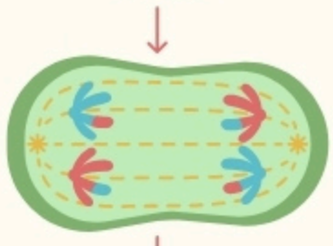
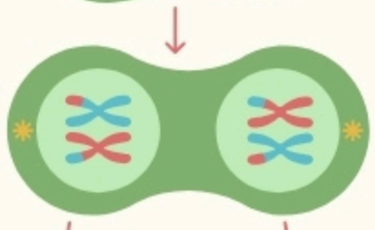
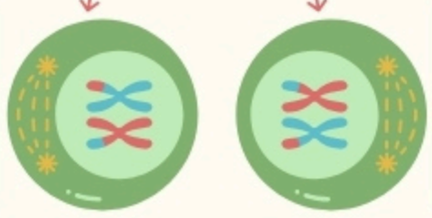
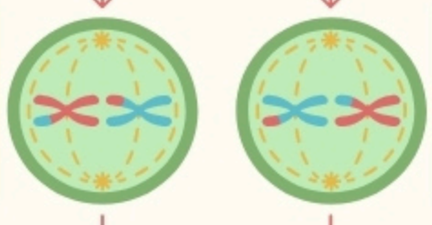
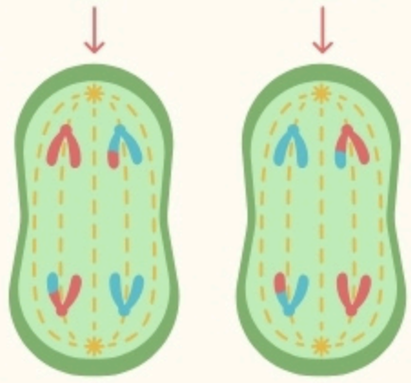
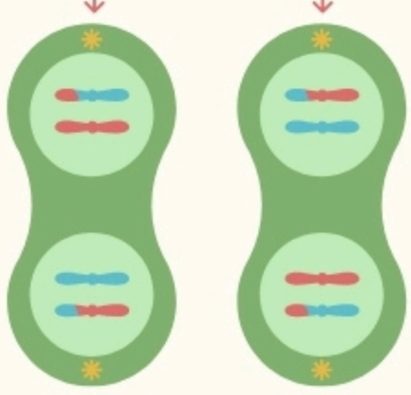
Name -

Score -

PHASES OF MEIOSIS

Meiosis produces four genetically unique daughter cells, each with half the number of chromosomes (haploid). It occurs in gamete-producing cells. (Produces sperm and eggs in humans)

Answer Sheet

STAGE		DESCRIPTION
Prophase 1		Homologous chromosomes pair up, and crossing-over (recombination) occurs.
Metaphase 1		Homologous chromosome pairs line up in the middle; spindle fibers attach to centromeres.
Anaphase 1		Homologous chromosomes are pulled apart to opposite poles by spindle fibers.
Telophase 1/Cytokinesis		The cell pinches in the middle and divides into two daughter cells.
Prophase 2		Two daughter cells are formed.
Metaphase 2		Chromosomes line up in the middle in each daughter cell.
Anaphase 2		Sister chromatids are pulled apart—each chromatid is now an individual chromosome.
Telophase 2/Cytokinesis		Cells pinch in and divide, producing four haploid granddaughter cells, each with half the number of chromosomes.