosis/>

TYPE of Metamorphosis (see image below)

the organism completely changes form in each stage

LEFT side of IMAGE __

RIGHT side of IMAGE __



Other EXAMPLES for each:

Complete Metamorphosis –

Incomplete Metamorphosis –