**MITOSIS RETRIEVAL**

Match the phase with the descriptor.

**P** = prophase **I** = interphase **T** = telophase **M** = metaphase

**A** = anaphse **C** = cytokinesis

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The sister chromatids are moving apart.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. DNA strands are condensing.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. A new nuclear membrane is forming around the chromosomes.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The cytoplasm of the cell is being divided.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The chromosomes become invisible.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The chromosomes are located at the equator of the cell.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The nuclear membrane begins to fade from view.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The spindle fibres begin to fade and become uncecessary.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. The chromosomes are moving towards the poles of the cell.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Chromatids line up along the equator.

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. The spindle fibres begin to attache to the chromosomes.

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Chromosomes are not visible yet.

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Two new daughter cells are visible and separate.

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. The cell plate or contractile ring is forming.

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Chromosomes are replicated.

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Centrioles are at either ends (poles) of the cell.

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. The chromosomes unwind into separate strands.