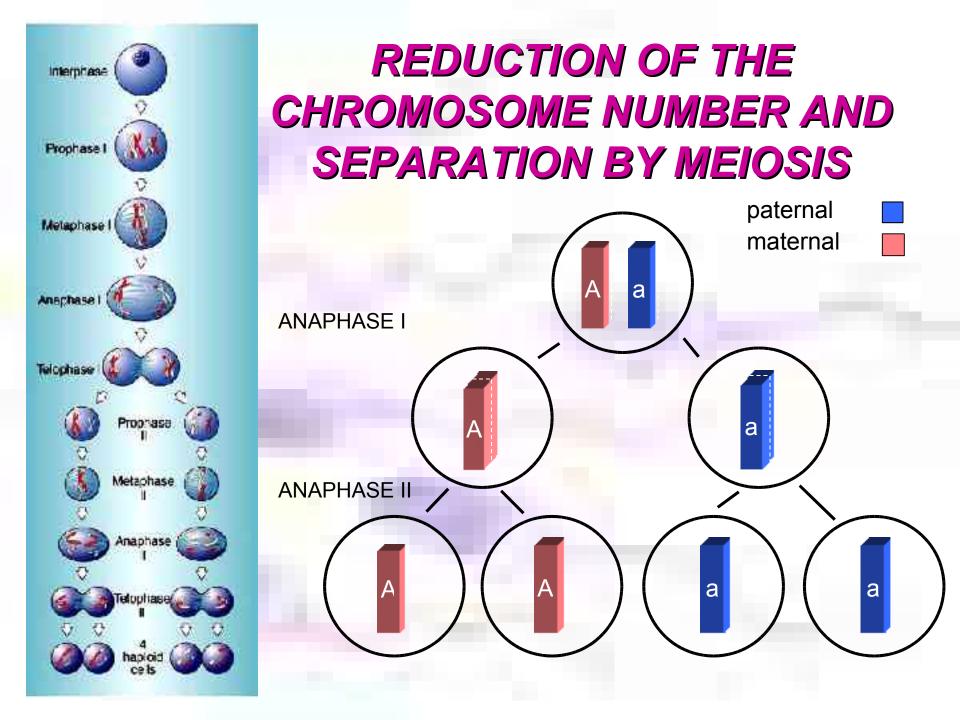


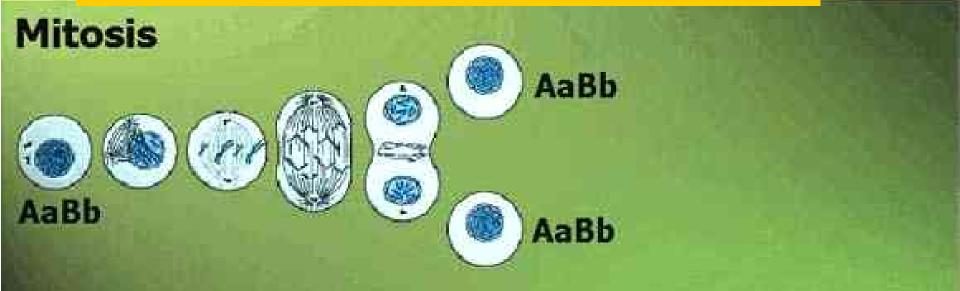
Institute of Biology and Medical Genetics of the First Faculty of Medicine and General Teaching Hospital





