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Crash Course Biology #29: Mitosis & the Cell Cycle: How Cells Clone Themselves

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The repeating pattern that cells follow as they grow, develop, and divide is called the _____.
2. Cells spend about 90% of their time in a phase called _____, where they perform their regular functions.
3. The first phase of interphase, where the cell grows and produces organelles and proteins, is called _____.
4. If a mature muscle or nerve cell does not divide, it remains in a stage called _____.
5. During the _____ phase of interphase, the cell duplicates its DNA in preparation for division.
6. In the final phase of interphase, known as _____, the cell prepares for division by producing necessary organelles and molecules.
7. The two-step process in the M phase includes _____, where the nucleus divides, and _____, where the cell splits in two.
8. The mitotic spindle is made up of protein structures that attach to chromosomes during _____.
9. The mnemonic "Pass Me A Taco, Chef" helps remember the phases of mitosis: _____, _____, and _____.
10. During metaphase, chromosomes align at the center of the cell with the help of _____.
11. In anaphase, the chromatids separate and move toward opposite sides of the cell, becoming individual _____.
12. The process where the cytoplasm divides to form two separate cells is called _____.
13. The cell cycle is regulated by a set of special proteins known as the _____.
14. A malfunction in the regulation of the cell cycle can lead to uncontrolled cell division, which is known as _____.
15. The specialized type of cell division that produces egg and sperm cells is called _____.

Crash Course Biology #29: Mitosis & the Cell Cycle: How Cells Clone Themselves

1. The repeating pattern that cells follow as they grow, develop, and divide is called the *cell cycle*.
2. Cells spend about 90% of their time in a phase called *interphase*, where they perform their regular functions.
3. The first phase of interphase, where the cell grows and produces organelles and proteins, is called *G1*.
4. If a mature muscle or nerve cell does not divide, it remains in a stage called *G0*.
5. During the *S phase* of interphase, the cell duplicates its DNA in preparation for division.
6. In the final phase of interphase, known as *G2*, the cell prepares for division by producing necessary organelles and molecules.
7. The two-step process in the M phase includes *mitosis*, where the nucleus divides, and *cytokinesis*, where the cell splits in two.
8. The mitotic spindle is made up of protein structures that attach to chromosomes during *mitosis*.
9. The mnemonic "Pass Me A Taco, Chef" helps remember the phases of mitosis: *prophase*, *metaphase*, *anaphase*, *telophase*, and *cytokinesis*.
10. During metaphase, chromosomes align at the center of the cell with the help of *spindle fibers*.
11. In anaphase, the chromatids separate and move toward opposite sides of the cell, becoming individual *chromosomes*.
12. The process where the cytoplasm divides to form two separate cells is called *cytokinesis*.
13. The cell cycle is regulated by a set of special proteins known as the *cell cycle control system*.
14. A malfunction in the regulation of the cell cycle can lead to uncontrolled cell division, which is known as *cancer*.
15. The specialized type of cell division that produces egg and sperm cells is called *meiosis*.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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