A. Prophase	B. Interphase	C. Telophase	D. Metapha	se E. Anaphase	
1. The sister chromatids	are moving apart.		ne chromosomes are he cell.	e moving towards the poles of	
2. The nucleolus begins	to fade from view.	10. 6	Theomotide line un	along the equator	
3. A new nuclear membrane is forming around the chromosomes.			10. Chromatids line up along the equator11. The spindle is formed.		
4. The cytoplasm of the cell is being divided.		12. (12. Chromosomes are not visible.		
5. The chromosomes become invisible.		13. 0	13. Cytokinesis is completed.		
6. The chromosomes are located at the equator of the cell.		14. Т	14. The cell plate is completed.		
7. The nuclear membrane begins to fade from view.		15. (15. Chromosomes are replicated.		
8. The division (cleavage) furrow appears.		16. Т	The reverse of proph	nase.	
6. The division (cleavag	17. Т	17. The organization phase			
Fill in the blank: Some will be A. Prophase B. Interphase C. Telophase	used more than once. D. Metaphase E. Anaphase F. Centromere	Н. С	Chromatid Cytokinesis Aitosis	J. Spindle fiber K. Cell plate	
18. What phase are daughter cells in as a result of mitosis?		n as a 	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 centrioles?		
21. What is the name of the structure that connects the two chromatids?			28. What forms across the center of a cell near the end of telophase?		
22. In a chromosome pair connected by a centromere, what is each individual chromosome called?		a	29. The period of cell growth and development between mitotic divisions? 30. What is the phase where cytokinesis		
coil up and become	re the two parts of cell division	centrioles		8.	
cell.			11	si 10	
where sister chroma	tids attach.				