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CHAPTER 9: Cell Division—Proliferation and Reproduction

I. Match the term to the description (write the letter) (10x4 =40)

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

- B** 1. Spindles disappear.
- E** 2. New nuclear membrane forms around the daughter nuclei.
- B** 3. The chromosomes become visible.
- C** 4. The chromosomes are located at the equator of the cell.
- D** 5. The cleavage furrow forms.
- D** 6. The chromatids move towards the poles of the cell.
- C** 7. DNA is replicated.
- A** 8. The cell plate is completed.
- A** 9. The organization phase. Cell prepares for next division.
- E** 10. Daughter chromosomes are at the pole.

II. Answer the following questions.

11. Cells that have only one of each homologous pair are said to be haploid, a condition that is represented by n. Cells that have two of each homologous pair are said to be diploid or 2n. For each of the following, is the cell haploid or diploid? Indicate by writing **n or 2n (10 pts)**

liver cell **diploid** gamete **haploid** egg cell _____
 zygote **diploid** skin cell **diploid** sperm **haploid**

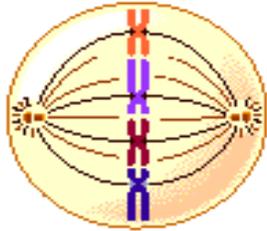
III. stomach cell **diploid sex cell **haploid** brain cell **diploid** lung cell **diploid****

12. The muscle cells of a dog have 78 chromosomes. Fill in the correct chromosome number in the following cells. **(10 pts)**

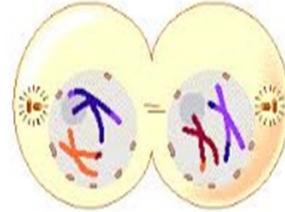
a bone cell _____ sperm _____ haploid cell _____
 diploid cell _____ zygote _____

IV. Identify the stage of mitosis in the following cells. (4X5=20)

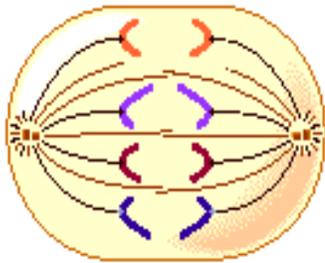
Word choices: *Prophase, Metaphase, Anaphase, Telophase*



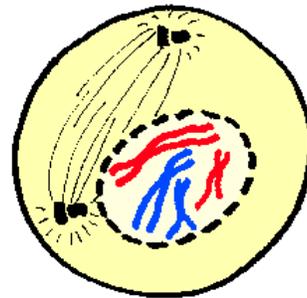
13. **METAPHASE**



14. **TELOPHASE**



15. **ANAPHASE**



16. **PROPHASE**