

Chapter 7 Review

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|-------|----------------------|---|
| 1. B | 1. F | 2. a) 18 (haploid number) |
| 2. A | J (did not cover) | b) 36 (diploid) |
| 3. B | D | c) 36 (diploid) |
| 4. B | C | d) 18 (haploid) |
| 5. A | G | 3. Somatic cells have a full set of chromosomes, the diploid or $2n$ number. In humans, 23 pairs of chromosomes, one from mom, one from dad, for a total of 46 chromosomes. They divide by mitosis. |
| 6. C | I | Reproductive cells have the haploid number of chromosomes after undergoing meiosis. This leaves them with a total of 23 chromosomes. |
| 7. D | H | 4. Did not cover |
| 8. C | B | 5. Meiosis undergoes two division cycles. It is a reduction process. The mother cell has diploid number of chromosomes and after completion of meiosis, 4 haploid daughter cells are created. The 4 daughter cells are different from each other and the mother cell. |
| 9. A | E | Mitosis undergoes one division cycle. The mother cell is diploid and the two daughter cells created as a result of division also both have a diploid number of chromosomes. The daughter cells are identical to each other and the mother cell. |
| 10. B | A (did not cover) | |
| 11. B | Short ans: | |
| 12. C | 10. Meiosis | |
| 13. C | Mitosis | |
| | Meiosis | |
| | Mitosis | |
| | 11. A has 5; B has 7 | |