## Chapter 10-1, 10-2 Reading Guide

## 10-1 Cell Growth

Larger cells will divide because they have trouble doing what?
2. Where is DNA found (eukaryotes)?
3. As a cell gets larger, what kind of crisis might occur (related to DNA)?
4. How does food, water and oxygen enter the cell?
5. Understanding the relationship between a cell's volume and
10-2 Cell Division
9. What are the two phases of cell division?
MITOSIS
18. What are the four phases of mitosis?
CYTOKINESIS
25. Cytokinesis usually occurs at the same time as  26. In order for cytokinesis to occur in plants, a cell forms between the two new cells.
INTERPRETING GRAPHICS (see Figure 10-5)
27. In which phase do you first see the spindle?  28. What phase occurs directly after metaphase?  29. In which phase do the chromosomes move apart?  30. In which phases are the chromosomes NOT visible (two phases)
TESTING YOURSELF
The rate at which materials enter and leave through the cell membrane depends on the cell's?      volume by mass c, weight d, surface area.

- 2. Sister chromatids are attached to each other at an area called the:
- a. centromere b. centriole c. spindle d. chromosome
- 3. The process of cell division results in: a. sister chromatids b. two daughter cells c. mitosis d. cell growth
- 4. If a cell has 12 chromsomes, how many chromosomes will be in each of its daughter cells after mitosis?
- a. 4 b. 6 c. 12 d. 24
- 5. DNA copies itself during which phase? a. prophase b. metaphase c. cytokinesis d. interphase

\*Textbook: Miller and Levine's Biology