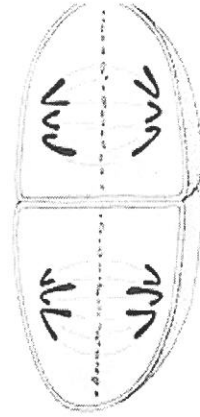
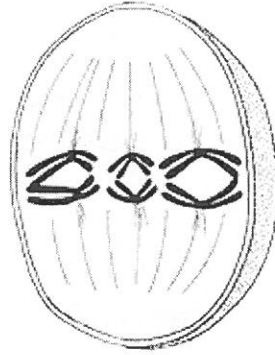
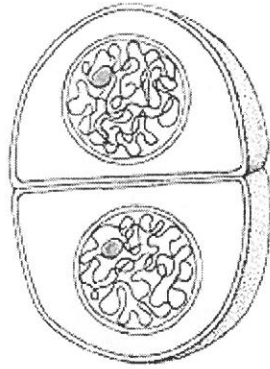
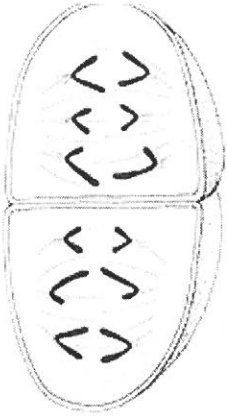


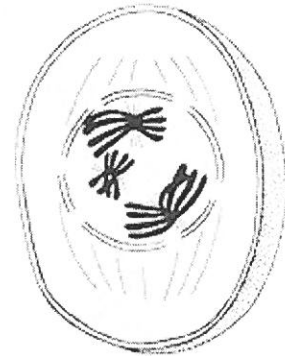
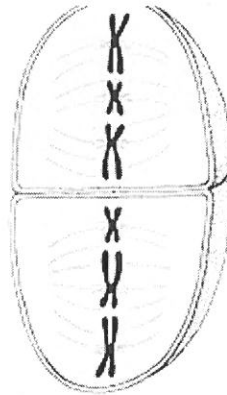
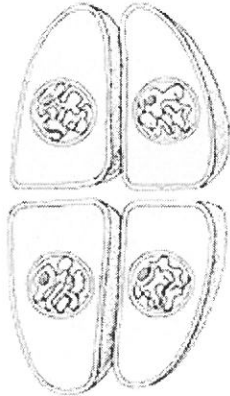
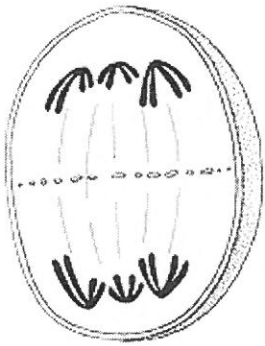
*Meiosis Practice Worksheet*

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

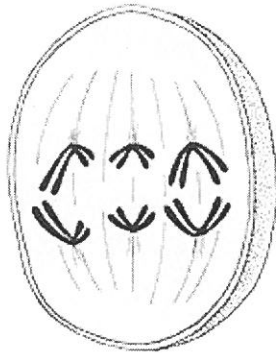
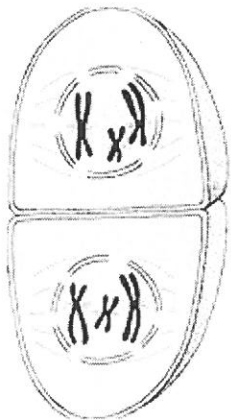
1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_



Fill in the blank:

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

12. Crossing over occurs during this phase: \_\_\_\_\_

13. Tetrads line up along the equator during this phase: \_\_\_\_\_

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

These daughter cells are [ diploid | haploid ].

15. Meiosis creates what type of cell: \_\_\_\_\_

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. (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, etc...)

