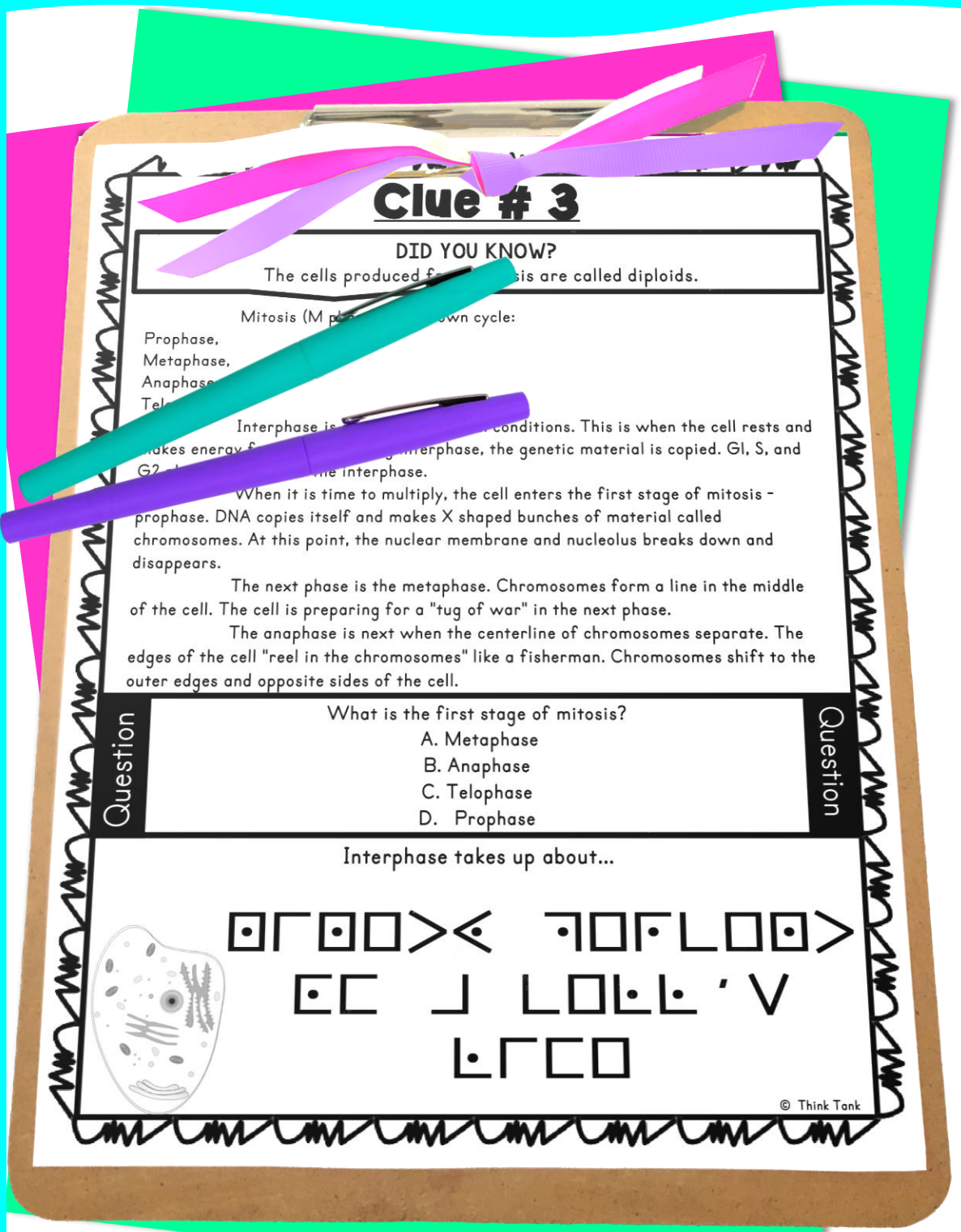
PRINT & GO!

