



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



SOLUTION – 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) G₁ **b) S** c) G₂ 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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