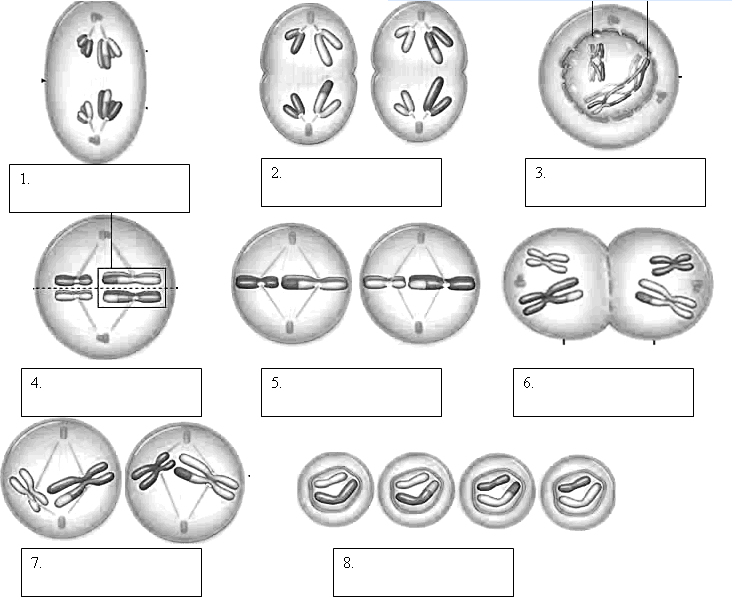
**Phases of Meiosis**

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| **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 |



1. Describe the structure of a chromosome.
2. How do the end products of meiosis differ from the end products of mitosis?
3. Explain the role of crossing-over in ensuring genetic variation
4. State the number of chromosomes in normal human cells.
5. What is the difference between haploid cells and diploid cells?
6. Contrast sex chromosomes with autosomes.
7. During which stage of meiosis is the diploid number of chromosomes reduced to the haploid number of chromosomes?
8. Crossing-over occurs during which phase?
9. How does cytokinesis differ between plants and animals?
10. Compare and contrast each stage of mitosis and meiosis.

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| Stages | Mitosis | Meiosis |
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| End Product |  |  |