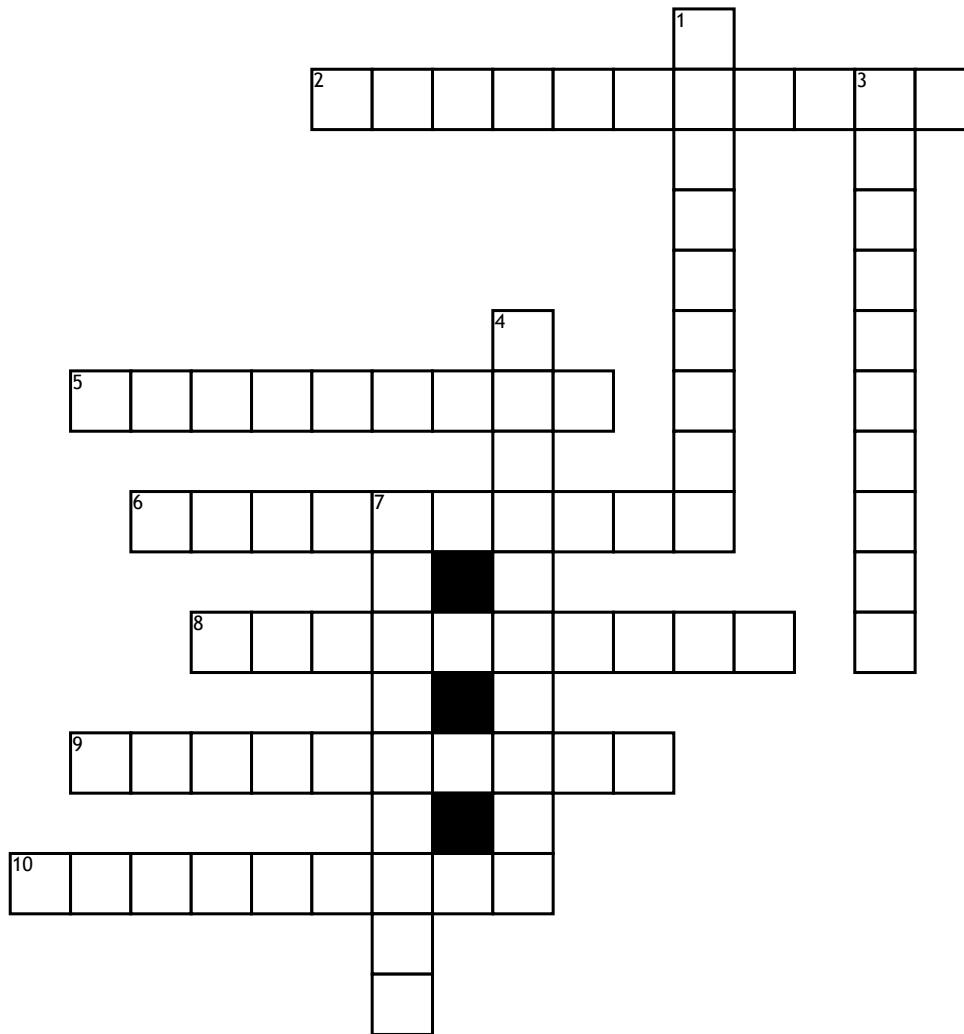


Meiosis



Across

2. the division of the cytoplasm
5. The nuclear membrane and nuclei break up while the spindle network appears. Chromosomes do not replicate any further in this phase of meiosis.
6. Distinct nuclei form at the opposite poles. Cytokinesis occurs. Four daughter cells are produced. Each cell has one-half the number of chromosomes as the original parent cell.
8. the fibers disappear, the cell divides into two and the nucleus reforms in each cell.
9. The chromosomes line up at the cell's center. The kinetochore fibers of the sister chromatids point toward opposite poles.

Word Bank

Metaphase 1 anaphase 1 telophase 2 anaphase 2 prophase 1
 telophase 1 cytokinesis Interphase metaphase 2 prophase 2

10. the fibers shorten and move the chromosome to the poles of each side of the cell.

Down

1. Sister chromatids separate and begin moving to opposite ends (poles) of the cell. Spindle fibers not connected to chromatids lengthen and elongate the cell.
3. DNA in the cell is copied resulting in two identical full sets of chromosomes.
4. The chromosome pairs line up next to each other along the centre (equator) of the cell.
7. the chromosomes separate and the membrane around the nucleus begins to disappear.