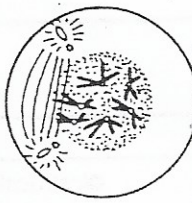
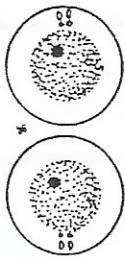


Stages of Mitosis

Number the following six diagrams of the stages of mitosis in animal cells in the proper order. Label each stage with the proper name.



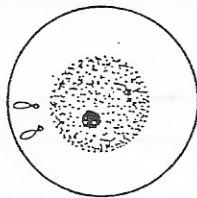
prophase



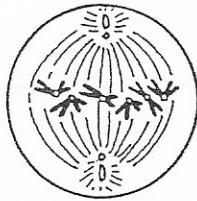
cytokinesis



Anaphase



Interphase

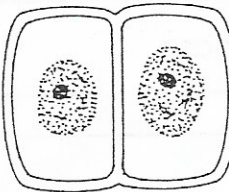


metaphase

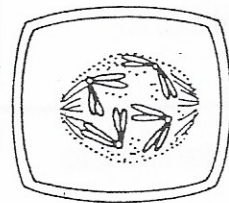


telophase

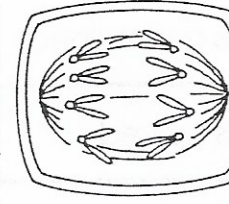
Do the same for the following diagrams of mitosis in plant cells.



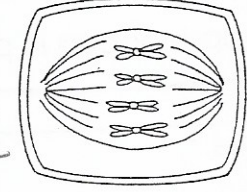
cytokinesis



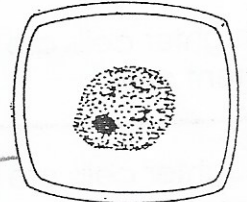
prophase



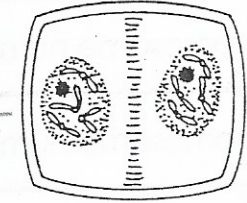
anaphase



metaphase



Interphase



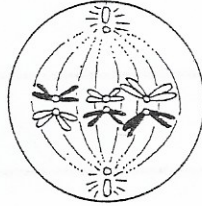
telophase

Key.

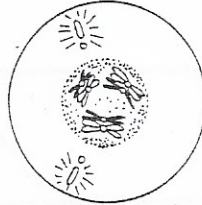
Name _____

STAGES OF MEIOSIS

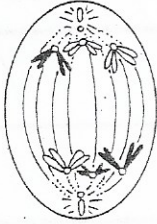
Number the following diagrams of a first meiotic division in the proper order. Label each phase correctly as prophase I, metaphase I, anaphase I or telophase I.



metaphase I



prophase I

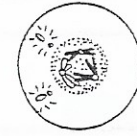


anaphase I



telophase I

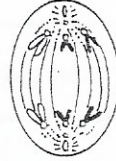
Do the same for the diagrams of the second meiotic division. Label each phase correctly as prophase II, metaphase II, anaphase II, telophase II.



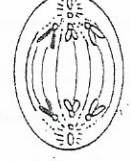
prophase 2



telophase 2



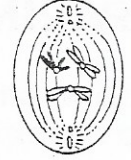
anaphase 2



metaphase 2



telophase 2



telophase 2

COMPARING MITOSIS AND MEIOSIS

Name _____

Determine whether the following characteristics apply to mitosis, meiosis or both by putting a check in the appropriate column(s).

	Mitosis	Meiosis
1. no pairing of homologs occurs	✓	
2. two divisions		✓
3. four daughter cells produced		✓
4. associated with growth and asexual reproduction	✓	
5. associated with sexual reproduction		✓
6. one division	✓	
7. two daughter cells produced	✓	
8. involves duplication of chromosomes	✓	✓
9. chromosome number is maintained	✓	
10. chromosome number is halved		✓
11. crossing over between homologous chromosomes may occur		✓
12. daughter cells are identical to parent cell	✓	
13. daughter cells are not identical to parent cell		✓
14. produces gametes		✓
15. synapsis occurs in prophase		✓