

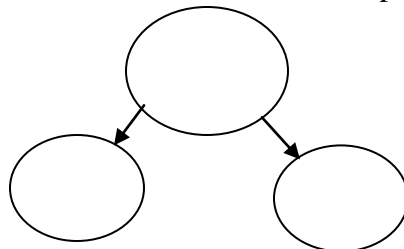
Snurfle Meiosis

Name: _____

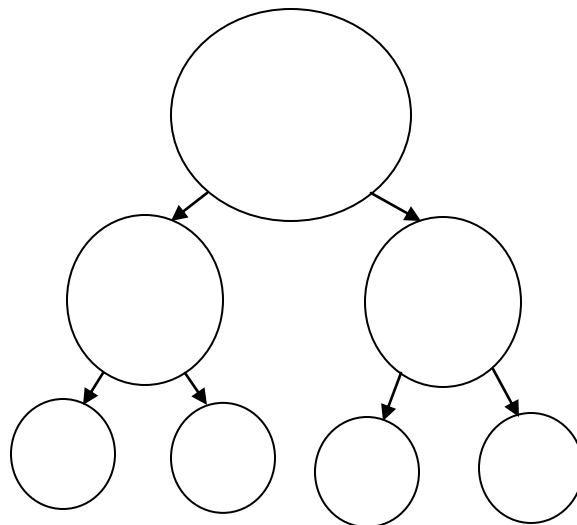
Date: _____

- Click on Snurfle Meiosis App
- Click on Continue
- Click on Continue
- Click on Meiosis and Genetics Interactive and follow directions as you answer the following questions.

1. When does interphase occur? _____
2. What occurs during interphase? _____
3. Uncoiled stringy DNA is called _____.
4. Human cells have _____ pieces of chromatin.
5. Half of your DNA comes from your _____ and half from your _____.
6. DNA has _____ that determines traits of an organism.
7. Different forms of a gene are called _____.
8. What are the 2 alleles for fur color in Snurfles and which letters represent those alleles?
9. _____ is when DNA copies itself and it occurs during _____.
10. _____ are made during Meiosis. Examples of gametes are _____ and _____.
11. Meiosis occurs in _____ divisions, Meiosis _____ and Meiosis _____.
12. List the phases for Meiosis I.
13. List the phases for Meiosis II.
14. During prophase I the chromosomes _____ and become _____.
15. Chromosomes that are the same size and have the same genes are called _____.
16. Each half of a replicated chromosome is called a _____.
17. Sister chromatids of a chromosome are _____.
18. The nucleus _____ during prophase I.
19. Homologous chromosomes pair up during prophase I to form a _____.
20. During metaphase I the tetrads line up in the _____ of the cell.
21. The homologous chromosomes split up and move toward the opposite ends of the cell during _____.
22. _____ independent cells begin to form during _____.
23. _____ is the division of the cytoplasm to make two new cells.
24. The 2 new cells that are formed from Meiosis I are _____ because they contain half of the chromosome of the original cell that started meiosis.
25. At the start of Meiosis I you had 1 _____ cell.
26. Meiosis II must take place because each of our new cells still has too much _____.
28. Draw the chromosomes in Meiosis I. Label the cells as diploid or haploid



29. The nucleus _____ during prophase II.
30. In Metaphase II the chromosomes line up single file down the _____ of the cell.
31. In _____ the sister chromatids split up.
32. In Telophase II, _____ daughter cells are being formed. They are called _____.
33. Each newly formed cell will form a _____ around the chromosomes.
34. The chromosomes _____ to form _____.
35. _____ occurs at the same time at Telophase II.
36. At the end of Meiosis II you have made _____ gametes (sex cells).
37. Draw and label the Meiosis summary.



38. If the gametes are produced by a female, they are called _____ or _____.
39. If the gametes are produced by a male, they are called _____.
40. The _____ square is a tool that is used to predict the possible offspring of a genetic cross.
41. The letters on a punnett square actually represent possible _____.
42. When sperm and egg join it is called _____.
43. A fertilized egg is called a _____.
44. Complete the punnett square to the right.
45. A _____ is the genetic make-up of an organism.
46. Give examples of genotypes.
47. A _____ is the characteristic or appearance of the organism.
48. Give examples of phenotypes.
49. Dominant alleles are represented by _____ letters.
50. Recessive alleles are represented by _____ letters.
51. _____ alleles will show in your phenotype even if it only has one copy.
52. For recessive traits to show in the phenotype the snurfle will need _____ copies of the gene.
53. _____ means an organism has 2 copies of the same allele in its genotype (GG, gg)
54. _____ means an organism has 2 different alleles in its genotype (Gg, Tt, Rr)

	G	g
G		
g		

- Click on The Chromosome Quandary and follow the directions**
- Click on The Meiosis and Genetics Quiz! Answer the questions.**
- Click on Score Sheet. Record Scores.** Overall Score: _____ Meiosis and Genetics: _____
Chromosome Quandary: _____ Quiz: _____ Teacher's Initials: _____