## ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION
Sub: Life Science
Class: X
Date: 14.05.2020
CHAPTER: CONTINUITY OF LIFE
TOPIC: MEIOSIS PART2

## WORKSHEET 27

## Choose the correct option:

(1X15=15)

1. Which of the following is the first cell of the new generation of an organism?
a. Oocyte
b. Sperm
c. Zygote
d. Both a\& c
2. Formation of zygote takes place by the fusion of
a. Sperm
b. Ovum
c. Both a\&b
d. None of these
3. Which of the following type of division is homotypic in nature?
a. Meiosis
b. Meiosis I
c.Meiosis II
d. Both a\&c
4. Variation are important for
a. Evolution
b. improvement of race
c. Better adaptation
d. All of these
5. Which of the following phase immediately succeeds Interkinesis in meiosis?
a. Prophase I
b. Cytokinesis I
c. Prophase II
d. Metaphase II
6. Mixing up of traits during meiosis results in
a. Crossing Over
b. Recombination
c. Both a\&b
d. None of these
7. Haploid cells are formed as a result of meiosis because
a. S phase doesn't occur between Meiosis I\&II
b. Interphase is skipped
c. both a\&b
d. None of these
8. Meiosis causes
a. Alternation of generation
b. Genetic variation
c. Formation of sex cells
d. All of these
9. The $X$ shaped structure formed by the homologous chromosome during meiosis is called
a. Crossing over
b. Recombination
c. Chiasmata
d. Both a\&c
10. Alternation of sporophytic \& gametophytic generation is organisms is possible because of
a. Mitosis
b.Meiosis
c. Amitosis
d. Both a\&b
11.In which of the following division genetically different daughter cells are formed from parent cell?
a. Mitosis
b.Meiosis
c. Amitosis
d. Both a\&b
11. For how many times does DNA replicate during Mitosis?
a. Once
b. Twice
c. thrice
d. None of these
12. How many times does chromosome duplicate during Meiotic cell division?
a. Once
b. Twice
c. thrice
d. None of these
13. Which of the following type of division maintains constant chromosome number of a species?
a. Mitosis
b.Meiosis
c. Amitosis
d. Both a\&b
14. During the process of synapsis, there is no splitting at the
a. Telomere
b. Centromere
c. Both a\&b
d. None of these