COMPARING MEIOSIS WITH MITOSIS

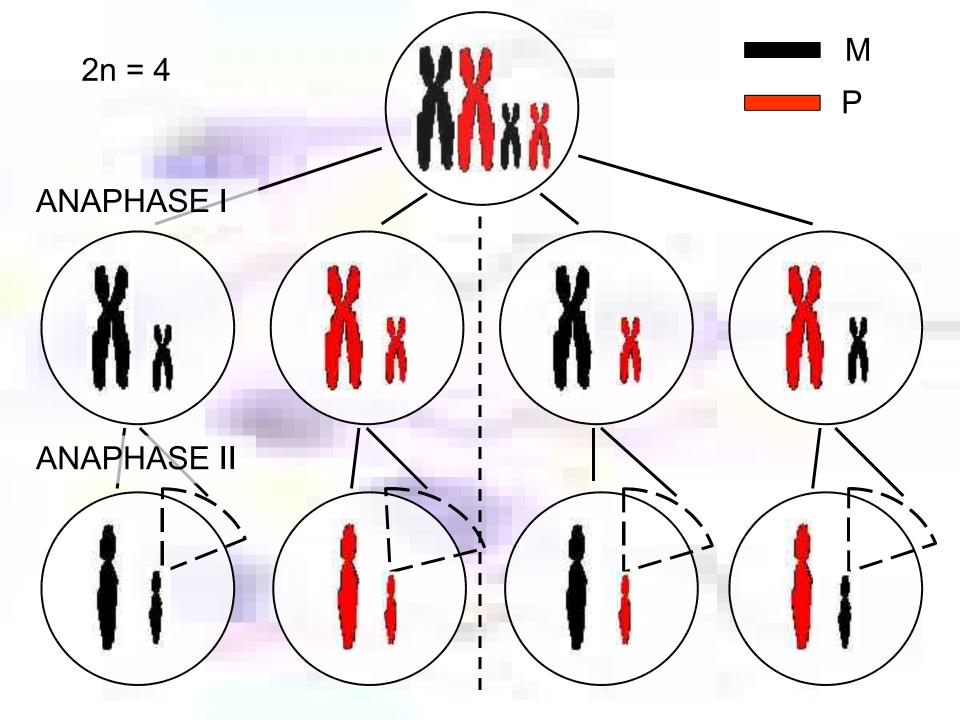
ab



Task 2, p. 28

DRAW THE EXPECTED DISTRIBUTION OF 2 PAIRS OF CHROMOSOMES (2n = 4) DURING MEIOSIS (NO-CROSSING OVER IS SUPPOSED)

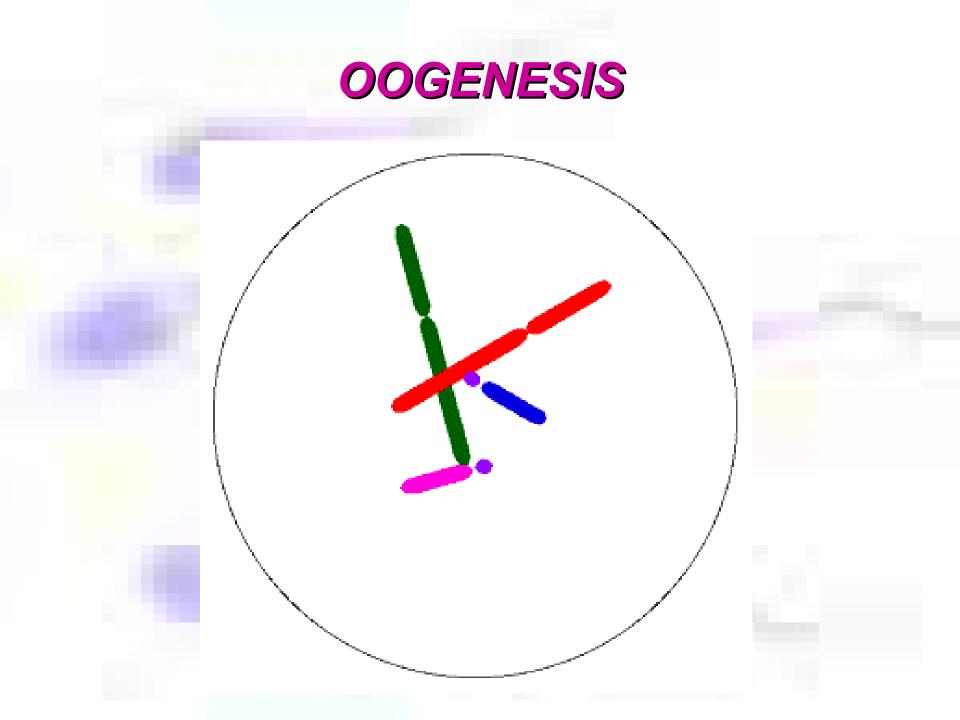
HOW MANY DIFFERENT TYPES OF GAMETES CAN ORIGINATE WHEN: 2n = a) 4, b) 6, c) 46?



