Name: _____ Class Period: _____

Go to the Nearpod.com and enter the code _____

Why do cells divide?

1.

2.

3.

Meiosis:	Diploid Cells:
Haploid Cells:	Gametes:
Homologous Chromosomes:	

Directions: Fill in the blank from each process, then flip to the back to sketch as you go.

MEIOSIS I

Interphase I:

A cell spends _____ of its time in this phase.

A cell _____ and _____ and its DNA _____ during this time.

_____ duplicate to form _____

Prophase I:

_____ chromosomes pair up.

_____ begins to _____ _____.

_____ over may occur.

- This means parts of one sister chromosome combines with part of the other so that no two chromosomes are identical.

Metaphase I:

Spindle Fibers attach to the _____.

Homologous chromosomes line up along the cells _____ (center).

Anaphase I:

The _____ chromosomes are pulled apart to the _____ end of the cell.

_____ chromatids stay together.

Telophase I:

_____ begins to form.

____ daughter cells begin to form.

These daughter cells are _____ - they contain _____ the number of chromosomes as the original parent.

MEIOSIS II

Prophase II:

_____ begins to break apart.

Unlike in interphase and prophase 1, the chromosomes _____.

Metaphase II:

The _____ chromatids line up along the _____ of the cell.

Anaphase II:

Sister chromatids are _____ apart and towards the _____ poles of the cell.

Telophase II:

_____ begins to form around chromosomes.

End result is _____ haploid cells.

These will be either _____ cells (female) or _____ cells (males).