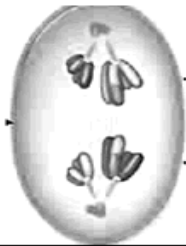


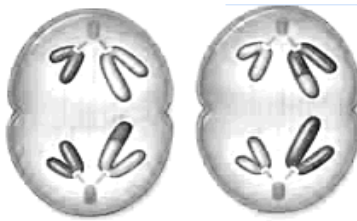
Name: _____

Meiosis Worksheet

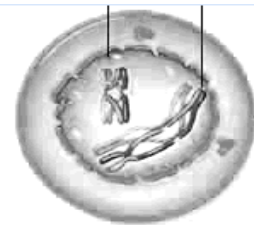
Name of Phase	Description
1.	Homologous chromosomes pair up and form tetrad
2.	Spindle fibers move homologous chromosomes to opposite sides
3.	Nuclear membrane reforms, cytoplasm divides, 4 daughter cells formed
4.	Chromosomes line up along equator, not in homologous pairs
5.	Crossing-over occurs
6.	Chromatids separate
7.	Homologs line up along equator
8.	Cytoplasm divides, 2 daughter cells are formed



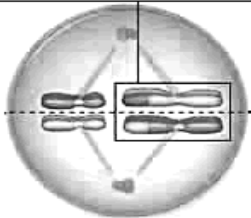
1.



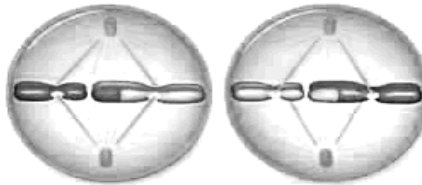
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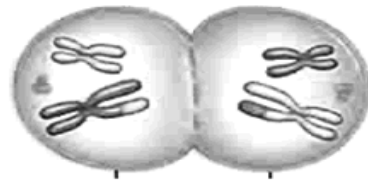
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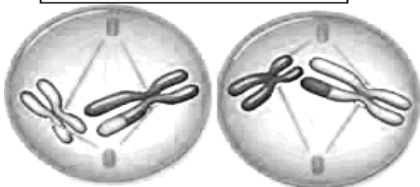
4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

Identifying Processes *On the lines provided, order the different stages of meiosis I THROUGH meiosis II, including interphase in the proper sequence.*

1. _____ homologous chromosome line up in the center of the cell
2. _____ spindle fibers pull homologous pairs to ends of the cell
3. _____ 4 haploid (N) daughter cells form
4. _____ cells undergo a round of DNA replication
5. _____ sister chromatids separate from each other
6. _____ 2 haploid (N) daughter cells form
7. _____ spindle fibers attach to the homologous chromosome pairs
8. _____ individual chromatids move to each end of the cell
9. _____ crossing-over (if any) occurs

Short Answer *On the lines provided, answer the following questions.*

11. Compare the number and type of cells that result from meiosis vs mitosis.

12. How do the genetic contents of cells resulting from mitosis and meiosis differ?

13. **Comparing and Contrasting** Describe a similarity and a difference between meiosis I and meiosis II.

14. **Applying Concepts** If a diploid cell containing 28 chromosomes undergoes meiosis, how many chromosomes will each daughter cell have?

15. **Compare and Contrast:** How are mitosis and meiosis similar and different?
