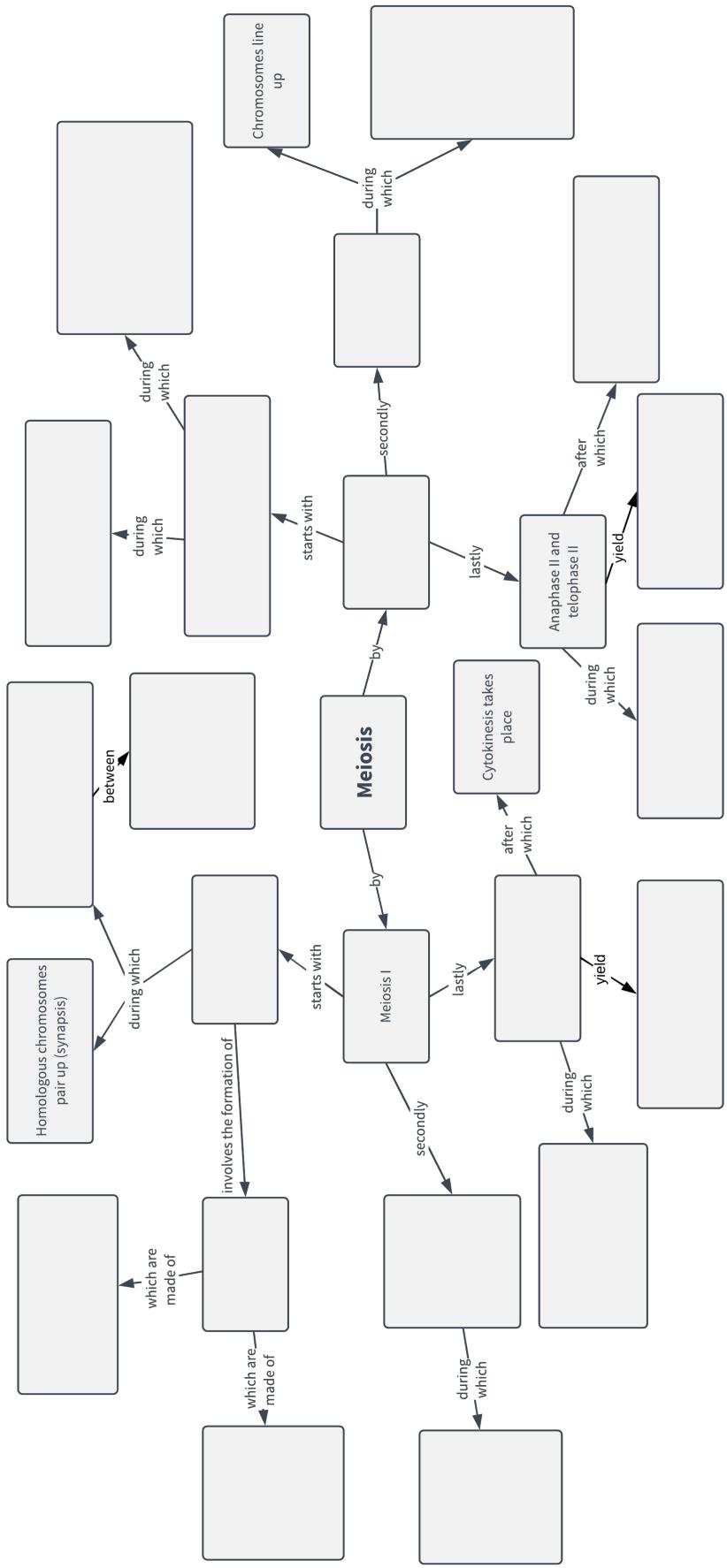


B191 Review session 3

	<b>Mitosis</b>	<b>Meiosis</b>
Purpose		
Which cells do this? (Somatic cells? Germ cells? Both?)		
Number of divisions		
Number of cells produced		
Chromosome number of daughter cells (haploid or diploid? $2n$ or $1n$ ?)		
Type of cells produced		
Pairing of homologous chromosomes? (yes or no) If yes, when?		
Genetic variation increased? (yes or no) If yes, HOW?		



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meiosis II</li> <li>• Metaphase I</li> <li>• Metaphase II</li> <li>• Prophase I</li> <li>• Prophase II</li> <li>• Anaphase I and telophase I</li> <li>• Tetrads</li> <li>• 4 chromatids</li> <li>• 2 homologous chromosomes</li> <li>• 2 haploid cells</li> <li>• 4 haploid cells</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-sister chromatids</li> <li>• Independent Assortment</li> <li>• Crossing over occurs</li> <li>• Chromosomes are still made of sister chromatids</li> <li>• Sister chromatids are attached to opposite poles</li> <li>• Cytokinesis takes place</li> <li>• Sister chromatids separate</li> <li>• Homologous chromosomes separate</li> <li>• Spindle fibers attach to kinetochores</li> </ul> |
|---|---|