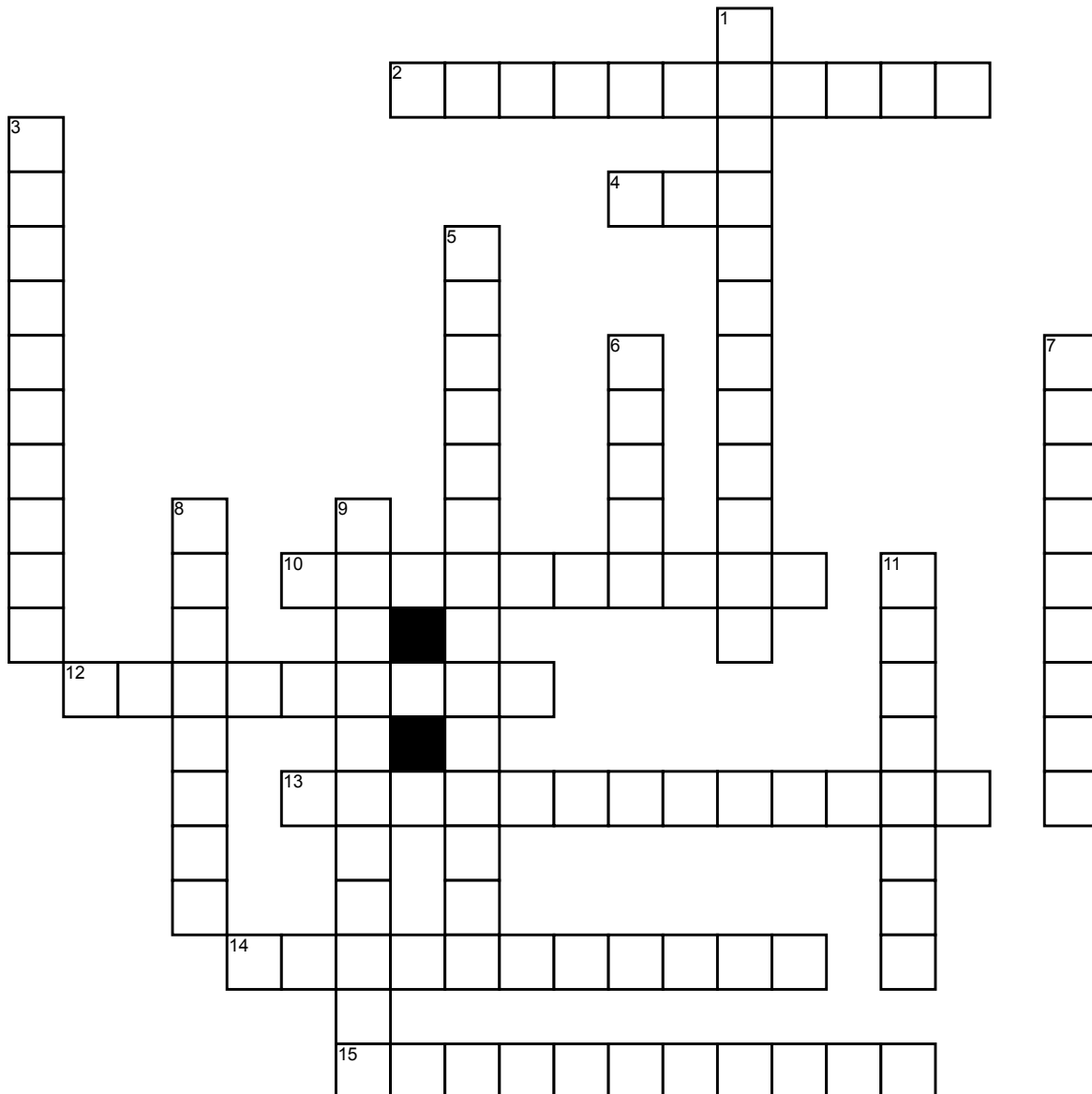


# Meiosis II Review



## Across

2. Humans do not possess \_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes.

4. Meiosis II is similar to mitosis however, mitosis has 2 pairs of homologous pairs while meiosis only has \_\_\_\_.

10. This stage is the process in which chromosomes arrange themselves on the metaphase plate.

12. This is the stage of meiosis when the nuclear membrane breaks apart and the spindle apparatus is formed.

13. Meiosis 2 is only complete when \_\_\_\_\_ occurs resulting in a fertilized mature ovum and the second polar body.

14. \_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes have a centromere which is severely offset from the center leading to one very long and one very short section.

15. During this stage, the two cells produced by meiosis I divide to form four haploid daughter cells, and nuclear envelopes forms.

## Down

1. During Anaphase II, once the sister chromatids are no longer connected, the former chromatids are called \_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes.

3. During this stage, the chromosomes reach opposite poles.

5. Human chromosomes 4 through 12 are \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Down syndrome is caused by an \_\_\_\_\_ acrocentric chromosome (chromosome 21)

7. During this stage, the sister chromatids of each chromosome separate and move toward opposite poles.

8. Starts with a haploid cell

9. A chromosome with a centrally placed centromere that divides the chromosome into two arms having approximately equal length.

11. These are a single set of unpaired chromosomes.