THE CELL CYCLE WORKSHEET

Name: _____

Matching: match the term to the description

A. Prophase B. Interphase C. Telophase D. Metaphase E. Anaphase

_____ 1. The sister chromatids are moving apart.

_____ 2. The nucleolus begins to fade from view.

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

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

_____ 5. The chromosomes become invisible.

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

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

_____ 8. The division (cleavage) furrow appears.

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

_____ 10. Chromatids line up along the equator.

_____ 11. The spindle is formed.

_____ 12. Chromosomes are not visible.

_____ 13. Cytokinesis is completed.

_____ 14. The cell plate is completed.

_____ 15. Chromosomes are replicated.

_____ 16. The reverse of prophase.

_____ 17. The organization phase

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

A. Prophase	**D. Metaphase**	**G. Chromatid**	**J. Spindle fiber**
B. Interphase	**E. Anaphase**	**H. Cytokinesis**	**K. Cell plate**
C. Telophase	**F. Centromere**	**I. Mitosis**	

_____18. What phase are daughter cells in as a result of mitosis?

_____19. During what phase of mitosis do centromeres divide and the chromosomes move toward their respective poles?

_____20. What is the phase where chromatin condenses to form chromosomes?

_____21. What is the name of the structure that connects the two chromatids?

_____22. In a chromosome pair connected by a centromere, what is each individual chromosome called?

_____23. What are the two parts of cell division?

_____

_____24. What structure forms in prophase along which the chromosomes move?

_____25. Which phase of mitosis is the last phase that chromatids are together?

_____26. Which phase of the cell cycle is characterized by a non-dividing cell?

_____27. What structure is produced when protein fibers radiate from