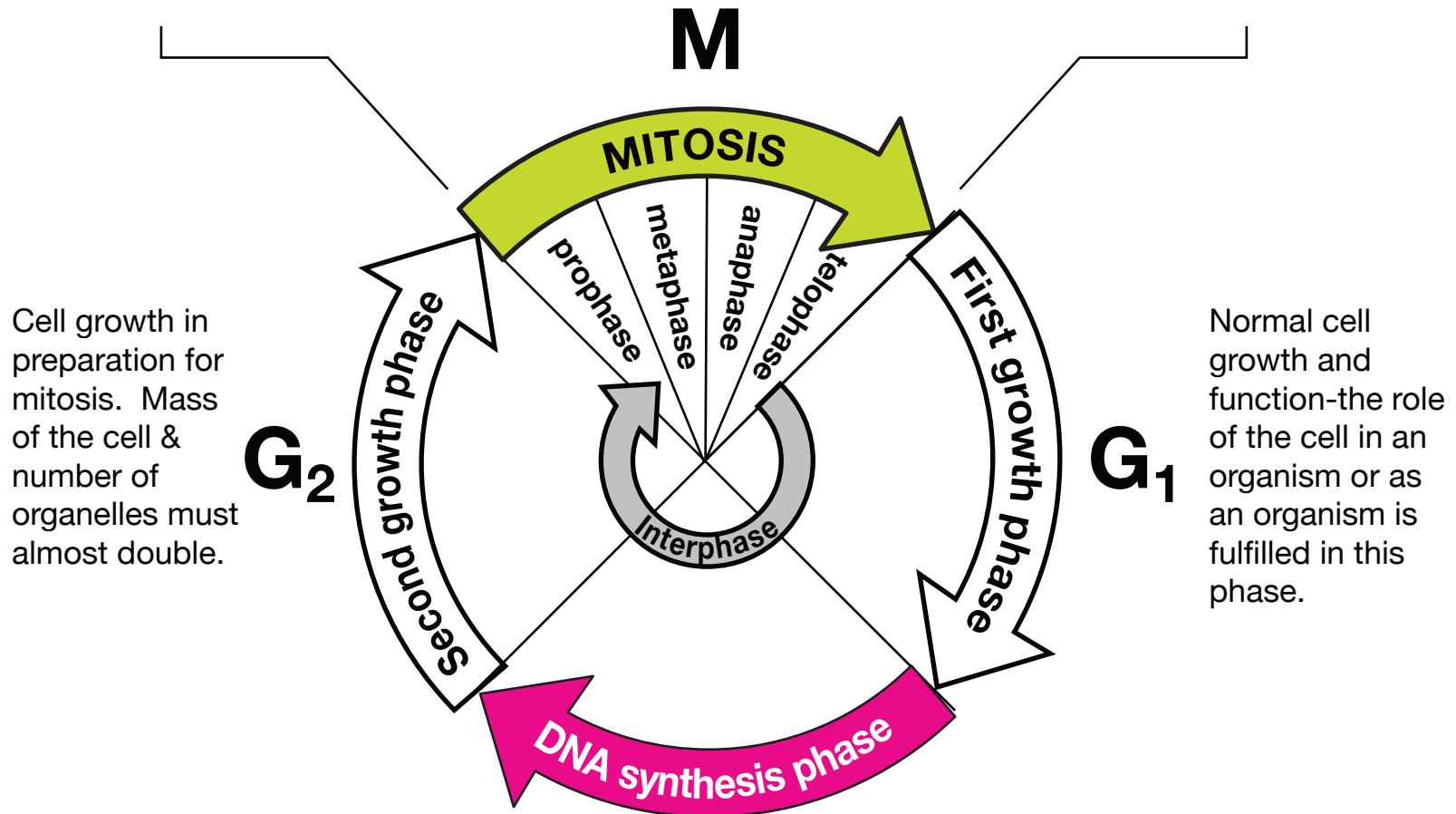


Prophase	Metaphase	Anaphase	Telophase
DNA coils into chromosomes, tightly-coiled DNA that is visible in a light microscope.	Microtubules bind to centromeres of chromosomes (point where sister chromatids attach).	Sister chromatids are pulled apart, each moving toward a new daughter cell.	Reverse of prophase, new nuclear membranes form, cytokinesis begins.



Cell growth in preparation for mitosis. Mass of the cell & number of organelles must almost double.

Normal cell growth and function-the role of the cell in an organism or as an organism is fulfilled in this phase.