NAME, BLOSSOM OKERE

MATRIC NO, 18/MHS01/266

1. Disscus Ovulation.

Ovulation is the release of an egg from one of a woman's ovaries. After the egg is released, it travels down the fallopian tube, where fertilization by a sperm cell may occur. Ovulation typically lasts one day and occurs in the middle of a woman's menstrual cycle, about two weeks before she expects to get her period.

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2.DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN MEIOSIS I AND II

-Meiosis I produces 2 diploid daughter cells WHILE Meiosis II produces 4 haploid daughter cells.

- Prophase1,metaphase1,anaphase1 and telophase1 are the four phases in Meiosis 1 WHILE Prophase 2, metaphase2, anaphase 2 and telophase 2 are the phases in Meiosis 2.

- In Meiosis 1 the chromosomes remain in a replicated state, WHILE in meiosis II the two chromatids of a replicated chromatid seperate

- Meiosis I is complex and has a long duration, WHILE Meiosis II is short and has a short duration.

3. DISSCUSS THE STAGES IN FERTILIZATION

-Passage of sperm through the corona radiata : the sperms are capacitated so that they can pass freely by removing their glycoprotein coat.

-Penetration of the zona pellucida: the acrosome of the sperm binds with the zona pellucida, acrosin is released and allows it to pass the pellucida. When the sperm contacts the oocyte surface enzymes are released that alter the properties of the pellucida, which prevent the zona ppelucidda from allowing sperm penetration.

-Fusion of the pplasma membranes of th oocyte and the sperm: The oocyte and sperm fuse and break downn at fusion. the head and tail onl of the speprm enters the oocyte cytoplasm and its plasma membrane stays behind.

-Completion of the seconf meiotic division of oocyte and formation of the female pronucleus:the former penetration activates the oocyte to finish its division and the nucleus of this now mature ovum is called the female pronucleus.

-Formation of the male pronucleus:within the cytoplasm of the oocyte the nucleus of the sperm enlarges to form the male pronucleus and the tail of the permm degenerates.

-The two pronuclei fuse into a single aggregation of chromosomese, the ootid becomes a zygote.

4..DIFFERNTIATE BETWEEN MONOZYGOTIC AND DIZYGOTIC TWINS.

Monozyggotic twins developed from a single egg which was fertilized by a single sperm celL WHILE Dizygotic twins come from two eggs fertilized by two different sperm cells

Two fetuses grow in the same placenta WHILE,,Two fetuses grow in two different membranes

Have almost identical genetic profile WHILE Completely different genetic profile

Monozygotic twins always of the same seX WHILE, May be of the same or opposite sex

May have the same physical and mental characteristic whiles dizygotic twins may look alike or different; may behave similarly or differently