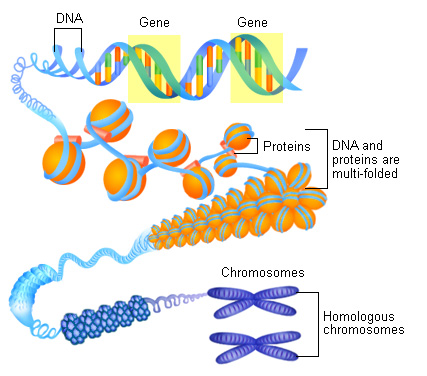
**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hr. \_\_\_\_\_**

**NOTES: 11.4 Meiosis**

1. **Genes and Chromosomes**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_--- a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of DNA that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Organisms have \_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occur in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_--- \_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from dad.**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_----- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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1. **Genes, Chromosomes, and Numbers**

* **A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_\_ of each kind of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:**

**----- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cell**

**----- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

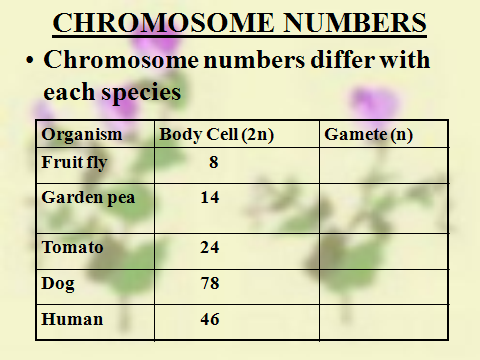
**----- \_\_\_n**

* **A \_\_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ of each kind of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:**

**----- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ cell**

**----- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**----- n**

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1. **Meiosis**

**What is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**

**--- Cell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gametes containing \_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(haploid cells)**

**--- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gametes are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**--- female \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**--- When a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fertilizes an \_\_\_\_\_\_, the resulting \_\_\_\_\_ is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sexual reproduction)**

**Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**

**---IF we get \_\_\_\_\_\_ from mom and \_\_\_\_\_ from dad, there has to be a**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ those “\_\_\_\_” cells!**

**---- Chromosome \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cannot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Phases of Meiosis**

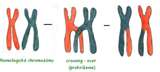
1. **Interphase**

**--- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activity, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes**

1. **Prophase I**

**---- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms (\_\_\_\_\_\_ homologous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ )**

**---- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs**

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1. **Metaphase I --- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ line up in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
2. **Anaphase I --- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and move to opposite ends.**
3. **Telephase I --- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cells are formed.**
4. **Prophase II--- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
5. **Metaphase II--- chromatids \_\_\_\_\_\_ up in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
6. **Anaphase II---paired chromatids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and move to opposite \_\_\_\_\_.**
7. **Telophase II**

**--- \_\_\_\_\_ haploid cells have been formed, having \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number (n) of the organism’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ cells.**