

The correct order for the steps in mitosis:

- 1. Nucleolus begins to disintegrate.**
- 2. Nucleolus disappears completely.**
- 3. Chromosomes become completely visible, and nuclear membrane begins to break down.**
- 4. In animals, centrioles begin to separate and migrate toward opposite poles of the cell.**
- 5. Nuclear membrane disappears completely.**
- 6. Chromosomes become more distinct and appear as double-stranded structures called sister chromatids.**
- 7. Chromatids become attached to the spindle at their centromeres.**
- 8. Chromosomes are moved toward the center of the spindle.**
- 9. Chromosomes lose their distinct forms to become chromatin.**
- 10. Chromatids begin to separate from one another and are moved to opposite poles of the spindle.**
- 11. One set of single-stranded chromosomes is at each end of the cell.**
- 12. In animals, the cell membrane begins to pinch together at the cell center. In plants, a cell plate begins to appear across the cell center.**
- 13. In animals, the cell membrane pinches in completely. In plants, a cell plate forms completely across the cell center.**
- 14. A nuclear membrane forms around each set of chromosomes. In animals, the centrioles replicate.**
- 15. The nucleolus reappears, and spindle fibers disintegrate.**
- 16. Two daughter cells are formed (during cytokinesis or cell division).**