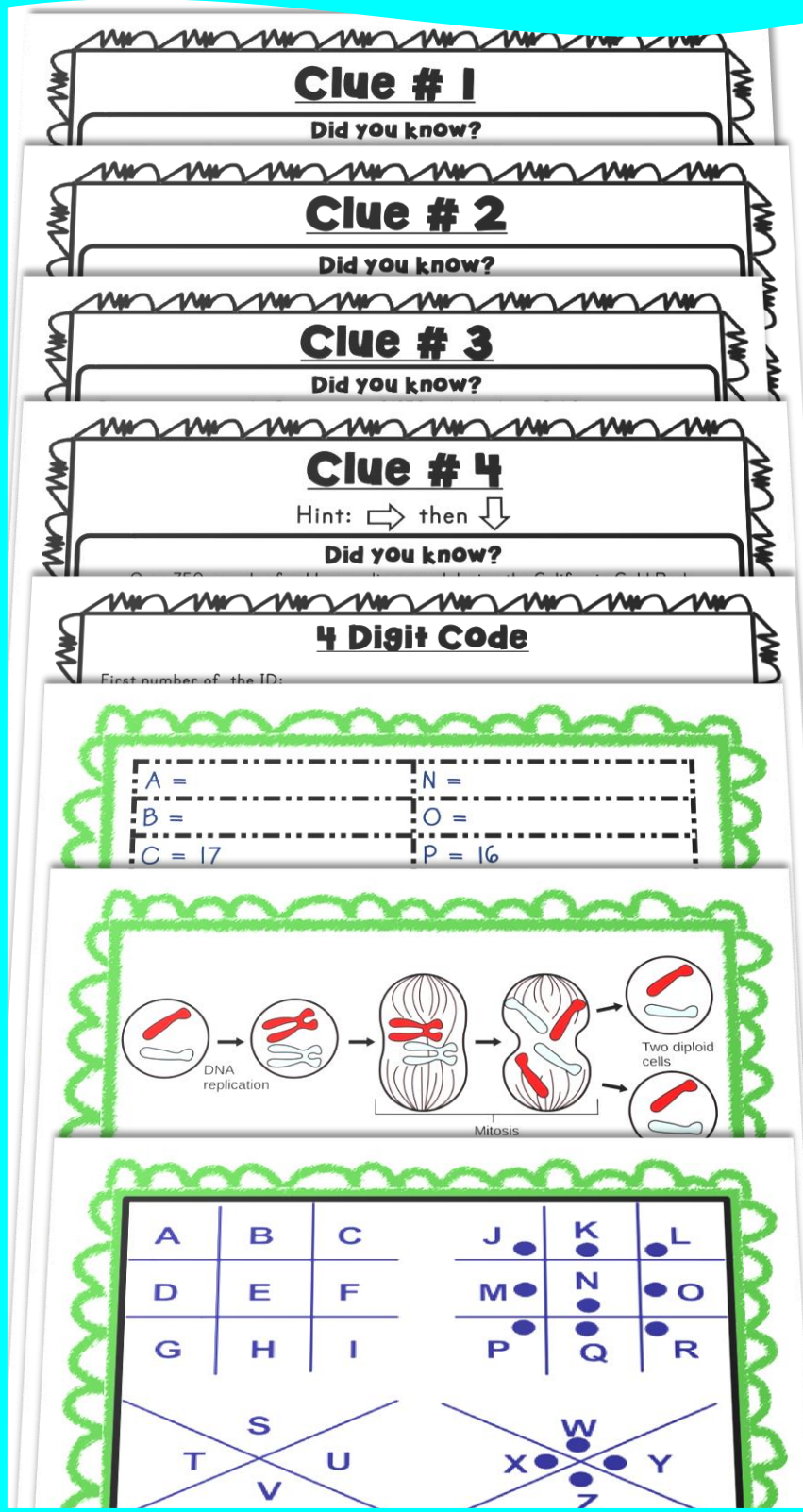


1 READ THE PASSAGE

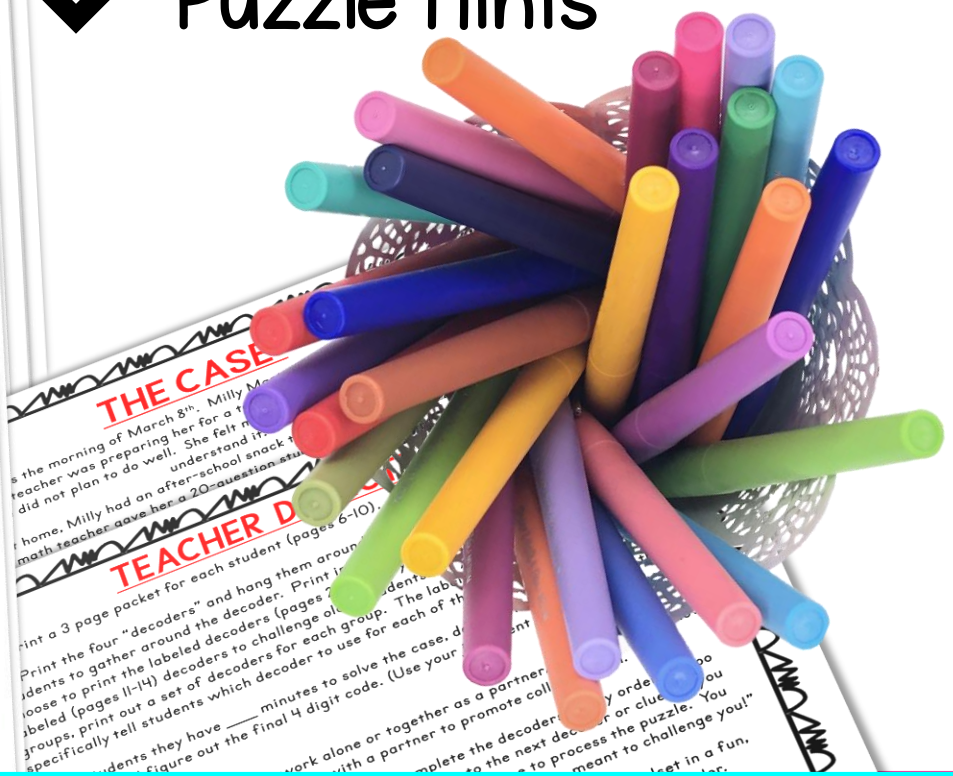
