

## 5.1 Replication and division of nuclei and cells

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 12 marks

**KEY WORDS** cell cycle 细胞周期 • chromosome 染色体 • mitosis 有丝分裂 • telomere 端粒  
• stem cell 干细胞

### Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **replication and division of nuclei and cells** — the structure of a **chromosome** 染色体, the **mitotic cell cycle** 有丝分裂细胞周期, **telomeres** 端粒, **stem cells** 干细胞 and **tumours** 肿瘤.

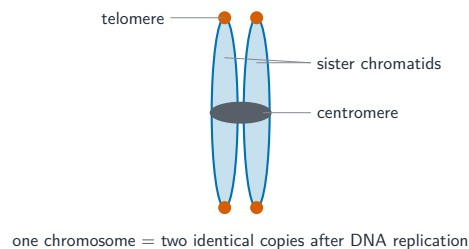
You must be able to:

- describe the structure of a chromosome (DNA, histones, sister chromatids, centromere, telomeres)
- explain the importance of mitosis and outline the cell cycle (interphase, mitosis, cytokinesis)
- outline the roles of telomeres and stem cells, and how a tumour forms

### 1 Worked examples

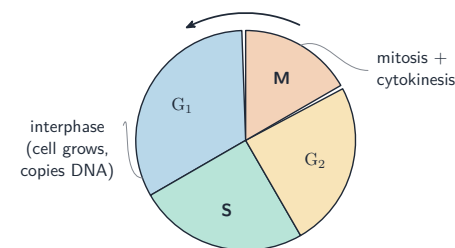
#### ■ The structure of a chromosome

A chromosome is one long DNA molecule wound around **histone** 组蛋白 proteins. After **replication** 复制 it is two identical **sister chromatids** 姐妹染色单体 joined at the **centromere** 着丝粒, with **telomeres** capping the tips.



After replication: two sister chromatids joined at the centromere, telomeres at the tips

#### ■ The mitotic cell cycle



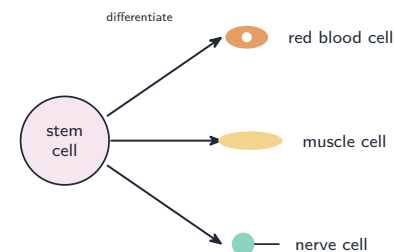
Most of the cycle is interphase ( $G_1$ ,  $S$ ,  $G_2$ ); mitosis and cytokinesis are short

- interphase** 间期 — growth ( $G_1$ ), DNA replication ( $S$ ), growth/preparation ( $G_2$ ).
- mitosis** 有丝分裂 — the nucleus divides into two **genetically identical** nuclei.
- cytokinesis** 胞质分裂 — the cell splits into two daughter cells.

Mitosis matters for growth, replacement of dead cells, tissue repair and **asexual reproduction** 无性生殖.

#### ■ Telomeres, stem cells and tumours

Telomeres carry **no genes**, so the small amount lost at each replication does not lose genes. A **stem cell** is unspecialised, keeps dividing, and can **differentiate** 分化 into specialised cells. If the control of the cycle is lost, a cell divides uncontrollably to form a **tumour**.



One stem cell can differentiate into many specialised cell types

## 2 Practice

**2.1** Name the parts of a chromosome labelled by these descriptions: (a) where two sister chromatids are joined; (b) the protective caps at the tips. [2]

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**2.2** State what happens in the **S phase** of interphase. [1]

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## 3 Exam-style questions

**3.1** During which phase of the cell cycle is DNA replicated? [1]

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |

- A G<sub>1</sub>
- B S
- C G<sub>2</sub>
- D mitosis

**3.2** Why does the loss of a small length of telomere during replication **not** harm the cell? [1]

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |

- A telomeres are made of protein
- B telomeres carry no genes
- C telomeres are replaced by histones
- D the lost DNA is copied later

**3.3** Explain why mitosis produces two genetically identical daughter cells, and give **two** situations where this is important. [3]

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**3.4** (a) State what is meant by a stem cell. [2]

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(b) Explain how the loss of control of the cell cycle can lead to a tumour. [2]

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