

ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Sub: Biological Sciences Class: XI Date: 14.11.2020

Cell division: Meiosis I F.M:15

	WORKSHEET – 50			(1x15=15)	
i)) In meiosis the chromosomes divide				
(1)	Once	(2) Twice	(3) Thrice	(4) None of these	
ii)	When meiosis occurs in megaspore mother cell, it is termed as				
(1)	Gametic meiosis	(2) Sporic meiosis	(3) Zygotic meiosis	(4) Initial meiosis	
iii)	Chromomeres are visible during				
(1)	Leptotene	(2) Zygotene	(3) Pachytene	(4) Diplotene	
iv)	Which is the longes	t phase of meiosis?			
(1)	Prophase I	(2) Metaphase I	(3) Anaphase I	(4) Telophase I	
v)	Which of the following is observed at Leptotene?				
(1)	Synapsis	(2) Tetrad	(3)Chiasmata	(4) Bouquet stage	
vi)	In plants, the chromosomes at Leptotene form a clump on one side of the nucleus, which i				
	called-				
(1)	Syngenesis	(2) Synapsis	(3) Bivalents	(4) Syngamy	
vii)	Formation of synap	tonemal complex is ol	bserved at-		
(1)	Leptotene	(2) Zygotene	(3) Pachytene	(4) Diplotene	
viii)When the homologous chromosomes start pairing from the telomere towards the					
	centromere , it is called				
(1)	Proterminal synapsis (2) Procentric synapsis (3) Random synapsis (4) All of these				
ix)	Tetrads are observed at -				
` '	Leptotene	(2) Zygotene	(3) Pachytene	(4) Diplotene	
x)	Nicking of DNA is assisted by-				
	Endonuclease	(2) Ligase	(3) Lyase	(4) Hydrolases	
-	Crossing over is obs	served at -			
	Leptotene	(2) Zygotene	(3) Pachytene	(4) Diplotene	
•	Chiasmata ia observ				
(1) Non-sister chromatids (2) Sister chromatids (3) Homologous chromosomes					
(4) Non- homologous chromosomes					
	Terminalisation of (
` '	Diplotene	(2) Diakinesis	(3) Pachytene	(4) Zygotene	
	xiv)The nuclear envelope disintegrates at -				
	Prophase I	(2) Metaphse I	(3) Anaphase I	(4) Prometaphase I	
	Centriole duplicates				
((1) Prophase I	(2) S-phase	(3) G1 Phase	(4) G2 Phase	

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