Name	Date
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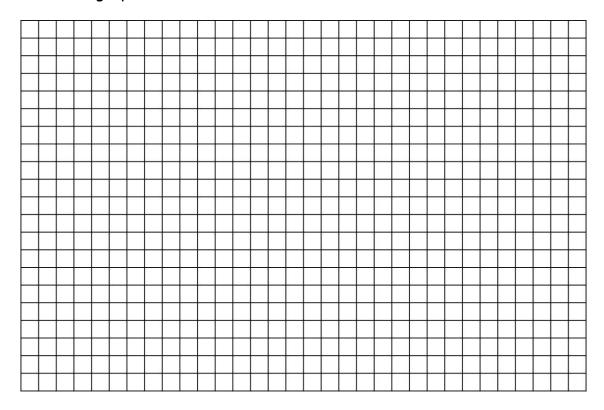
Section 1.3 The Cell Cycle in Your Body Read pages 24-28

1) Through the process of	you become a living system composed of hundreds
of trillions of cells working together.	
2) What do groups of specialized cells form?	
3) What do groups of specialized tissues form	13
4) What do groups of organs form?	
5) What does the cell cycle ensure?	
6) What do all humans have in common?	
7) How many chromosomes do humans have?	
8) How many chromosomes do dogs have?	
9) How many chromosomes do tomato plants h	ave?
10) What fish do humans have the same number	er of chromosomes as?
11) This shows that the number of from another.	alone does not distinguish one

- 12) Graphing Human Body Growth. One part of the body in which growth can easily be seen is the skeletal system, your bones.
- a) What evidence have you seen in your own body that bones grow?

Year	Height	Year	Height
Birth	42 cm	5	112 cm
1	50 cm	6	118 cm
2	86 cm	7	124 cm
3	92 cm	8	128 cm
4	104 cm		

b) Make a line graph from the table above.



- c) On your graph, find the two years between which Joy's skeleton grew the most.
- d) Between which two years did her skeleton grow the least?
- e) When do you think mitosis and cell division occurred most rapidly in Joy's skeleton?

13) How many cells die in your body every minute?
14) Why do cells die?
15) Why must they be replaced?
16) Which cells live the longest?
17) Which cells are replaced most often?
18) Define regeneration.
19) Can adult humans regenerate lost body parts?
20) Severed finger tips of children up to the age of 12 may completely.
21) Why do we age?
22) What happens if cells begin to divide uncontrollably?
23) What do cancerous cells do?
24) What are some substances that can increase the risk of cancer?
25) Statistically, each cigarette robs a regular smoker of 5.5 minutes of life. If the average smoker consumes 3000 cigarettes per year, how many days of life are lost in just one year of smoking?