

6.1_D

1. The nuclear envelope dissolves during the prophase.
 2. The number of chromosomes in the cell doubles during the prophase.
 3. In the metaphase, the chromosomes align at the equator of the cell.
 4. During the anaphase, the chromosomes separate.
 5. During the telophase, the nuclear envelope begins to gradually reappear.
 6. The two new cells created in the cycle are daughter cells of the original cell.
- a. As the telophase progresses, the nuclear envelope reappears gradually.
 - b. During the prophase, the nuclear envelope begins to break down.
 - c. In the first part of the reproductive cycle, the number of chromosomes in the cell doubles.
 - d. Separation of the chromosomes occurs during the anaphase.
 - e. The product of the cycle is two daughter cells which have been created from the original cell.
 - f. The chromosomes align themselves in the equator of the cell in the metaphase.

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Answers

Student A	Student B	Changes
1. The nuclear envelope dissolves during the prophase.	b. During the prophase, the nuclear envelope begins to break down.	• change of verb • reordering information
2. The number of chromosomes in the cell doubles during the prophase.	c. In the first part of the reproductive cycle, the number of chromosomes in the cell doubles.	• paraphrasing <i>prophase</i> as <i>the first part of the reproductive cycle</i> • reordering information
3. In the metaphase, the chromosomes align at the equator of the cell.	f. The chromosomes align themselves in the equator of the cell in the metaphase.	• grammatical addition: <i>themselves</i> (reflexive) • reordering information
4. During the anaphase, the chromosomes separate.	d. Separation of the chromosomes occurs during the anaphase.	• change of subject • change of verb • reordering information
5. During the telophase, the nuclear envelope begins to gradually reappear.	a. As the telophase progresses, the nuclear envelope reappears gradually.	• replacement of <i>During</i> introductory phrase with an <i>As</i> clause • change of main verb
6. The two new cells created in the cycle are daughter cells of the original cell.	e. The product of the cycle is two daughter cells which have been created from the original cell.	• change of subject • slight change to the object • rewriting the dependent clause and moving it from the subject to the object