2 ANSWER QUESTIONS

3 DECODE PUZZLES

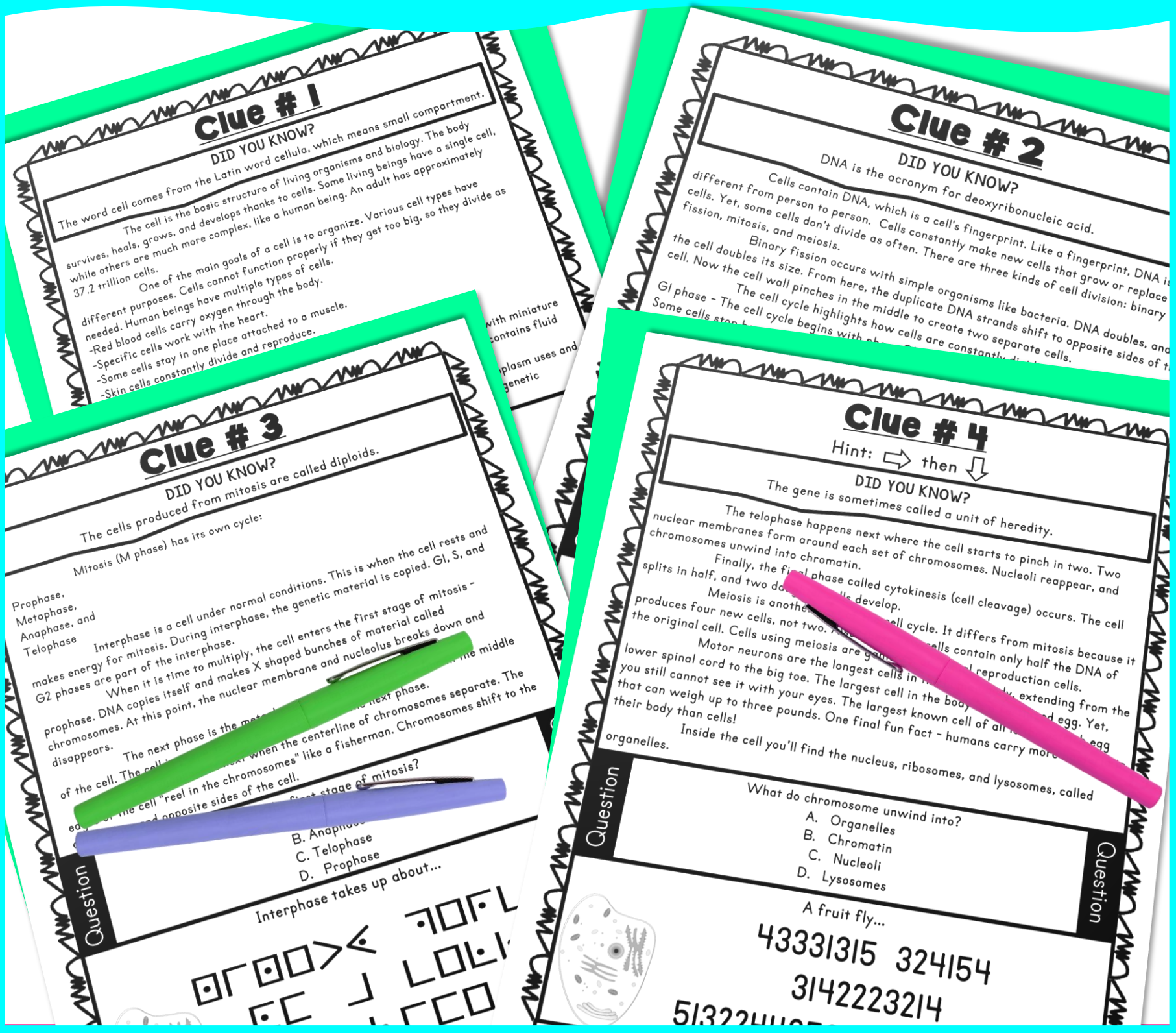
WHAT'S INCLUDED?



