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Mitosis/Meiosis

Introduction

Have you ever thought about life on the microscopic level? How you have similarities between nearly all of your family members, whether it is the size of your nose, the shape of your eyes, or the presence of freckles? The list goes on, and there is a very good reason for it! The reason families have resemblances relates to patterns of inheritance that cause expressions of specific genes. We will be discussing how this happens in the human population via mitosis and meiosis.

Tasks

Upon the completion of this activity (using your resources and the link provided) you should know how to:1. Define common terms relating to DNA and the cell cycle.2. Draw/describe the stages of cell division (mitosis and cytokinesis).Cell division   ~Prophase   ~Prometaphase   ~Metaphase   ~Anaphase   ~Telophase   ~Cytokinesis

Process

1. You will mix and match words and definitions relating to stages in the cell cycle.2. You will draw the stages of mitosis in an animal cell on a seperate sheet of paper, class resources and the link provided are your friends here.Try them on your own first and then compare your answers to someone else in the class. Feel free to work together and research thoroughly! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gwcwSZIfKlM

Evaluation

Match and learn some basic information involved in the cell cycle to help to show what you know and help you with remembering and drawing the steps later in this activity!

Category and Score					Score
				Total Score	

Conclusion

Important information:Cell division is the reproduction of cells in a living organisms involving the processes of prophase, prometaphase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase, and cytokinesis. Mitosis is considered the combination of the division of the nucleus and cytokinesis. The division of the nucleus includes: prophase- where chromosomes condense and nucleoli disappear, prometaphase- where the surrounding of the nucleus breaks down and fibers attach to the chromosomes, metaphase- where chromosomes align at middle of cell, anaphase- where chromatids separate and migrate away from middle; telophase- where nuclear envelopes form around the daughter nuclei, outside of the cell, and here the chromosomes become less condensed, and cytokinesis- when the cell forms what is called a cleavage furrow and splits in two.

Teacher Page

Standards

Credits

Other