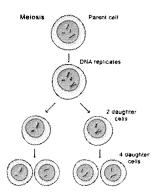
Genetics Fill-in Notes
6.2 Process of Meiosis

Objectives
Key Concept:

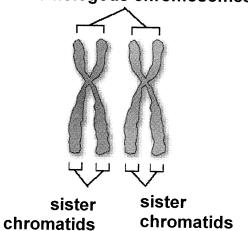
Vocabulary

1. What is Meiosis?



2. What is the Process of Meiosis?

homologous chromosomes

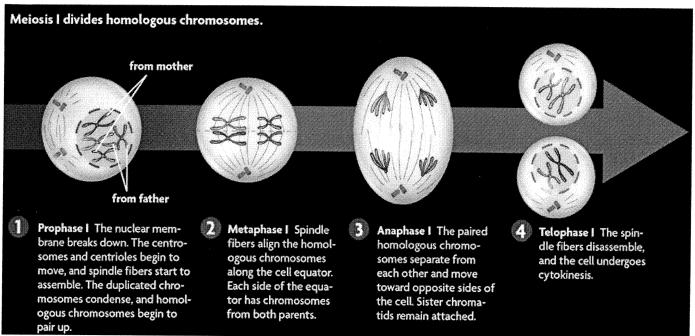


Name	:			
Date:	Per:			
Notes:				
During Meiosis, diplo	oid cells undergo cell			
	n cells			
	the production of a gamete			
Sperm: the male gamete				
 Egg: the female gamete 				
 Polar Body: the other cells produced in meiosis, 				
cells with little more DNA and are eventually broke				
down.				
	is the formation of haploid			
	s of nuclear division that reduces			
	in new			
	id) the number of the original cell			
(2n = diploid).	or the number of the original cen			
Cells go through	of			
divisions in Meiosis				
Meiosis reduces chro	mosome number and creates			
melosis reduces emo	mosome number and creates			
	MEIOSIS			
Produces genetically				
unique cells	(also			
	((3,2%))			
Results in haploid cells				
Takes place only at	(SE) (XX)			
certain times in an organism's life cycle				
organisms me cycle				
Involved in sexual				
reproduction				
Meiosis I and Meiosis	II each have phases			
similar to those in Mit	osis.			
 Pairs of 	shromosomos			
Pairs of chromosomes separate in meiosis I.				
•	hromosomes are similar but not			
riomologous C	momosomes are similar put not			
• Sister	alistala ta assert e e			
• Sister chromat	divide in meiosis II.			
 Sister chromatids are copies of the same 				
	•			

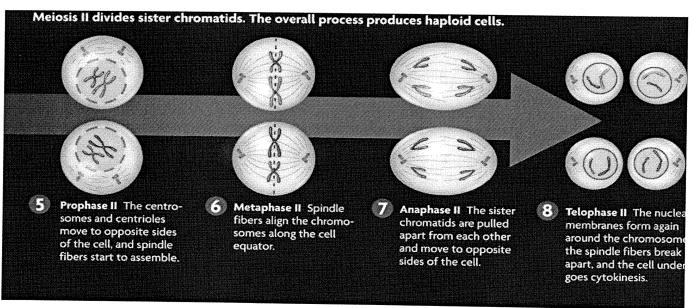
What is Meiosis? (continued)

Meiosis I divides home!

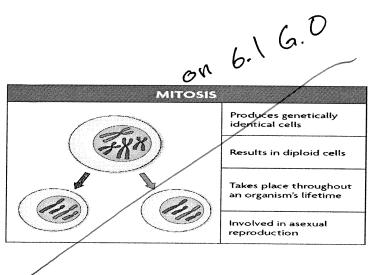
- Meiosis I occurs after DNA has been replicated
- Meiosis I divides homologous chromosomes in



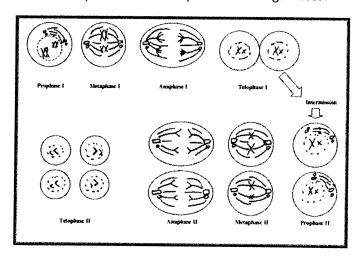
- Meiosis II divides sister chromatids in four phases
- DNA is not replicated between meiosis I and meiosis II.



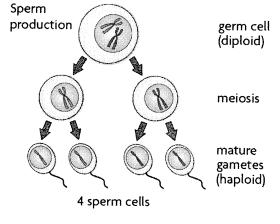
3. Comparing Meiosis to Mitosis



4. How haploid cells develop into mature gametes?



5. Gametogenesis in Males



• Meiosis differs from mitosis in significant ways.				
0	Meiosis has			
	mitosis has_		•	
0	In mitosis, homologous chromosomes			
		F	oair.	
0	Meiosis resu	lts in		cells,
	mitosis resul	ts in		_cells.
		MEIOSIS		
Produces	genetically		<i></i>	

Produces genetically unique cells	(Fig. 9)
Results in haploid cells	
Takes place only at certain times in an organism's life cycle	
Involved in social reproduction	

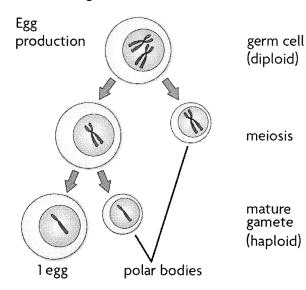
- is the production of a

• Gametogenesis differs between females and males

gamete

- In males, this takes place in the testes and is called
 - o Sperm becomes streamlined and motile
 - Sperm primarily contribute ______ to an embryo
 - o End result is 4 sperm cells

6. Gametogenesis in Females



- In females, this takes place in the ovaries and it is called
 - Eggs contribute ______,
 _______, and
 ______ to an embryo
 - During meiosis, the egg gets most of the contents; the other cells form
 - End result is 1 egg and polar bodies

Note Questions -> To Socretive or Exit Sip

- 1. Sperm and egg are formed through the process
- 2. For egg formation, on of the cells resulting from Meiosis becomes an egg and the others become

3. What is the end result of Meiosis?

4. What are two differences between Meiosis and Mitosis?