

Cell Growth and Division Vocabulary

Name: _____ Period: _____

Vocabulary Quiz 1 List: Fill in the missing vocabulary word or definition (from the glossary) in the table below.

Cell Division	
Chromosomes	
Cell Cycle	
	The part of cell division in which the nucleus divides.
	The time in the cell cycle when the cell is between divisions.
	The division of the cytoplasm.
Prophase	
Metaphase	
Anaphase	
	The chromosomes change back to chromatin, centrioles divide, nucleus reforms, and cell 'pinches' in.

Vocabulary Quiz 2 List: Fill in the missing vocabulary word or definition (from the glossary) in the table below.

Cyclin	
Embryo	
Growth Factors	
	Process in which the cells become specialized in structure and function.
	The process of programmed cell death.
	Cells that are able to develop into any type of cell found in the body.
Cancer	
Tumor	
Centriole	
	Unspecialized cell that can give rise to one or more types of specialized cells.

1. Describe how the following terms are related to one another.

a. asexual reproduction, sexual reproduction: _____

b. chromosome, centrioles: _____

c. centromere, chromatid: _____

Match the event with the phase of the cell cycle in which it takes place. (may be used more than once)

Event	Phase of the Cell Cycle
_____ 2. A nuclear envelope forms around chromosomes.	A. anaphase
_____ 3. The cell grows and replicates DNA.	B. cytokinesis
_____ 4. A spindle forms.	C. interphase
_____ 5. Chromosomes line up across the center of the cell.	D. metaphase
_____ 6. The genetic material condenses and Chromosomes become visible.	E. prophase
_____ 7. Chromosomes move to opposite sides of the cell.	F. telophase
_____ 8. The cytoplasm divides.	
_____ 9. Sister chromatids separate.	

Complete each statement by writing the correct word or words.

10. _____ and growth factors are examples of regulatory proteins that control the cell cycle.
11. _____ is the controlled series of steps that lead to cell death.
12. The first few cells that form a(n) _____ are said to be _____ because they can become any type of cell.
13. The hollow ball of cells that forms in early embryonic development is called the _____.

Matching: match the term to the descriptions below (will be used more than once)

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

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|---|---|
| _____ 13. The sister chromatids are moving apart. | _____ 18. The chromosomes are moving towards the poles of the cell. |
| _____ 14. The cytoplasm of the cell is being divided. | _____ 19. Chromatids line up along the equator. |
| _____ 15. The chromosomes become invisible. | _____ 20. Cytokinesis is completed. |
| _____ 16. The chromosomes are located at the equator of the cell. | _____ 21. Chromosomes are replicated. |
| _____ 17. The nuclear membrane begins to fade from view. | _____ 22. The reverse of prophase. |

Label the phases of mitosis in the diagram below. Note the cells are not arranged in order. (A and F are the same phase.)

