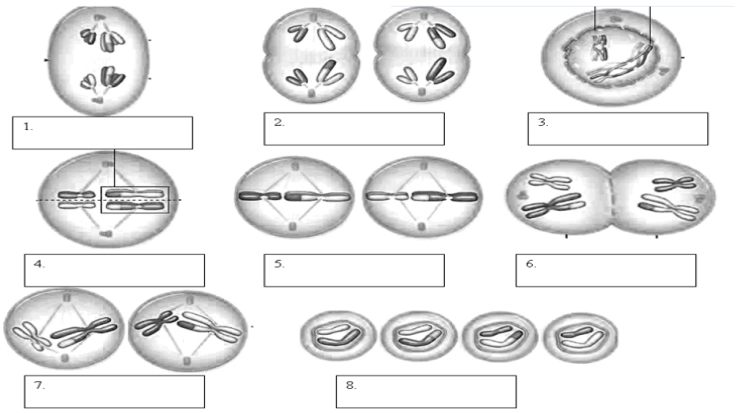
Phases of Meiosis

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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