

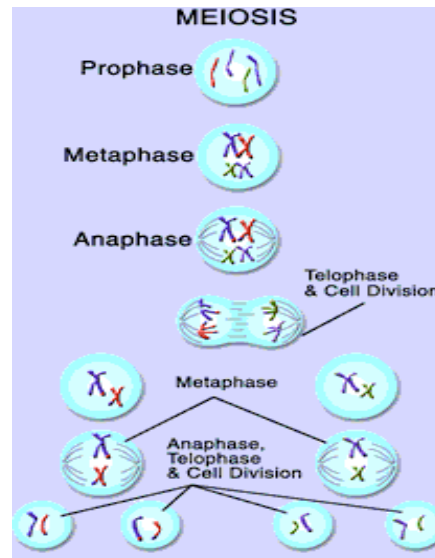
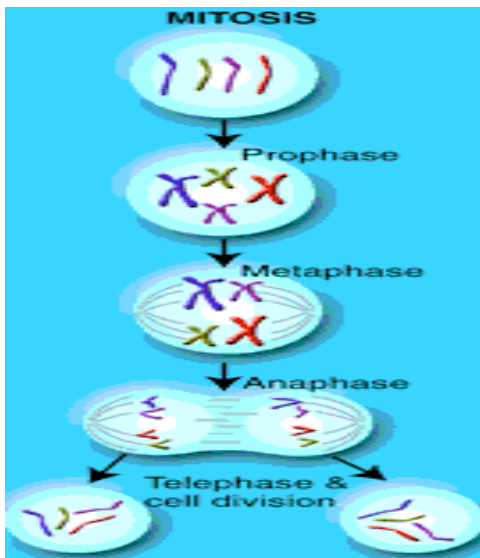
1. Do you remember Mitosis?

Mitosis – _____

Results in _____ of the _____

2. Why do cells Divide?

3. Compare Mitosis and Meiosis:



4. Why MEIOSIS?

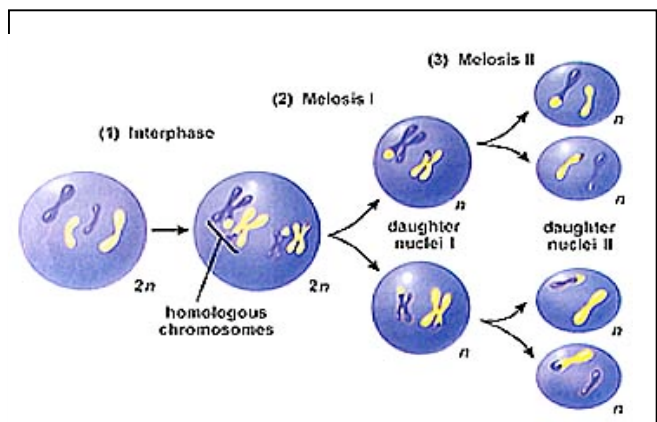
1. _____ (2n) organisms must produce _____ (n) cells before they can _____.

2. _____ guarantees a “_____” of genes.

3. This mixing of _____ helps that species have enough _____ to survive changing _____

4. _____ is the process of “_____” those genes

SIMPLE DIAGRAM OF MEIOSIS →



STEPS OF MEIOSIS

STEP 1. The number of _____ must be _____ to form _____.

- 1 _____ (____ chrom.) --> 4 _____ (____ chrom.)

STEP 2. Meiosis I: DNA _____ to form _____

- ____ chrom. -> ____ total chrom. -> Cell _____ -> ____ *diploid cells*

STEP 3. Metaphase I: “_____”. Genes _____ by switching _____.

- *Source of _____, which is how organisms evolve*

STEP 4. _____ line up but don't split around the _____.
_____. Instead, the entire chromosome moves apart.

STEP 5. Telophase I: Results in two cells, each with _____ chromosomes.

Meiosis II begins AFTER Telophase I (the last step in Meiosis I)

STEP 6: Meiosis II: the same process as mitosis, but without _____.

It's called _____

- *2 diploid cells (____ chromosomes) --> Cell Division*

STEP 7. Results in _____ cells with _____ in each.

These cells are also called _____ or _____ *cells*.

MEIOSIS

STEP 1
The number of chromosomes must be halved to form gametes.

STEP 2
Chromosomes
Replicate to form Homologous Pairs

STEP 3

Metaphase

STEP 4

Anaphase

STEP 5

Telophase & Cell Division

STEP 6

Anaphase, Telophase & Cell Division

STEP 7

