

Name _____

Per _____ Date _____

THE CELL CYCLE WORKSHEET

Matching: match the term to the description

A. Prophase

B. Interphase

C. Telophase/Cytokinesis

D. Metaphase

E. Anaphase

E 1. The sister chromatids are moving apart.

A 2. The nucleolus begins to fade from view.

C 3. A new nuclear membrane is forming around the chromosomes.

C 4. The cytoplasm of the cell is being divided.

C 5. The chromosomes become invisible.

D 6. The chromosomes are located at the equator of the cell.

A 7. The nuclear membrane begins to fade from view.

C 8. The division (cleavage) furrow appears.

E 9. The chromosomes are moving towards the poles of the cell.

D 10. Chromatids line up along the equator.

A 11. The spindle is formed.

B 12. Chromosomes are not visible.

B 13. Cytokinesis is completed.

Cytokinesis 14. The cell plate is completed.

B 15. Chromosomes are replicated.

C 16. The reverse of prophase.

A 17. The organization phase

Fill in the blank: Some will be used more than once.

A. Prophase

B. Interphase

C. Telophase

D. Metaphase

E. Anaphase

F. Centromere

G. Chromatid

H. Cytokinesis

I. Mitosis

J. Spindle fiber

K. Cell plate

B 18. What phase are daughter cells in as a result of mitosis?

E 19. During what phase of mitosis do centromeres divide and the chromosomes move toward their respective poles?

A 20. What is the phase where chromatin condenses to form chromosomes?

F 21. What is the name of the structure that connects the two chromatids?

G 22. In a chromosome pair connected by a centromere, what is each individual chromosome called?

I + H 23. What are the two parts of cell division?

J 24. What structure forms in prophase along which the chromosomes move?

_____ **D** _____ 25. Which phase of mitosis is the last phase that chromatids are together?

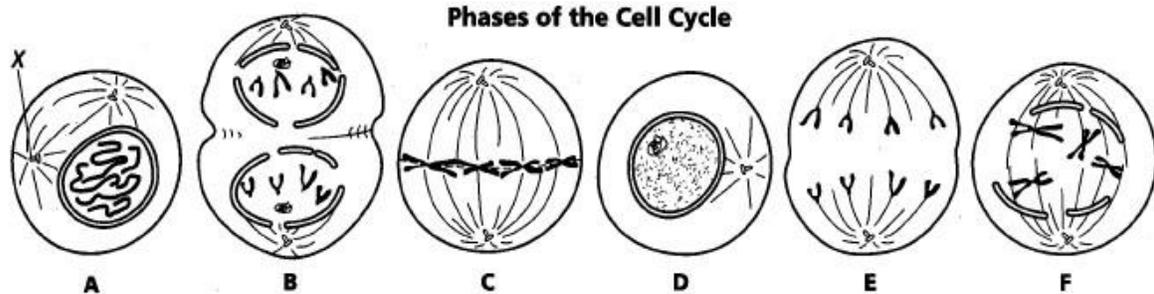
_____ **K** _____ 28. What forms across the center of a plant cell near the end of telophase?

_____ **B** _____ 26. Which phase of the cell cycle is characterized by a non-dividing cell?

_____ **B** _____ 29. The period of cell growth and development between mitotic divisions?

_____ **J** _____ 27. What structure is produced when protein fibers radiate from centrioles?

The diagram below shows six cells in various phases of the cell cycle. Note the cells are not arranged in the order in which the cell cycle occurs. Use the diagram to answer questions 1-7.



_____ **Prophase** _____ 1. Cells A & F show an early and a late stage of the same phase of the cell cycle. What phase is it?

_____ **C** _____ 2. Which cell is in metaphase?

_____ **A + F** _____ 3. Which cell is in the first phase of M phase (mitosis)?

_____ **Centriole** _____ 4. In cell A, what structure is labeled X?

_____ **D, A, F, C, E, B** _____ 5. List the diagrams in order from first to last in the cell cycle.

_____ **Interphase** _____ 6. What is the longest phase of the cell cycle?

_____ **Animal** _____ 7. Are the cells depicted plant or animal cells?

a. Explain your answer. **There is no cell wall**

b. If it were the other type of cell what would be different in the diagrams? **Cells would be rectangular in shape and a cell wall would be shown in telophase.**

Short Answers

8. Why is mitosis important?

Allows cells to replicate resulting in identical daughter cells.

Allows for growth + repair

9. Predict what would happen if an individual had faulty spindle fibers.

Chromosomes would not separate properly

10. Predict what would happen if cytokinesis was skipped.

A cell with multiple nuclei would result

11. Explain why different kinds of cells in the body might live for different lengths of time.

Some are exposed to more elements and prone to more damage (ie skin cells), others more protected (ie brain cells)

12. At which time of year would mitosis in a plant occur most frequently? Explain why?

Spring- growth of leaves, requires a lot of cell division

13. Some drugs that combat cancer inhibit mitosis. What effect might this have on healing times?

Slow down healing. Cell division needed to make new cells to replace damaged cells.