**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.