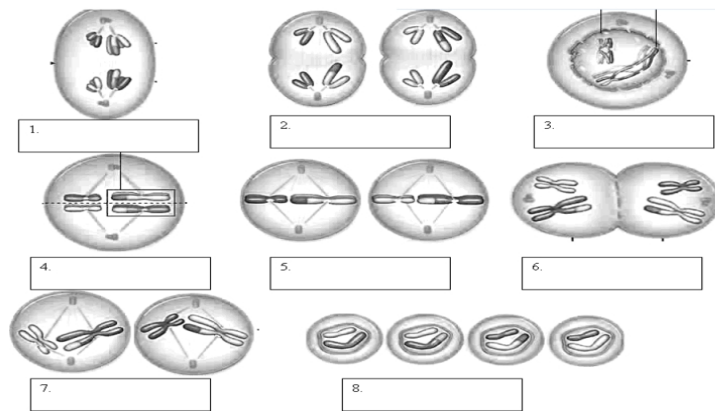


Phases of Meiosis

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.
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