

## B2.1

use appropriate terminology  
related to cells

## Word List

anaphase  
biphase  
cell cycle  
cell division  
cell membrane  
cell wall  
checkpoint  
chromosome  
cytokinesis  
cytoplasm  
daughter cell  
diffusion  
DNA  
interphase  
metaphase  
mitosis  
nuclear membrane  
nucleus  
osmosis  
prophase  
spindle  
telomere  
telophase  
vacuole

## Cell Division Quiz

The following paragraph describes how cells multiply. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

Cells reproduce in a process called \_\_\_\_\_, which is split into two main parts. During the first part, called \_\_\_\_\_, the cell absorbs nutrients and grows until it is twice as big. During this time it also copies its DNA. Once the cell is big enough it begins the second part, called \_\_\_\_\_, which is divided into four phases.

- During \_\_\_\_\_ the nuclear membrane dissolves and the DNA thickens into \_\_\_\_\_.
- During \_\_\_\_\_ the chromosomes line up in the middle of the cell.
- During \_\_\_\_\_ the chromosomes split in half — each half moves to the opposite side of the cell.
- During \_\_\_\_\_ the nuclear membrane reforms so the cell has two nuclei.

Then the cell splits in half in \_\_\_\_\_.

All of these steps together are called the \_\_\_\_\_.

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- During prophase the nuclear membrane dissolves and the DNA thickens into chromosomes.
- During metaphase the chromosomes line up in the middle of the cell.
- During anaphase the chromosomes split in half — each half moves to the opposite side of the cell.
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Then the cell splits in half in cytokinesis.

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## Cell Division Quiz

The following paragraph describes how cells multiply. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

When a baby animal grows, its cells don't get bigger — instead, the cells reproduce so the animal has many more cells. Cells reproduce by dividing in two. Before a cell can divide it must grow bigger and copy its DNA. Biologists call this part of the cell cycle \_\_\_\_\_ . Once a cell has grown bigger it starts \_\_\_\_\_ , which is when it divides into two daughter cells. First the \_\_\_\_\_ dissolves and the strands of DNA thicken so you can see the chromosomes with a microscope. This is called \_\_\_\_\_. Then the chromosomes attach to spindle fibres and line up in the middle of the cell. This is called \_\_\_\_\_. Next the chromosomes split into identical halves and the spindle fibres shorten, pulling the chromosomes to opposite sides of the cell. This is called \_\_\_\_\_. Then the nuclear membrane reforms. This is called \_\_\_\_\_. Finally the cell splits in two. This is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

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Name

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