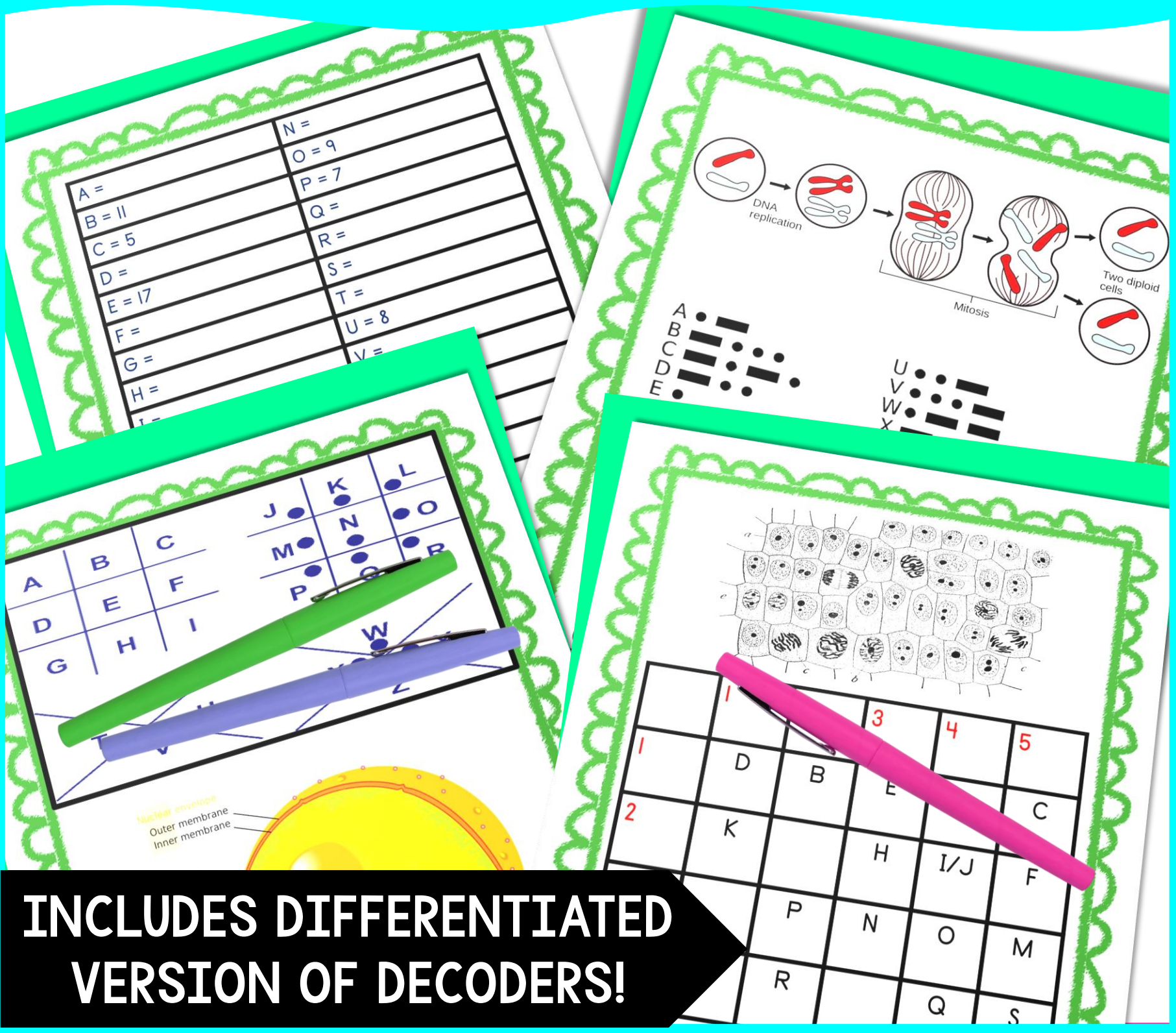
- ✔ 4 Half Page Passages
- ✔ 4 Puzzle Decoders
- ✔ Differentiated Version
- ✔ Completion Signs
- ✔ 10 Multiple Choice
- ✔ Teacher Answer Key
- ✔ Teacher Guide
- ✔ Puzzle Hints



