

CELL CYCLE

COMPREHENSION

FILL IN THE BLANK

Use the words below to fill in the reading.

repair	DNA
90%	one
nucleus	unicellular

... basic structure of an organism. All living things are made up of ... organisms are unicellular, meaning they are made up of only ... such as bacteria. Animals are made up of billions, while humans are made up of trillions of cells. This is known as multicellular. Binary fission, ... the three main types of cells: prokaryotic and eukaryotic. ... are two different types of cells that perform various functions that keep an organism alive. ... structures that have a nucleus and do not have a nucleus. Prokaryotic cells are unicellular and do not have a nucleus. Eukaryotic cells have a nucleus and are made up of many cells. In order to create new cells, they must go through mitosis. The cell cycle is the process a cell undergoes to replace dead skin cells. Mitosis creates new skin cells to replace dead skin cells. The cell division process that splits a cell into two daughter cells is called mitosis. The parent cell divides and becomes two daughter cells. Each daughter cell is an exact copy of the parent cell.

... are an exact copy of the parent cell. ... information ... are tiny structures that contain information. ... DNA exactly ...

TASK 5: TRUE OR FALSE

Directions: Answer each question below by coloring in the box of the TRUE statements. Next, unscramble the word using the large bold letters of only the TRUE statements.

Binary fission is the most common form of reproduction in prokaryotes.	When the cell splits in two, it is known as cytokinesis.	There are seven main types of cell division.	Chromosomes are tiny structures that contain DNA.
M	S	A	R
Humans are made up of trillions of cells, this is known as unicellular.	Prokaryotic cells do not have a nucleus.	Mitosis takes place in somatic cells.	Metaphase takes up roughly 90% of a cell's life.
B	O	M	G
DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid.	Mitosis was first discovered by Walther Krombholz.	Chromatids are held together by a centromere.	The membrane of the nucleus dissolves during metaphase.
S	I	O	C
Cells are the basic structure of an organism.	During anaphase, the replicated DNA turns into chromosomes.	Once all phases of mitosis are complete, the daughter cells each go into interphase.	The cells produced via mitosis are referred to as diploids.
H	L	E	O

SECRET WORD

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TASK 4: TEXT

Directions: Find the answers in the text or color them with the crayons.

YELLOW

BLUE

GREEN

PINK

What are ...

What a ...

What are t ... of a ...

What is b ...

What happens du ...

What are some ...

Directions: Place the following in the sentence in the reading passage.

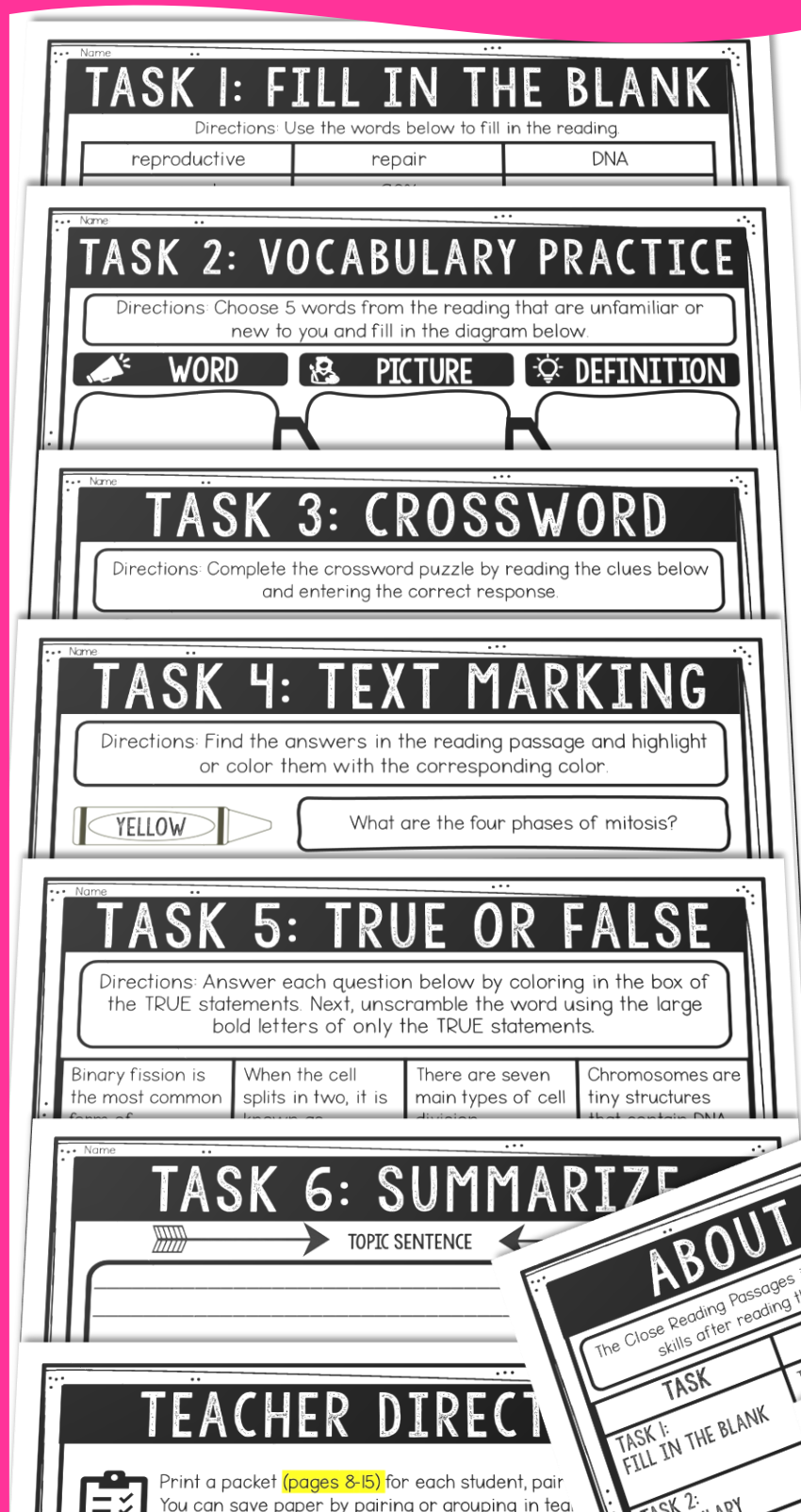
Some ... do ...

