

NAME _____

MEIOSIS STARTS WITH?

1. The mixing up of maternal and paternal chromosomes during Anaphase I is called
I _____ A _____
2. Type of cell division in which a $2n$ parent cell produces 4 haploid daughter cells
= M _____.
3. C _____ O _____ is the exchange of DNA between homologous chromosomes during Prophase I of meiosis.
4. Reproductive cells (sperm and eggs) are called G _____.
5. The pairing up of homologous chromosomes during Prophase I is called
S _____.
6. When synapsis happens, the group of 4 chromatid arms is called a T _____.
7. During oogenesis, ONE egg cell and three P _____ B _____ are produced.
8. The production of mature sperm cells is called
S _____.
9. Independent assortment happens during A _____ of meiosis.
10. Organisms used M _____ for growth, repairing injuries, and replacing worn out cells.
11. Type of cell division in which genetic recombination occurs = M _____
12. Interphase II is different than Interphase of mitosis because the cell skips S phase and does not copy its D _____ in meiosis.
13. The production of mature eggs is called O _____.
14. Synapsis and crossing over occur during P _____ of meiosis.
15. A H _____ cell has only ONE COPY of each chromosome,

16. L _____ are sacs of digestive enzymes used by cells to "self digest" during apoptosis.

17. Type of cell division in which bacterial cells reproduce asexually

= B _____ F _____

18. The phase that is skipped or shortened in meiosis is I n t e r k i n e s i s

19. Genetic recombination in meiosis results in daughter cells that are

D _____ from each other and from the parent cell.

20. H _____ chromosomes are the same size, shape, carry genes for the same traits, and pair up during synapsis.

21. $2n$ cells are also called D _____ cells.

22. Body cells can also be called S _____ cells.

23. C _____ O _____, S _____ X X X, and I _____ A _____ all result recombination of DNA.

24. Polar bodies use A _____ to self destruct so most of the cytoplasm can go to one "good egg".