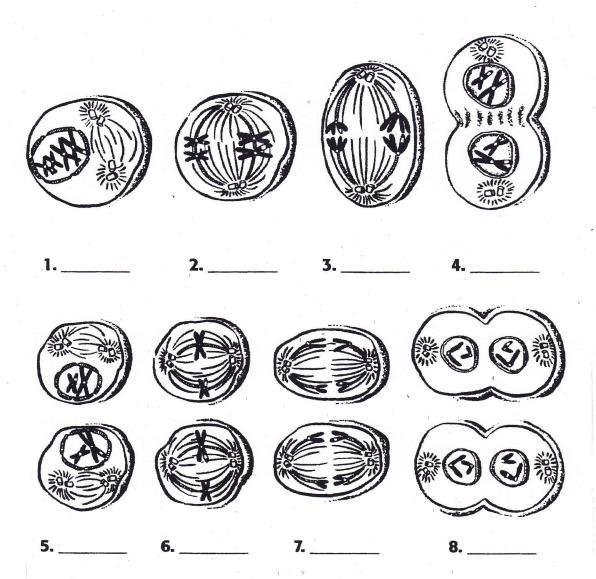
Name_						Hour	
				Meiosis Revie	eω		
		vided, write t t answers ead			or phrase that	best completes each	
1.	Crossing	over occurs	du	ring			
	a.	prophase II.			c. prophase I.		
	b.	fertilization			d. metaphase	II.	
2.	2. Cytoplasm divides unequally in meiosis during production of						
	a.	spores.			c. Cytokinesis.		
	b.	sperm cells.			d. egg cells.		
3.	Which of	the followin	g c	does NOT provide	new genetic co	mbinations?	
	2 6 7	random fert			c. independen		
		Cytokinesis			d. Crossing-ov		
(I	DALA ren	lication occ	irc				
т.	-	after teloph					
		prior to pro					
				s I and meiosis II.			
				omosomes align at t	he cell's equato	or.	
5.	5. Spermatogenesis results in						
	<b>a.</b>	two haploid	ce	ells.			
		three polar					
				erm cells and three	polar bodies.		
	d.	four haploid	d SI	perm Cells.			
In the s phrase.		/ided, write t	he	letter of the desc	ription that bes	rt matches the term or	
6.	meiosis		٥.	chromosomes beca	ome visible		
7.	prophase		b.	results in one egg	cell and three p	olar bodies	
8.	crossing-	over	c.	results in four har	loid cells		
9.	telophase II		d. halves the number of Chromosomes and results in gametes or spores				

e. results in exchange of Chromatid portions between

Homologous chromosomes

\_\_\_10. oogenesis

In the space provided in the figure below, write the letter of the stage of meiosis from the list below (a-h) that matches each stage in the figure.



## **Stages of Meiosis**

- a. anaphase II
- **b.** metaphase I
- c. anaphase I
- d. metaphase II

- e. telophase II and cytokinesis
- f. telophase I and cytokinesis
- g. prophase I
- h. prophase II

In the space provided, write of meiosis.	the letter of the description that best matches the stage				
9. metaphase [	a. A new spindle forms around the chromosomes				
10. prophase [[	<ul> <li>b. Chromatids remain attached at their centromeres as the spindle fibers move the homologous</li> </ul>				
11. telophase [	Chromosomes to opposite poles of the Cell.				
12. metaphase []	c. A nuclear envelope forms around each set of Chromosomes, the spindle breaks down, and the				
13. telophase II	Cytoplasm divides, resulting in four haploid cells.				
14. anaphase II	<ul> <li>d. Chromosomes gather at the poles; the cytoplasm divides.</li> </ul>				
15. prophase [	e. The nuclear envelope breaks down; genetic material				
16. anaphase I	is exchanged through Crossing-over.				
	f. Chromosomes line up at the equator.				
	g. Pairs of homologous chromosomes line up at the equator.				
	h. Centromeres divide, enabling the Chromatids, now called Chromosomes, to move to opposite poles of the cell.				
On the line to the left, write	e the letter of the correct solution for the problems below.				
1. The body cells of a C a. 19 Chromosomes	b. 38 Chromosomes. A sperm from this Cat will have				
	b. 45 Chromosomes C. 46 Chromosomes				
	hicken has 78 Chromosomes. A body cell of its parent had b. 78 Chromosomes C. 156 Chromosomes				
	omosomes. Human sperm cells contain b. 23 Chromosomes				
	e grass contain 14 Chromosomes. A sex cell of this plant will nosomes as the stalk cells.				
And Continue to the Continue t	b. half the number. C. twice the number.				

On the line to the left, write <b>TRUE</b> if the statement is true or <b>FALSE</b> if the statement is false.
1. Sex cells form during mitosis.
2. Mitosis occurs in childhood only.
3. Meiosis may form egg cells.
4. Sex cells have twice as many chromosomes as other cells.
5. A cell with six chromosomes undergoes mitosis. Each new cell will also have six chromosomes.
6. Four new cells are formed from each original cell in meiosis.
7. Growth in humans occurs mainly by mitosis.
8. Sperm have twice as many chromosomes as eggs have.
9. Only females form polar bodies.
10. When a sperm and egg unite, one cell is formed.
11. Mitosis is complete when two identical cells are formed.
12. Compared with sperm cells, egg cells are larger.
13. Egg cells are formed by fertilization.
14. Skin and muscle cells are examples of body cells.
15. A human male forms four sperm cells from each original cell.
16. Body growth and repair usually takes place through meiosis.