

DATE:

NAME:

CLASS:

CHAPTER 5

The Cell Cycle

BLM 2-12

Goal • Review terms and concepts about the cell cycle.

What to Do

Match the Statements on the left with the correct Phase on the right.
Each Phase may be used more than once.

Statement	Phase
<u>D</u> 1. nucleolus appears within each new nucleus	A. prophase
<u>C</u> 2. centromeres divide	B. metaphase
<u>A</u> 3. chromosomes become visible	C. anaphase
<u>A</u> 4. spindle fibres begin to form	D. telophase
<u>E</u> 5. DNA replicates	E. interphase
<u>C</u> 6. replicated strands move toward opposite poles	
<u>B</u> 7. chromosomes form a line across the middle of the cell	
<u>D</u> 8. nuclear membrane forms around each set of chromosomes	
<u>E</u> 9. cell grows	

10. Place a check mark (✓) under each phase in which you can see the structures listed in the first column.

Structures Present	Interphase	Prophase	Metaphase	Anaphase	Telophase
Nucleus	✓	✓ / +			✓
Nucleolus	✓	✓ / +			✓
Nuclear membrane	✓	✓ / +			✓
Chromatin	✓	✓ / +			✓
Chromosomes		✓	✓	✓	
Spindle fibres		✓	✓	✓	

late prophase
late telophase
return

11. Describe the end result of mitosis.

two identical (genetically) daughter cells

Goal • Review your understanding of the phases of the cell cycle.

What to Do

Write the name of the stage of the cell cycle that corresponds to each event described below.

1. Centromeres divide. anaphase
2. Centrioles move to opposite ends of the cell. prophase
3. Nuclear membranes form around each mass of chromosomes. telophase
4. Chromosome strands separate and move toward opposite ends of the cell. anaphase
5. A copy of each chromosome is made. interphase
6. Cell membrane pinches together and the cytoplasm of the cell divides. cytokinesis
7. The nuclear membrane disappears. prophase (late)
8. Daughter cells form. Cytokinesis
9. Double-stranded chromosomes line up in the centre of the cell. metaphase
10. It makes up most of a cell's life. interphase

Short Answer

11. In mitosis, how many cells form from the original cell? two cells