**WORKSHEET: Cell Division** Date:

**D.** Metaphase

**E.** Anaphase

**C.** Telophase

**B.** Interphase

**A.** Prophase

**D.** Metaphase

**E.** Anaphase

**C.** Telophase

**B.** Interphase

**A.** Prophase

**D.** Metaphase

**E.** Anaphase

**C.** Telophase

**B.** Interphase

**A.** Prophase

**D.** Metaphase

**E.** Anaphase

**C.** Telophase

**B.** Interphase

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**B.** Interphase

**A.** Prophase

**D.** Metaphase

**E.** Anaphase

**C.** Telophase

**B.** Interphase

**D.** Metaphase

**E.** Anaphase

**C.** Telophase

**B.** Interphase

**D.** Metaphase

**C.** Telophase

**Matching: Match the term to the description**

I = interphase P = prophase M = metaphase A = anaphase T = telophase C = cytokinesis

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The sister chromatids are moving apart. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Animal cells begin to pinch in.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The nuclear membrane fades from view. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The spindle is formed.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. A new nuclear membrane is forms. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Chromatids line up along the equator.

around the chromosomes

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The cytoplasm of the cell is being divided. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Chromosomes are not visible.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The chromatin is found in the nucleus. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Cytokinesis begins.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The chromosomes are located at. \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The cell plate in plants **begins** to form.

the equator of the cell

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The spindles disappear. \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The reverse of prophase.

**Fill in the blanks using the word bank below:**

Interphase Prophase Anaphase Telophase Metaphase

Cytokinesis (2x) Sister Chromatid Centromere Cell Plate

**E.** Anaphase

**C.** Telophase

**D.** Metaphase

**A.** Prophase

**K.** Cell Plate

**I.** Mitosis

**H.** Cytokinesis

**F.** Centromere

**C.** Telophase

**.** Prophase

**E.** Anaphase

**D.** Metaphase

**F.** Centromere

**K.** Cell Plate

**I.** Mitosis

**H.** Cytokinesis

**E.** Anaphase

**C.** Telophase

**G**. Sister Chromatid

**B.** Interphase

**B.** Interphase

**B.** Interphase

**B.** Interphase

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_18. In what phase does the cell begin to split the cytoplasm and daughter cells first

become visible in 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 sister chromatids?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_22. In a chromosome pair connected by a centromere, what is each individual

chromosome half called?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_23. What is the step of cell division where 2 identical daughter cells are formed?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_24. Which phase of the cell cycle occurs when the cell is preparing to divide so it grows in

size making organelles and copying DNA?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_25. What forms across the center of a plant cell near the end of telophase?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_26. What is the division of the cytoplasm called?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_27. During this phase chromosomes line up in the middle.

28. Why is mitosis important?