

Name: _____

Hour: _____

Course: BIOLOGY

Unit 3: The Cell Cycle & Mitosis

“The Eukaryotic Cell Cycle & Cancer”

ONLINE STUDY



Directions:

- Go to Canvas and Biology.
 - Click on Modules.
 - Click on “The Eukaryotic Cell Cycle & Cancer”.
 - Click the link provided.
 - Click through and find the answers to the following questions.
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→ ***CLICK ON THE BACKGROUND
TAB ON THE RIGHT SIDE*** →

**(1) Compare and Contrast reasons CELL DIVISION is important in
UNICELLULAR and MULTICELLULAR organisms:**

UNICELLULAR Cell Division Only	Both (Similarities)	MULTICELLULAR Cell Division Only

- (2) Provide an example of why cell division remains important to an adult organism even after it is fully developed:**
- (3) What is the role of GROWTH FACTORS in cell division?**
- (4) Cells divide, differentiate, or die. What does “differentiation” mean?**
- (5) What is apoptosis? Explain its purpose.**
- (6) Organisms maintain the right number of cells by regulating the cell cycle. What are “cell cycle regulators”?**
- (7) What is 1 harmless result of TOO LITTLE cell division?**
- (8) What is 1 harmless result of TOO MUCH cell division?**



→ **CLICK ON THE SECTION OF THE CIRCLE LABELED “CELL CYCLE PHASES” (in the center purple circle, on the right) and use the “OVERVIEW” INFORMATION IN THE WINDOW TO THE LEFT →**

(9) List in order, the 4 events we collectively call the “CELL CYCLE”

Event 1 = _____

Event 2 = _____

Event 3 = _____

Event 4 = _____

(10) What is the purpose of the Checkpoint in the Cell Cycle?

(11) What is 1 potential outcome when errors occur during the cell cycle?



→ **CLICK ON “CELL CYCLE REGULATORS AND CANCER”** (in the center purple circle on the right) and then **“REGULATORS OVERVIEW”** IN THE WINDOW TO THE LEFT →

(12) What type of protein, that regulates the cell cycle, is encoded by proto-oncogenes?

(13) What type of protein that regulates the cell cycle, is encoded by tumor suppressor genes?

(14) The most important cell cycle regulators are the _____.

(15) What is a KINASE, and what does it do?

(16) When are CDKs present inside the cell during the cell cycle?

(17) When are CYCLINS present inside the cell during the cell cycle?

(18) CDKs form molecular complexes with cyclins. What do activated CDK-CYCLIN COMPLEXES do?



→ **USE THE CELL CYCLE
DIAGRAM ON THE RIGHT**
(and both links in the center purple
circle) →

(19) What happens during each of the following?

PHASE	What happens during the Phase?	Is there a Checkpoint? What is Checked?
G1		
S		
G2		
M		



→ GO TO "CELL CYCLE PHASES"
and CLICK ON "INTERPHASE" →

(20) What happens during Interphase and what phases does it include?



→ GO TO "CELL CYCLE PHASES"
and CLICK ON "G0" →

(21) What is the G0 Phase?

(22) What 3 factors determine if a cell enters G0?



→ **CLICK ON “CELL CYCLE
REGULATORS AND CANCER”**
*(in the center purple circle on the
right) and then*
**“OVERVIEW” IN THE WINDOW TO
THE LEFT** →

(23) Cancer is an improperly regulated cell cycle. Name 2 reasons cells can form Tumors:

Reason 1 = _____

Reason 2 = _____

(24) What causes uncontrolled cell division at the genetic level?

(25) **Watch the VIDEO CLIP:**At the cellular level in this example, explain what occurs if the APC gene is mutated...



(26) Normally, genes called “proto-oncogenes” stimulate the cell cycle. What do MUTATED “proto-oncogenes” cause?

(27) Normally, tumor suppressor genes inhibit the cell cycle. What do mutated tumor suppressor genes cause?

(28) **WATCH THE VIDEO CLIP:**

Using the gas pedal analogy, explain the impact on the cell cycle of a proto-oncogene vs an oncogene...



(29) Using the brake pedal analogy, explain the impact on the cell cycle of 1 mutated tumor suppressor gene allele, versus 2 mutated tumor suppressor alleles...