

THE CELL CYCLE WORKSHEET

Name: _____

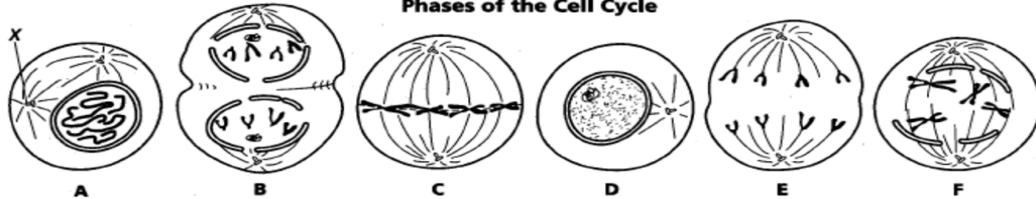
Matching: match the term to the description

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| ___ 1. The sister chromatids are moving apart. | ___ 9. The chromosomes are moving towards the poles of the cell. |
| ___ 2. The nucleolus begins to fade from view. | ___ 10. Chromatids line up along the equator. |
| ___ 3. A new nuclear membrane is forming around the chromosomes. | ___ 11. The spindle is formed. |
| ___ 4. The cytoplasm of the cell is being divided. | ___ 12. Chromosomes are not visible. |
| ___ 5. The chromosomes become invisible. | ___ 13. Cytokinesis is completed. |
| ___ 6. The chromosomes are located at the equator of the cell. | ___ 14. The cell plate is completed. |
| ___ 7. The nuclear membrane begins to fade from view. | ___ 15. Chromosomes are replicated. |
| ___ 8. The division (cleavage) furrow appears. | ___ 16. The reverse of prophase. |
| | ___ 17. The organization phase |

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.

Phases of the Cell Cycle



- _____ 1. Cells A & F show an early and a late stage of the same phase of the cell cycle. What phase is it?
- _____ 2. Which cell is in metaphase?
- _____ 3. Which cell is in the first phase of M phase (mitosis)?
- _____ 4. In cell A, what structure is labeled X?
- _____ 5. List the diagrams in order from first to last in the cell cycle.