

Name Key

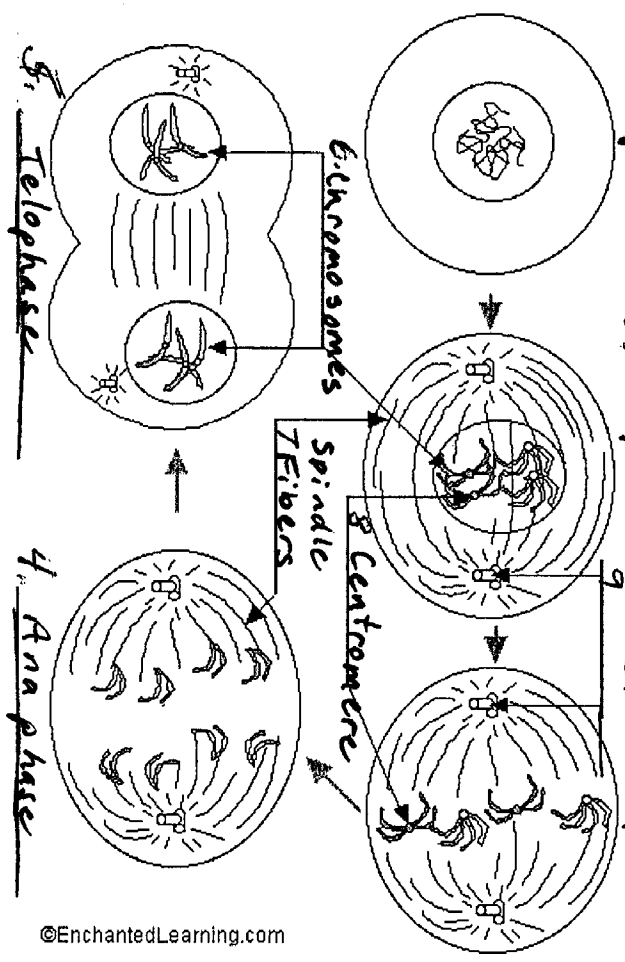
# Animal Cell Mitosis Label Me! Printout

Label the mitosis diagram using the terms below.

Mitosis is the duplication and division of a eukaryotic cell's nucleus and nuclear material (DNA). The stages of mitosis are: [interphase (the cell when not undergoing mitosis, but the DNA is replicated)], prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase.

## Mitosis of an Animal Cell

1. Interphase    2. Prophase    3. Metaphase



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Terms to Use:

<p><b>Anaphase</b> - the phase of mitosis in which the chromosomes begin to separate.</p> <p><b>Centrioles</b> - paired cylindrical organelles, arranged at right angles to each other, located at the center of a microtubule.</p> <p><b>Centromeres</b> - a centromere is the constricted region of a nuclear chromosome - microfibers attach to the centromere during mitosis.</p> <p><b>Chromosomes</b> - structures in the nucleus that contain DNA molecules that contain the genes.</p>	<p><b>Interphase</b> - the phase of a cell's life cycle in which DNA is replicated.</p> <p><b>Microtubules</b> - tiny filaments (about 25 nanometers in diameter) that are active in mitosis. <i>Spindle Fibers</i></p> <p><b>Metaphase</b> - the phase of mitosis in which the chromosomes line up at the equator (the central plane) of the cell.</p> <p><b>Prophase</b> - the phase of mitosis in which the duplicated chromosomes condense, the nuclear envelope dissolves, and centrioles divide and move to opposite ends of the cell.</p> <p><b>Telophase</b> - the last phase of mitosis, when the chromosomes migrate to opposite ends of the cell, two new nuclear envelopes form, and the chromosomes uncoil.</p>
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