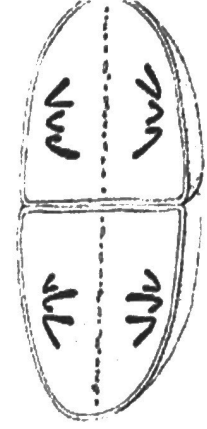
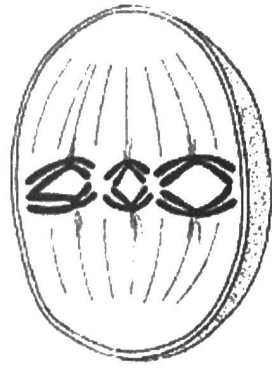
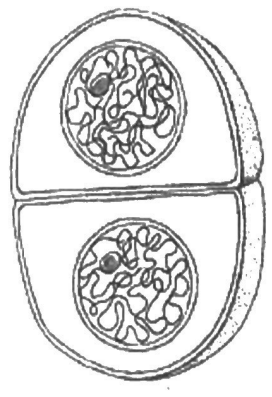
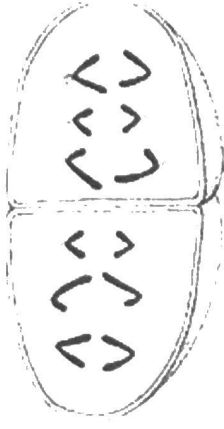


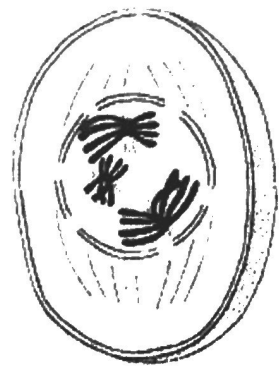
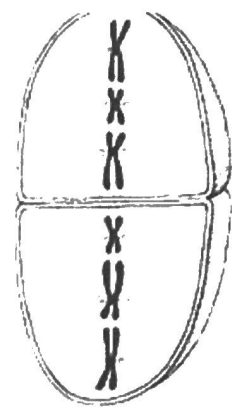
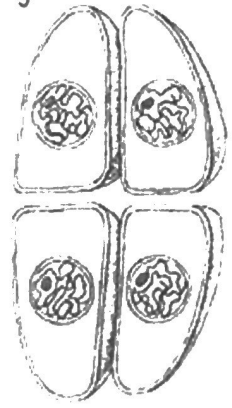
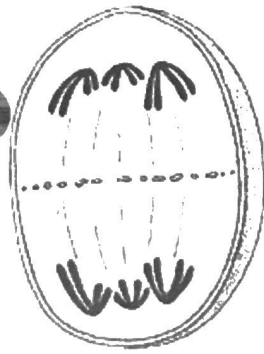
Meiosis Practice Worksheet

On each of the images, label the phase of meiosis:

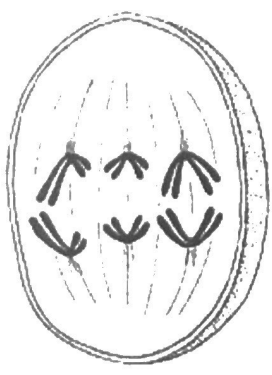
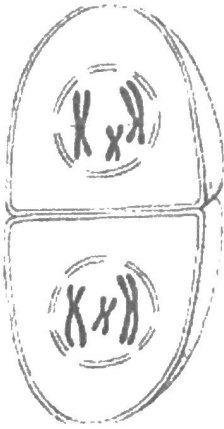
1. Anaphase II 2. Cytokinesis I 3. Metaphase I 4. Telophase II



5. Telophase I 6. Cytokinesis II 7. Metaphase II 8. Prophase I



9. Prophase II 10. Anaphase I



Fill in the blank:

11. A cell with a diploid number of 20, undergoes meiosis. This will produce 4 daughter cells, each with 10 chromosomes.

12. Crossing over occurs during this phase: Prophase I

13. Tetrads line up along the equator during this phase: Metaphase I

14. At the end of meiosis I, 2 daughter cells are created.

These daughter cells are [diploid | haploid].

15. Meiosis creates what type of cell: gamete

Fill in the Blank with the proper phase of Meiosis (Interphase will be used).

Then put a number to identify the order of the phases. (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc...)

Phase	Order
16. <u>Metaphase II</u>	<u>6</u> homologous chromosome line up in the center of the cell
17. <u>Anaphase I</u>	<u>4</u> spindle fibers pull homologous pairs to ends of the cell
18. <u>Telophase II</u>	<u>9</u> 4 haploid (N) daughter cells form
19. <u>Interphase</u>	<u>1</u> cells undergo a round of DNA replication
20. <u>Anaphase II</u>	<u>7</u> sister chromatids separate from each other
21. <u>Telophase I</u>	<u>5</u> 2 ^{hap} diploid (2N) daughter cells form
22. <u>Prophase I / Metaphase I</u>	<u>3</u> spindle fibers attach to the homologous chromosome pairs
23. <u>Anaphase II</u>	<u>8</u> individual chromatids move to each end of the cell
24. <u>Prophase I</u>	<u>2</u> crossing-over (if any) occurs