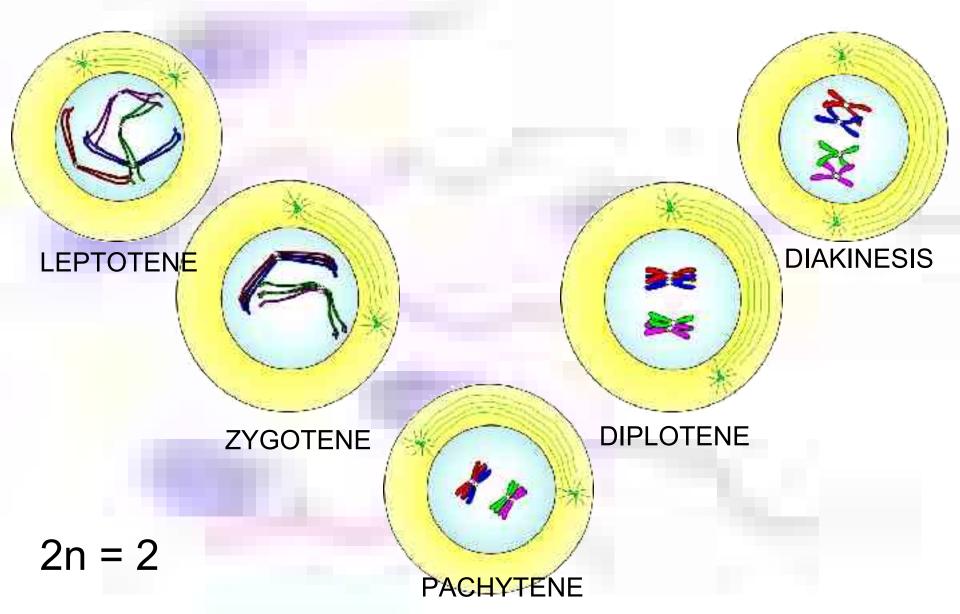
HOW MANY DIFFERENT TYPES OF GAMETES CAN ORIGINATE WHEN: 2n = a, b) 6, c) 46?

