## Meiosis

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## Video animations - MEIOSIS

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kQu6Yfrr6j0&t=2 96s

## Key words from the first video

- Meiosis: Cell division producing gametes (sex cells).
- Gametes: Haploid cells (sperm in males, eggs in females).
- Meiosis I and Meiosis II: Two stages of cell division in meiosis.
- **Phases of Meiosis I:** Prophase I, Metaphase I, Anaphase I, Telophase I.
- Phases of Meiosis II: Prophase II, Metaphase II, Anaphase II, Telophase II.
- **Tetrad:** Group of four sister chromatids in paired homologous chromosomes.
- Synapsis: Pairing of homologous chromosomes during prophase I.
- Crossing Over: Exchange of segments of alleles between homologous chromosomes.

- Genetic Diversity: Result of crossing over, contributing to different gene combinations.
- Cytokinesis: Separation of cytoplasm, forming haploid daughter cells.
- Haploid Daughter Cells: Result of meiosis I, containing paired sister chromatids.
- Prophase II: Beginning of meiosis II, nuclear membrane disappears, spindle fibers form.
- Metaphase II: Chromosomes line up at the equator, attach to spindle fibers.
- **Anaphase II:** Sister chromatids separate, move to opposite poles.
- **Telophase II:** Spindle fibers disappear, nuclear membranes reform, cytokinesis occurs.

## Key words from the video

- •Key Points about Meiosis: Diploid cell start, production of genetically different haploid gametes.
- •Alleles: Different versions of the same gene on homologous chromosomes.
- •Genetic Variety: Result of crossing over, explains differences in offspring.
- •Homologous Chromosomes: Chromosomes with similar but not necessarily identical genes.
- •Independent Assortment: Random alignment of homologous chromosomes, adding to genetic diversity.
- •DNA Replication: Occurs before meiosis I, not before meiosis II.
- •Unique Gametes: Result of the combination of independent assortment, crossing over, and random pairing of gametes during sexual reproduction.