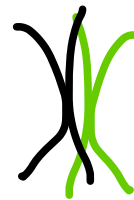


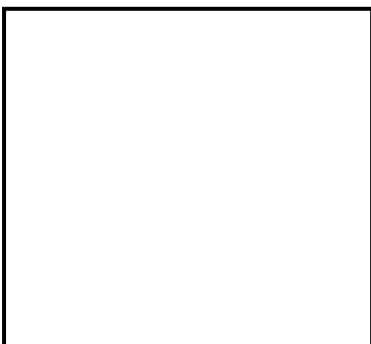
Meiosis

1. Recall: Mitosis is the division of the _____ into two _____ identical _____ . The purpose of mitosis is to create new cells for processes such as _____ repair, _____, _____ reproduction, and _____ development. In contrast, meiosis is a _____ division where 1 diploid cell divides _____ to produce _____ haploid nuclei. A haploid nucleus contains _____ as many chromosomes as a _____ nucleus. Therefore, meiosis produces _____ required for a _____ life cycle. As for a usual cell cycle, the chromosomes are _____ during _____ - _____ which is why _____ divisions are required.

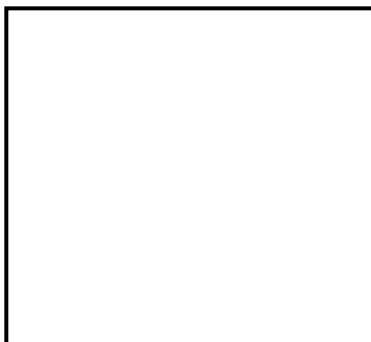
2. Before getting into the details of meiosis, it is important to understand what _____ chromosomes are. They are the same chromosome carrying the same _____, but not necessarily the same _____. They are held together by _____, which are formed during _____ - _____ over. This is something that increases _____. Label as many parts as you can on the diagram.



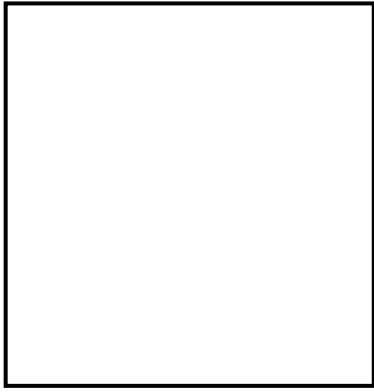
3. Work through the steps in detail (make diagrams in the boxes):



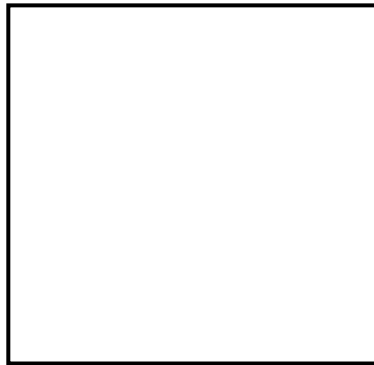
Stage 1 of _____ is called _____. In this stage, the _____ are _____ coiling. They are held together at the _____. The _____ envelope is _____ down, and the _____ micro _____ are spreading towards the poles.



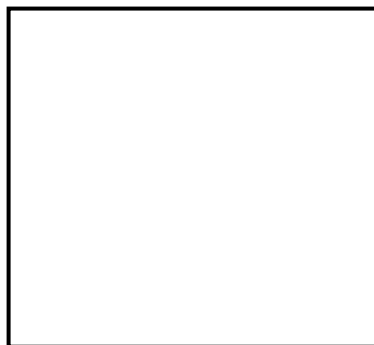
Stage 2 is called _____. In this stage, the _____ are _____ up at the _____. The _____ micro _____ attach to _____ sides of the _____.



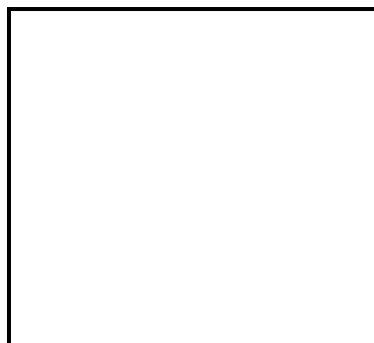
Stage 3 is called _____. In this stage, the _____
_____ separate because the _____ are
broken. This creates two _____ that
then migrate to _____ poles. From now, the cells
are _____. This is because there is only 1 distinct version of
each _____.



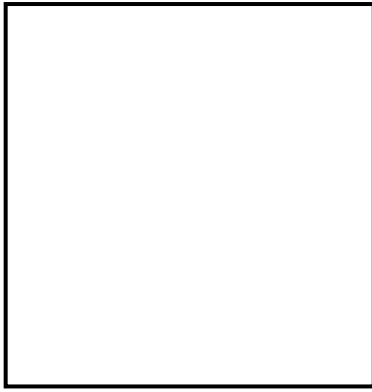
Stage 4 is called _____. In this stage, the
_____ envelope reforms around the _____.
The _____ moves inwards and pinches off, forming two new
cells. At this point, there are still too many _____ so a
_____ division must occur.



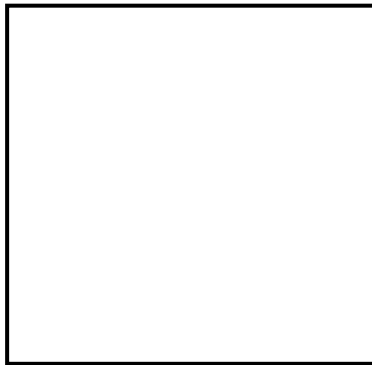
Stage 5 of _____ is called _____. In this stage,
the _____ are _____ coiled. They are held
together at the _____. The _____ envelope
has _____ down, and the _____ micro
_____ are spreading towards the poles.



Stage 6 is called _____. In this stage, the
_____ are _____ up at the
_____. The _____ micro _____ attach
to _____ sides of the _____.



Stage 7 is called _____. In this stage, the _____
_____ separate because the _____ are
broken. This creates two _____ that then migrate
to _____ poles.



Stage 8 is called _____. In this stage, the
_____ envelope reforms around the _____.
The _____ moves inwards and pinches off, forming _____
cells in total.