

Mitosis and cancer

What is the order of the stages of the cell cycle?

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What happens in interphase?

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What happens in prophase?

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What happens in metaphase?

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What happens in anaphase?

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What happens in telophase?

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What is cytokinesis?

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What does mitosis produce?

The cell grows and the DNA is copied.

Interphase, prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase, then cytokinesis.

The chromosomes line up along the middle (equator) of the cell.

The chromosomes become visible and the nuclear membrane breaks down.

A new nuclear membrane forms around each set of chromosomes.

The two copies of each chromosome are pulled apart to opposite ends of the cell.

Two daughter cells, each with an identical set of chromosomes to the parent cell, so they are genetically identical.

The division of the cytoplasm and cell membrane to form two separate cells.

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What does diploid mean?

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Give three uses of mitosis.

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Why are the offspring of asexual reproduction identical to the parent?

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What is cancer?

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What is a tumour?

Growth, repair and asexual reproduction.

The nucleus contains two sets of chromosomes, which form pairs. Human body cells have 46 (23 pairs).

The result of changes in cells that lead to uncontrolled cell division.

They are made by mitosis, which produces genetically identical cells, from only one parent.

A mass of cells formed when cells divide in an uncontrolled way.