BEHAVIOUR OF CHROMOSOME

MEIOSIS

Match the behavioral chromosomes to its stage.

Homologous chromosomes separate and moves toward opposite poles, guided by spindle apparatus.	Prophase I
The individual chromosomes reach the opposite poles. Decondensed into chromatin.	Metaphase I
Chromosomes condensed, then each chromosome pairs with its homolog and crossing over occurs.	Anaphase I
Chromosomes are position at metaphase plate. The two sister chromatids of each chromosome are not genetically identical due to crossing over	Telophase I
Breakdown of proteins holding the sister chromatids together at centromere allows the chromatids to separate and move toward opposite poles. Each chromatid now become an individual chromosome	Prophase II
Chromosomes reach the opposite poles. Each chromosome is composed of sister chromatid; one or both chromatids include regions of non-sister chromatid DNA.	Metaphase II
Pairs of homologous chromosomes arranged at metaphase plate, with one chromosome of each pair facing each pole.	Anaphase II
Chromosomes condensed, become shorten and thicken. Chromosomes, each still composed of two chromatids are still associated at the centromere.	Telophase II

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