a) 4
b) 8
c) 2²³

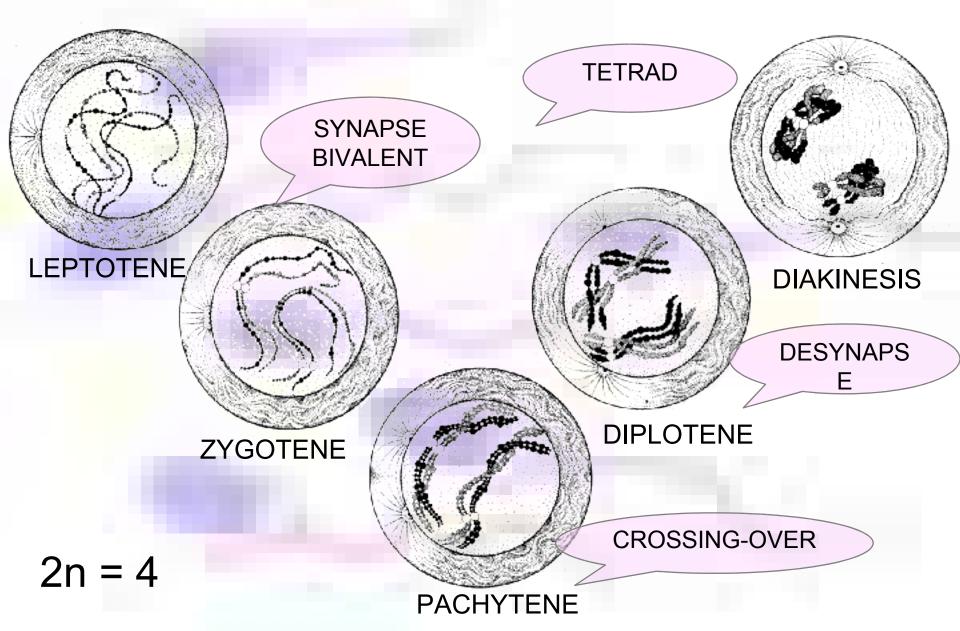
In general 2ⁿ



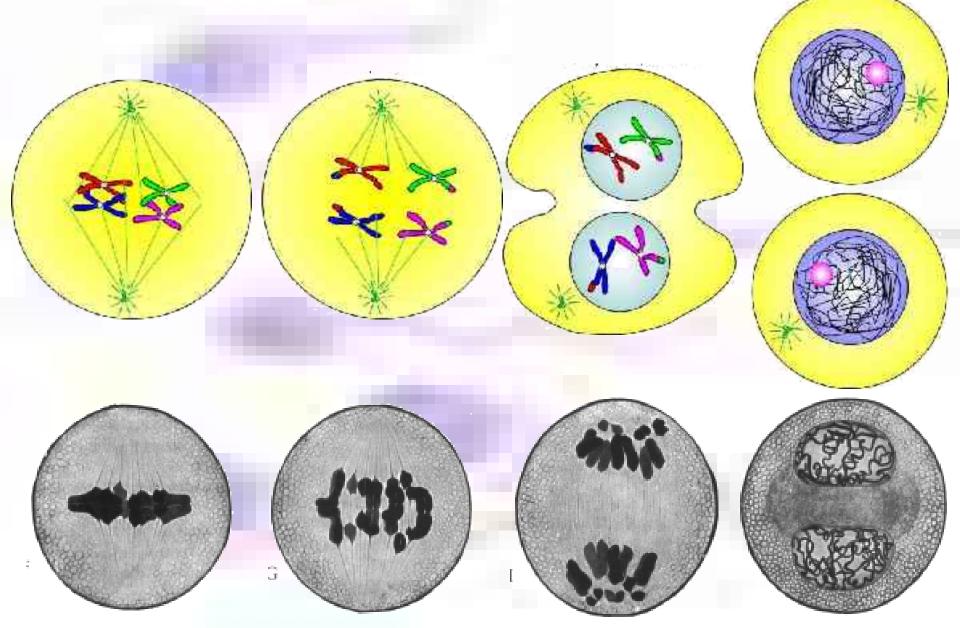
MEIOSIS – PROPHASE I



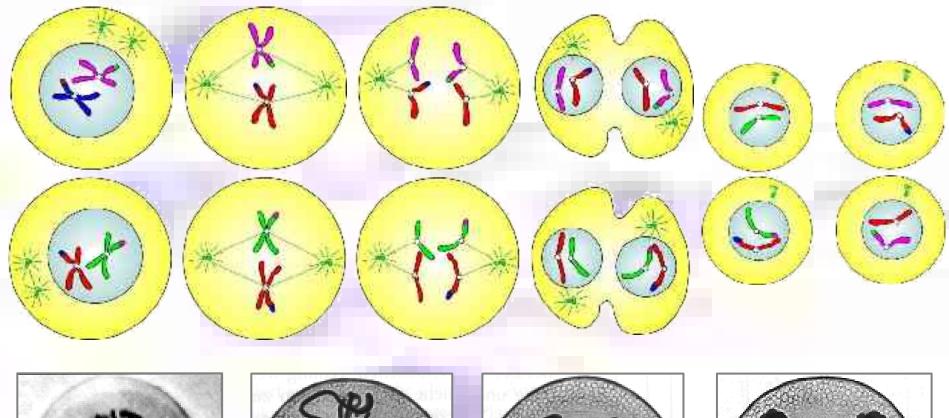
MEIOSIS – PROPHASE I

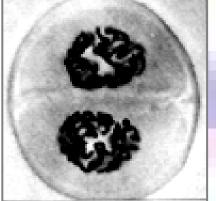


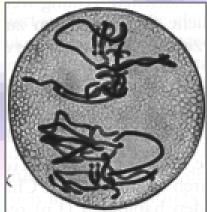
MEIOSIS I – CONT.

