

THE CELL CYCLE WORKSHEET

Name: Key

Matching: match the term to the description

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

- E 1. The sister chromatids are moving apart. E 9. The chromosomes are moving towards the poles of the cell.
- B 2. The nucleolus begins to fade from view. D 10. Chromatids line up along the equator.
- C 3. A new nuclear membrane is forming around the chromosomes. A 11. The spindle is formed.
- C 4. The cytoplasm of the cell is being divided. B 12. Chromosomes are not visible.
- C 5. The chromosomes become invisible. B 13. Cytokinesis is completed (as next cycle begins).
- D 6. The chromosomes are located at the equator of the cell. C 14. The cell plate is completed.
- A 7. The nuclear membrane begins to fade from view. B 15. Chromosomes are replicated.
- C 8. The division (cleavage) furrow appears. C 16. The reverse of prophase.
- B 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? I, H 23. What are the two parts of cell division?
- E 19. During what phase of mitosis do centromeres divide and the chromosomes move toward their respective poles? J 24. What structure forms in prophase along which the chromosomes move?
- A 20. What is the phase where chromatin condenses to form chromosomes? D 25. Which phase of mitosis is the last phase that chromatids are together?
- F 21. What is the name of the structure that connects the two chromatids? B 26. Which phase of the cell cycle is characterized by a non-dividing cell?
- G 22. In a chromosome pair connected by a centromere, what is each individual chromosome called? J 27. What structure is produced when protein fibers radiate from centrioles?
- K 28. What forms across the center of a cell near the end of telophase?