

5.2 Chromosome behaviour in mitosis

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Total: 27 marks

KEY WORDS telophase 末期 • prophase 前期 • anaphase 后期 • metaphase 中期
• spindle 纺锤体

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **chromosome behaviour in mitosis** — the four stages, the behaviour of the **spindle** 纺锤体 and **nuclear envelope** 核膜, and identifying stages in **micrographs** 显微照片.

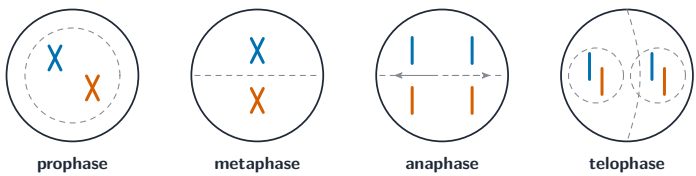
You must be able to:

- describe what chromosomes, the nuclear envelope, the membrane and the spindle do in each stage
- name and identify prophase, metaphase, anaphase and telophase from diagrams and slides
- calculate a **mitotic index** 有丝分裂指数

1 Worked examples

■ The four stages of mitosis

stage	what happens
prophase 前期	chromosomes coil and become visible (two chromatids); nuclear envelope breaks down; spindle forms
metaphase 中期	chromosomes line up at the equator 赤道; spindle fibres attach to each centromere
anaphase 后期	centromeres split; sister chromatids are pulled to opposite poles 极
telophase 末期	a set reaches each pole; a new nuclear envelope forms around each — two nuclei

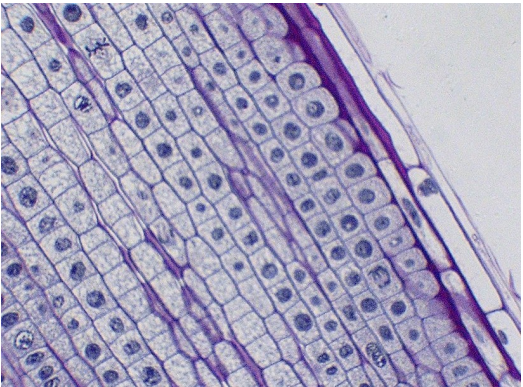


The four stages: prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase

Then **cytokinesis** splits the cell into two genetically identical daughter cells.

■ Identifying stages in a micrograph

Look for the clue in each cell: chromosomes lined up in the middle = metaphase; chromatids being pulled apart in a V-shape = anaphase.



An onion root tip — a growing tip catches many cells in mitosis

■ The mitotic index

The **mitotic index** is the fraction of cells that are in mitosis:

$$\text{mitotic index} = \frac{\text{number of cells in mitosis}}{\text{total number of cells}}$$

A high index means many cells are dividing (e.g. a growing tip or a tumour).

2 Practice

2.1 Name the stage of mitosis in which: (a) chromosomes line up at the equator; (b) sister chromatids are pulled to opposite poles. [2]

2.2 State what happens to the nuclear envelope during (a) prophase and (b) telophase.[2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 In which stage of mitosis do the centromeres split and the chromatids move apart?[1]

- A

B

C

D
- A anaphase

B metaphase

C prophase

D telophase

3.2 A cell is seen with its chromosomes lined up single-file across the centre of the cell. This cell is in: [1]

- A

B

C

D
- A anaphase

B interphase

C metaphase

D telophase

3.3 A student examines a root tip and counts the cells in each stage:

stage	interphase	prophase	metaphase	anaphase	telophase
number of cells	84	9	4	2	1

(a) Calculate the mitotic index for this sample. Show your working. [2]

(b) The cells of a tumour have a much higher mitotic index than normal tissue. Explain why. [2]

3.4 Describe the behaviour of the chromosomes and the spindle during metaphase and anaphase. [4]

3.5 Four cells from a root tip were each seen in a different stage of mitosis.

- **W** chromosomes lined up singly along the equator
- **X** chromatids being pulled towards opposite poles
- **Y** chromosomes at the poles, nuclear envelopes re-forming
- **Z** chromosomes condensing and becoming visible, nuclear envelope breaking down

(a) Name the stage shown by each cell, and put the four in the correct order. [5]

(b) Describe what the spindle does in stages **W** and **X**. [3]

(c) A root tip contained 240 cells, of which 12 were in stage **X**. The whole cell cycle takes 20 hours. Estimate how long stage **X** lasts, showing your working. [3]

(d) Explain why mitosis must produce genetically identical daughter nuclei, and name **one** process in the cell cycle that ensures this. [2]
