

1. How does your body grow as you get older?

- A. Your cells fill with water, and get bigger
- B. Your cells divide, producing new cells
- C. Your cells elongate
- D. Your cells combine with one another

2. Mitosis begins in which cell organelle?

- A. The endoplasmic reticulum
- B. The mitochondria
- C. The cytoplasm
- D. The nucleus

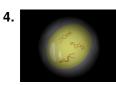
3. How does the number of chromosomes in a daughter cell compare to the number of chromosomes in a parent cell?

A. The daughter cell has one-half the number of chromosomes

B. The daughter cell has twice the number of chromosomes

C. The daughter cell has the exact same number of chromosomes

D. The daughter cell has one-quarter the number of chromosomes



What is a chromosome?

- A. A small piece of a cell membrane
- B. A pair of DNA molecules
- C. The protein center of a cell
- D. Part of the cell's endoplasmic reticulum

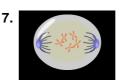
5. How is mitosis in plant cells different from mitosis in animal cells?

- A. Plant cells have rigid cell walls and no centrioles
- B. Plant cells don't undergo mitosis
- C. Plant cell mitosis is much slower
- D. Plant cell mitosis is much faster

Name:		
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6. What are the four stages of mitosis?

- A. Anapest, protophase, multiphase, and telephase
- B. Prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase
- C. Adenine, guanine, thymine, and cytosine
- D. Phase 1, Phase 2, Phase 3, and Phase 4



When do spindle fibers first become visible?

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



What is the name of the following structure?

- A. Center
- B. Centromere
- C. Centriole
- D. Centralia

9. What happens at the very end of mitosis?

- A. The cell membrane splits
- B. The nucleus splits again
- C. The chromosomes divide
- D. Centrioles appear

10. Where do duplicated chromosomes line up during metaphase?

- A. Against the cell wall
- B. Against the cell membrane
- C. In the center of the cell
- D. At either end of the cell