S ... ex ...

st ...

THINK TANK

WHAT'S INCLUDED?



- ✓ Task 1: Fill in the Blank
- ✓ Task 2: Vocabulary
- ✓ Task 3: Crossword Puzzle
- ✓ Task 4: Text Marking
- ✓ Task 5: True or False
- ✓ Task 6: Graphic Organizer
- ✓ Student Completion Sheet
- ✓ Teacher Answer Key
- ✓ Teacher Guide



6 TASKS

6: SUMMARIZE

TOPIC SENTENCE

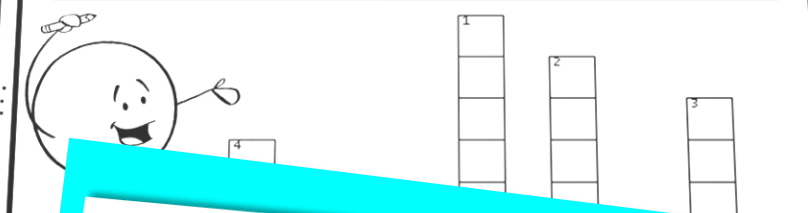
SUPPORTING DETAIL

SUPPORTING DETAIL

DETAIL

TASK 3: CROSSWORD

Directions: Complete the crossword puzzle by reading the clues below and entering the correct response.



TASK 2: VOCAB

Directions: Choose 5 words from new to you and fill in

WORD

WORD

WORD

WORD

WORD

PIC

5: TRUE OR FALSE

Answer each question below by coloring in the box of statements. Next, unscramble the word using the large bold letters of only the TRUE statements.

When the cell splits in two, it is known as cytokinesis.	A	Chromosome tiny structures that contain genetic information.
There are seven main types of cell division.	S	Metaphase is a stage of mitosis.
Mitosis takes place in somatic cells.	M	Chromatids are structures that contain genetic information.
Prokaryotic cells do not have a nucleus.	O	Mitosis was first discovered by Robert Brown.
Mitosis creates new skin cells to replace dead skin cells.	B	Chromosomes are structures that contain genetic information.
Mitosis was first discovered by Robert Brown.	S	Once all of mitotic components are in place, the cell is ready to divide.
During anaphase, the replicated DNA chromosomes separate.	M	

TASK 1: FILL IN THE BLANKS

Directions: Use the words below to fill in the blanks.

reproductive	repair	DNA
parent	90%	one
division	nucleus	unicellular

Cells are the basic structure of an organism. All living things are made of cells. Some small organisms are unicellular, meaning they are made up of one cell, such as bacteria. Animals are made up of billions, which is made up of trillions of cells, this is known as multicellular. Binary fission and meiosis are the three main types of cell division.

There are two different types of cells: prokaryotic and eukaryotic. Prokaryotic cells are unicellular and do not have a nucleus. Eukaryotic cells have a nucleus and can be either unicellular or multicellular. Prokaryotic cells are unicellular and do not have a nucleus. As with all living things, a cell has a life cycle. Eventually, cells begin to die. In order to create new cells, they must go through a process called the cell cycle. The cell cycle is the process a cell undergoes to create new cells. Mitosis creates new skin cells to replace dead skin cells and scrape your knee, skin cells divide to create new cells.

Mitosis is a cell division process that splits a cell into two separate daughter cells. The parent cell divides and becomes two daughter cells, each with an exact copy of the parent cell's genetic information.

Chromosomes are structures that contain genetic information that is unique to a species. In order for it to replicate the DNA exactly as the parent cell, the stages of mitosis begin. Mitosis takes place in a living organism other than the parent cell.

Interphase occurs when a cell is not undergoing mitosis. During interphase, the cell itself to duplicate. Interphase takes up roughly 90% of the cell's life cycle. It is considered a resting phase. During this time, the cell is not dividing, but are in the form of chromatin. During mitosis, the cell divides into two daughter cells.

TASK 4: TEXT

Directions: Find the answers in the text or color them with the color of the answer.

YELLOW

BLUE

GREEN

PINK

YELLOW

BLUE

What are the...?

What are...?

What are the... of cells?

What is binary...?

What happens during...?

What are some...?

Directions: Place the following main idea sentence in the reading passage. Something you have a question do not understand. Something that...

EARN ICONS

As students complete each task, they will bring you their answers for you to quickly check. After checking, they can color in the box on the completion sheet. They will repeat the process until all 6 boxes are colored in.

