

Meiosis Notes Part 2

Metaphase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ phase • Tetrads _____ on the metaphase plate. • _____ OCCURS: • _____ Orientation of homologous pair to poles is _____.
Anaphase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ chromosomes separate and move towards the poles. Sister chromatids remain attached at their _____.
Telephase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each pole now has _____ set of chromosomes. • _____ occurs and _____ haploid daughter cells are formed.
Meiosis 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ interphase II • _____ (or very short - no more DNA replication) • Remember: _____ is similar to _____
Prophase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • same as prophase in _____
Metaphase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • same as _____ in mitosis
Anaphase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ as anaphase in mitosis • sister chromatids _____
Telephase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as telophase in mitosis. • _____ form. • Cytokinesis occurs. • Remember: _____ daughter cells produced. • _____ gametes = sperm or egg
Nondisjunction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ is one of the Two major occurrences of Meiosis • (The other is _____) • Non-disjunction is the _____ of homologous chromosomes, or sister chromatids, to _____ during meiosis. • Non-disjunction _____ with the production of _____ with _____ numbers..... remember.... An abnormal chromosome number (abnormal amount of _____) is _____ to the offspring. • Non-disjunctions usually occur in one of two fashions. • The first is called _____, the second is called _____. If an organism has Trisomy 18 it has _____ chromosomes in the 18th set, Trisomy 21.... Three _____ in the 21st set. If an organism has _____ 23 it has only _____ chromosome in the 23rd set.
Common disorders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ – Trisomy 21 • Turner's Syndrome – _____ (X) • Klinefelter's Syndrome – Trisomy 23 (_____) • Edward's Syndrome – Trisomy 18