



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



## WORKSHEET – 6

Class: X

Sub: Life Science

Date: 02.07.2021

**Topic: Ch 2 Continuity of Life: Cell division and cell organelles, structures involved in it**

**F.M. : 15**

**Choose the correct option:**

**(1x15=15)**

- How are the contents of nucleus released into the cytoplasm at the beginning of cell division?  
a) Condensation of chromosome b) Disappearance of nucleolus c) Breakdown of nuclear envelope d) All of these
- What is the function of the primary microtubule-organizing center (MTOC)?  
a) Transport materials within cells b) Coordinate cell division c) a and b d) none of these
- Centrosome has two centrioles oriented \_\_\_\_\_ to each other.  
a) at right angles b) side by side c) at 'V' shape d) at 'T' shape
- \_\_\_\_\_ are thick, strong spirals of thousands of tubulin subunits.  
a) Kinetochores b) Microtubules c) Spindle fibres d) Astral rays
- DNA copying happens during \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) interphase b) prophase c) metaphase d) anaphase
- Ribosomes are the workbench of \_\_\_\_\_ synthesis.  
a) DNA b) RNA c) protein d) none of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ acts as 'driver' in cell division.  
a) Mitochondria b) Ribosome c) Nucleus d) Centrosome
- Cell division is a pre-requisite for -  
a) continuity of life b) forms the basis of evolution to various life forms c) a and b d) none of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ produces four haploid (n) daughter cells from diploid (2n) parents.  
a) Mitosis b) Meiosis c) Amitosis d) None of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of direct cell division without stages. It is also known as binary fission.  
a) Meiosis b) Mitosis c) Amitosis d) None of these
- Mitosis and meiosis occur in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) prokaryotes b) protozoans c) eukaryotes d) all of these
- What are the significances of cell division?  
a) Growth b) Repair c) Regeneration d) All of these
- Centrioles are duplicated during \_\_\_-phase of the cell cycle.  
a) G<sub>1</sub> b) S c) G<sub>2</sub> d) M

14. The \_\_\_\_\_ of ribosomes in a cell is a form of regulating cellular homeostasis.  
a) number b) structure c) location d) attachment
15. The clusters of microtubule are called \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) tubulins b) kinetochores c) spindle fibres d) MTOC

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