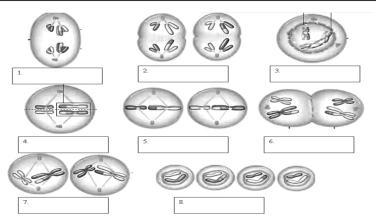
Phases of Meiosis

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 alone equator
8.	Cytoplasm divides, 2 daughter cells are formed



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.

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