

**Chapter 11 Introduction to Genetics****Section Review 11-4****Reviewing Key Concepts**

**Identifying Processes** *On the lines provided, order the different stages of meiosis I and meiosis II in the proper sequence.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. chromosome pairs line up in the center of the cell
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. spindle fibers pull homologous pairs to ends of the cell
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. 4 haploid (N) daughter cells form
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. cells undergo a round of DNA replication
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. sister chromatids separate from each other
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. chromosomes form tetrads
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. 2 haploid (N) daughter cells form
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. spindle fibers attach to the homologous chromosome pairs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. individual chromatids move to each end of the cell
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. crossing-over (if any) occurs

**Short Answer** *On the lines provided, answer the following questions.*

11. Compare the number and type of cells that result from meiosis and mitosis.

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12. How do the genetic contents of cells resulting from mitosis and meiosis differ?

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**Reviewing Key Skills**

13. **Comparing and Contrasting** Describe a similarity and a difference between meiosis I and meiosis II.

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14. **Comparing and Contrasting** How is the formation of gametes in males similar to the formation of gametes in females? How is it different?

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15. **Applying Concepts** If a diploid cell containing 28 chromosomes undergoes meiosis, how many chromosomes will each daughter cell have?

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