Phase  
↓

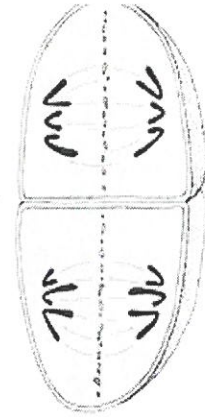
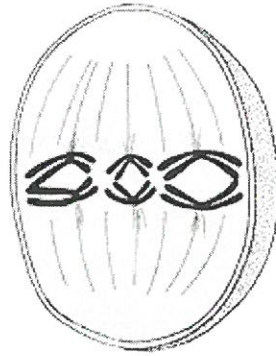
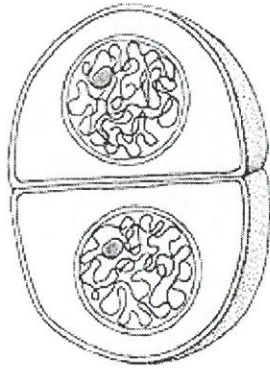
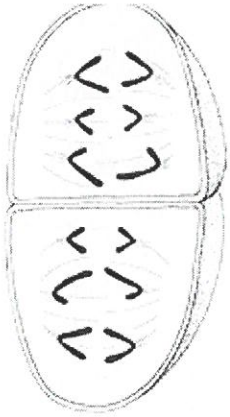
Order  
↓

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 16. _____ | _____ homologous chromosome line up in the center of the cell  |
| 17. _____ | _____ spindle fibers pull homologous pairs to ends of the cell |
| 18. _____ | _____ 4 haploid (N) daughter cells form                        |
| 19. _____ | _____ cells undergo a round of DNA replication                 |
| 20. _____ | _____ sister chromatids separate from each other               |
| 21. _____ | _____ 2 diploid (2N) daughter cells form                       |
| 22. _____ | _____ spindle fibers attach to the homologous chromosome pairs |
| 23. _____ | _____ individual chromatids move to each end of the cell       |
| 24. _____ | _____ crossing-over (if any) occurs                            |

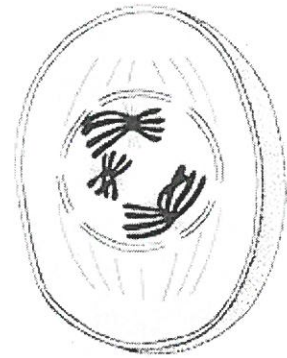
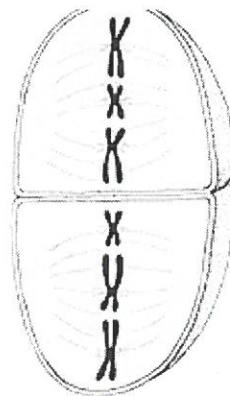
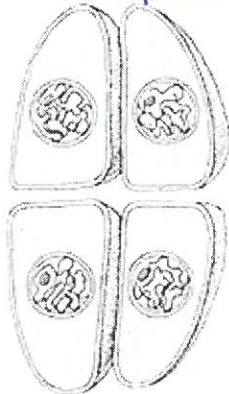
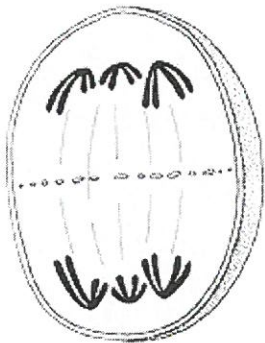
Meiosis Practice Worksheet

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

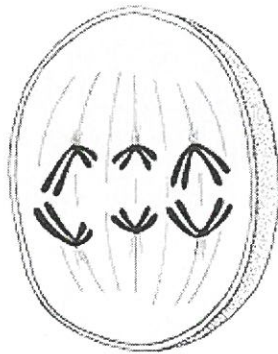
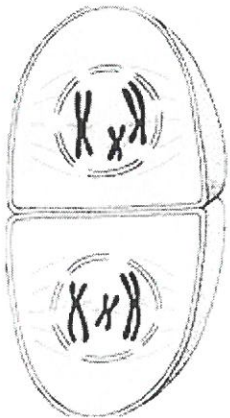
1. Anaphase II    2. Telophase I    3. Metaphase I    4. Late Anaphase II



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



9. Anaphase I    10. Early 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 1

13. Tetrads line up along the equator during this phase: Metaphase 1

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: Haploid

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. (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, etc...)

Phase  
↓

Order  
↓

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