

# EVENTS OF MITOSIS

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_

*On the line, write the name of the phase in which the described event occurs.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The nucleus begins to disintegrate.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Chromatids separate.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The chromosomes move toward the center of the cell.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ A chromatid from each pair is pulled toward opposite poles of the cell.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The nucleolus reappears and a nuclear membrane forms around each set of chromosomes.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ In the parent cell, separate chromosomes are not clearly visible and the genetic material is in the form of chromatin.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ There is one set of single stranded chromosomes at each end of the cell during this stage.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The chromosomes lose their distinct form and once again appear as a mass of chromatin.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ Chromosomes make a copy of themselves.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Spindle fibers begin to form between the poles.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Cytokinesis occurs.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ In plant cells, the cell plate **begins** to form midway across the cell.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ In animal cells, the centrioles separate.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ The spindle fiber completely disappear.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ The chromosomes line up at the equator of the cell.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Cells spend most of their time in this stage.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ The nuclear membrane disintegrates.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ The nucleolus disappears.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Two new cells have completely formed by the end of this stage.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ The DNA of a cell replicates.