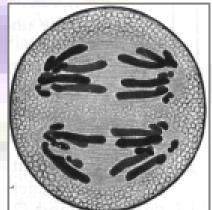


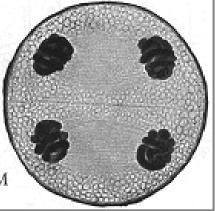




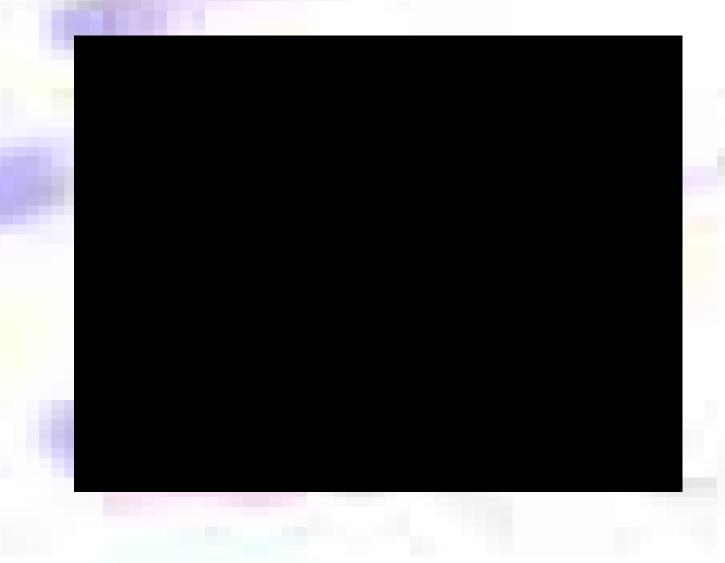








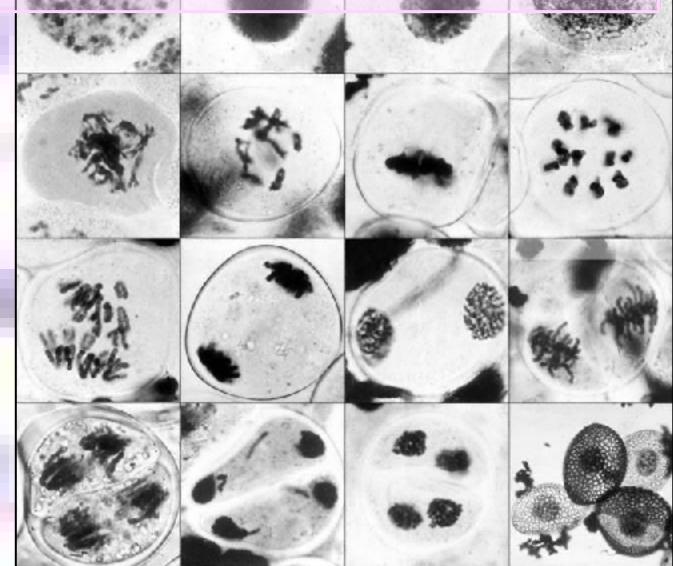




Task 9, p. 35 – OBSERVATION OF MEIOTIC DIVISION IN GRASSHOPPER TESTES

Compare with spermatogenesis in species

LILIUM GRANDIFLORUM



Task 7, p. 29 WHICH GENETIC MECHANISMS COULD CAUSE THE GENETIC VARIABILITY OF NEXT GENERATIONS?

RECOMBINATIONS

INTRACHROMOSOMAL

• OF MATERNAL AND PATERNAL CHROMOSOMES DURING GAMETOGENESIS

CHROMOSOME SETS DURING
 FERTILIZATION

MUTATIONS