4 PASSAGES

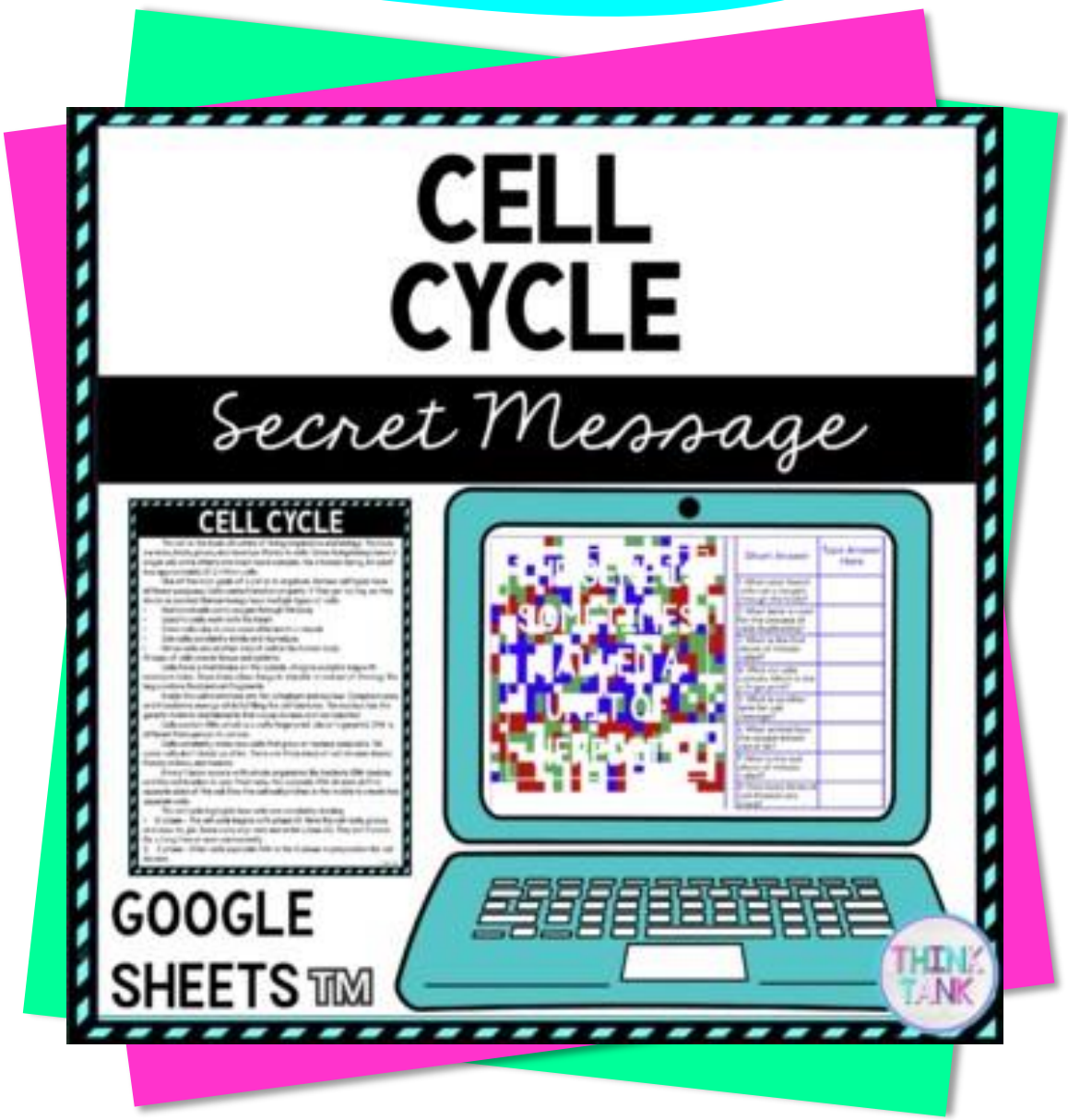

Clue # 1
DID YOU KNOW?
The word cell comes from the Latin word cellula, which means small compartment.
The cell is the basic structure of living organisms and biology. The body
survives, heals, grows, and develops thanks to cells. Some living beings have a single cell,
while others are much more complex, like a human being. An adult has approximately
37.2 trillion cells.
One of the main goals of a cell is to organize. Various cell types have
different purposes. Cells cannot function properly if they get too big, so they divide as
needed. Human beings have multiple types of cells.
-Red blood cells carry oxygen through the body.
-Specific cells work with the heart.
-Some cells stay in one place attached to a muscle.
-Skin cells constantly divide and reproduce.
Clue # 2
DID YOU KNOW?
DNA is the acronym for deoxyribonucleic acid.
Cells contain DNA, which is a cell's fingerprint. Like a fingerprint, DNA is
different from person to person. Cells constantly make new cells that grow or replace
cells. Yet, some cells don't divide as often. There are three kinds of cell division: binary
fission, mitosis, and meiosis.
Binary fission occurs with simple organisms like bacteria. DNA doubles, and
the cell doubles its size. From here, the duplicate DNA strands shift to opposite sides of
cell. Now the cell wall pinches in the middle to create two separate cells.
The cell cycle highlights how cells are constantly
G1 phase - The cell cycle begins with
Some cells
Clue # 3
DID YOU KNOW?
The cells produced from mitosis are called diploids.
Mitosis (M phase) has its own cycle:
Prophase,
Metaphase,
Anaphase, and
Telophase
Interphase is a cell under normal conditions. This is when the cell rests and
