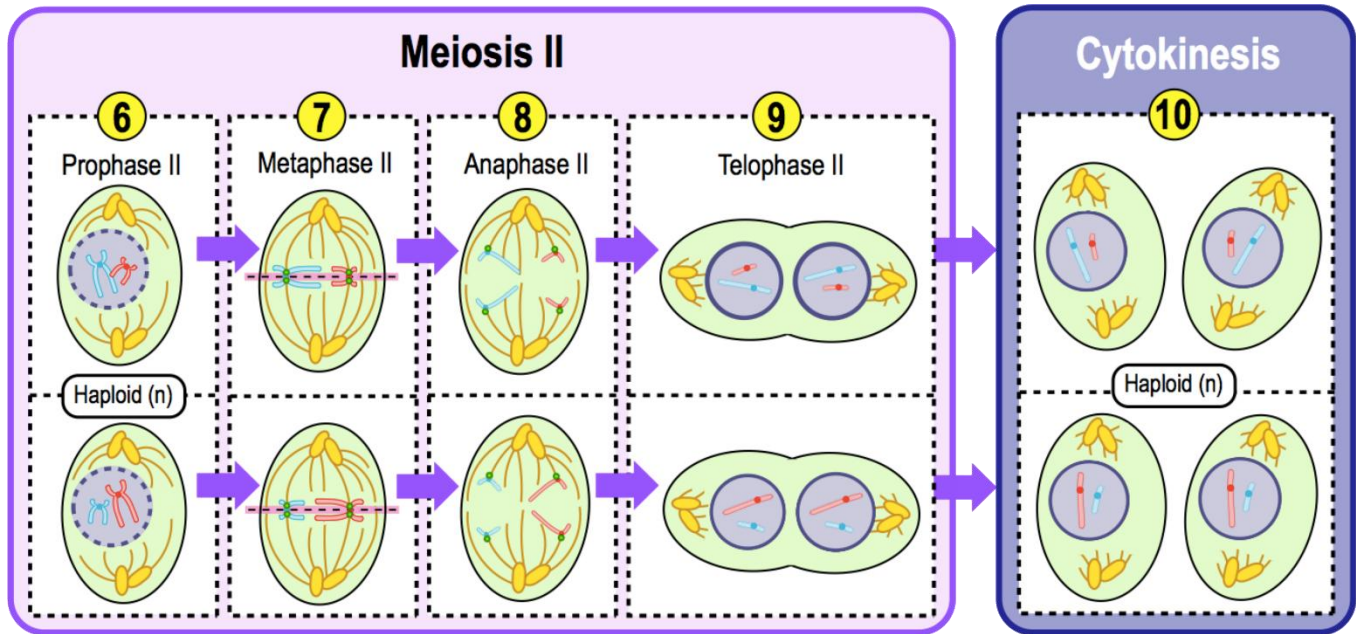


CONCEPT: MEIOSIS II

- In **Meiosis II**, each *haploid* cell produced in Meiosis I divides, forming _____ genetically *diverse*, haploid gametes.
- In terms of the events that occur in each phase, **Meiosis II** is *almost* exactly the same as mitosis.
 - Similar to Mitosis, chromosomes align in _____ row in Metaphase II.
 - Also similar to Mitosis, *sister* _____ are divided in Anaphase II.

EXAMPLE: Meiosis II.



PRACTICE: Which statement describes a major difference between meiosis II and mitosis in a diploid animal?

- Homologous chromosomes align on the metaphase plate in meiosis II.
- Sister chromatids separate in mitosis, and homologous chromosomes separate in meiosis II.
- Meiosis II occurs in a haploid cell, while mitosis occurs in diploid cells.
- Meiosis II is known as “reductional division” while mitosis is known as “equatorial division”.

PRACTICE: During which of the following stages of meiosis do homologous chromosomes pair up and align along the metaphase plate of the cell?

- Metaphase I of meiosis.
- Telophase I of meiosis.
- Anaphase I of mitosis.
- Metaphase II of meiosis.

PRACTICE: What separates during Anaphase II?

- The cytoplasm.
- Sister Chromatids.
- Homologous chromosomes.
- Daughter nuclei.