

Skills Worksheet

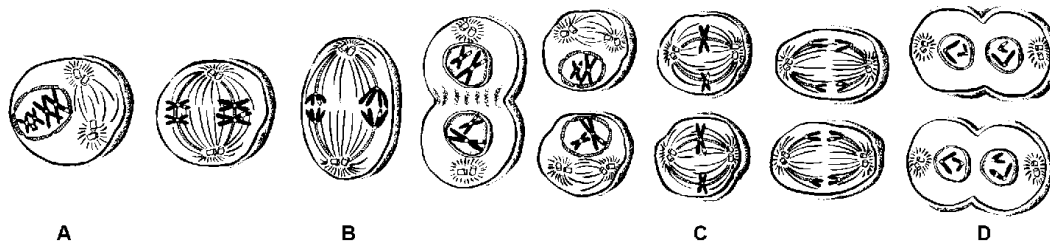
Test Prep Pretest

Complete each statement by writing the correct term or phrase in the space provided.

1. Asexual reproduction limits _____ diversity.
2. Spermatogenesis produces _____ sperm cells.
3. Asexual reproduction methods include _____, fragmentation, parthenogenesis, and _____.
4. In the haploid life cycle, gametes are produced by _____, and the zygote is produced by _____.
5. When corresponding portions of chromatids on two homologous chromosomes change places, _____-_____ has occurred.
6. Only one ovum is produced by _____.
7. In plants that have alternation of generations, the haploid _____ produces the gametes.
8. Increased genetic variation often helps organisms withstand changes in the _____.
9. Meiosis in plants often produces _____, haploid cells that later lead to the production of gametes.
10. Crossing-over and _____ produce genetic diversity.
11. The 22 pairs of chromosomes in human somatic cells that are the same in males and females are called _____.
12. The human chromosomes that determine an individual's sex are called the _____.

Test Prep Pretest *continued*

Questions 11–14 refer to the figure below.



13. The process shown above is called _____.
14. In the process shown above, label *A* refers to _____.
15. In the process shown above, label *B* refers to _____ and _____.
16. In the process shown above, label *C* refers to _____.

Read each question, and write your answer in the space provided.

17. Describe the similarities and differences between the formation of male and female gametes.

18. Identify and describe four types of asexual reproduction.

Test Prep Pretest *continued*

19. What is the difference between anaphase I and anaphase II? Why is the difference significant?

20. Describe the haploid and diploid life cycles.

21. Describe the advantages of sexual reproduction.

22. Explain the difference in the number of chromosomes between a frog somatic cell and a frog egg cell.