makes energy for mitosis. During interphase, the genetic material is copied. G1, S, and
G2 phases are part of the interphase.
When it is time to multiply, the cell enters the first stage of mitosis -
prophase. DNA copies itself and makes X shaped bunches of material called
chromosomes. At this point, the nuclear membrane and nucleolus breaks down and
disappears.
The next phase is the
of the cell. The
when the centerline of chromosomes separate. The
cell "reel in the chromosomes" like a fisherman. Chromosomes shift to the
opposite sides of the cell.
Question
stage of mitosis?
B. Anaphase
C. Telophase
D. Prophase
Interphase takes up about...
Clue # 4
Hint: ⇨ then ⇩
DID YOU KNOW?
The gene is sometimes called a unit of heredity.
The telophase happens next where the cell starts to pinch in two. Two
nuclear membranes form around each set of chromosomes. Nucleoli reappear, and
chromosomes unwind into chromatin.
Finally, the
splits in half, and two
Meiosis is
produces four new cells, not two.
the original cell. Cells using meiosis are
lower spinal cord to the big toe. The largest cell in the
you still cannot see it with your eyes. The largest known cell of
that can weigh up to three pounds. One final fun fact - humans carry
their body than cells!
Inside the cell you'll find the nucleus, ribosomes, and lysosomes, called
organelles.
Question
What do chromosome unwind into?
A. Organelles
B. Chromatin
C. Nucleoli
D. Lysosomes
A fruit fly...
43331315 324154
3142223214

4 DECODERS



INCLUDES DIFFERENTIATED VERSION OF DECODERS!

YOU MAY ALSO LIKE



CLICK HERE

Have some digital fun with this Cell Cycle Secret Message Activity for Google Sheets™. Students will read a non-fiction passage and answer questions. Correct answers will begin to reveal the secret message!