



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



SOLUTION – 4

Class: X

Sub: Life Science

Date: 25.06.2021

Topic: Ch 2 Continuity of Life: Structure of chromosome

F.M. : 15

Choose the correct option:

(1x15=15)

- _____ are not visible in the cell's nucleus, when the cell is not dividing.
a) Chromosomes b) DNA c) RNA d) gene
- The location of the _____ on each chromosome gives its characteristic shape.
a) telomere b) arm **c) centromere** d) satellite
- Small amount of ___ is present in each chromosome.
a) nucleotide b) nucleoside **c) RNA** d) DNA
- The DNA double helix is _____ in nature.
a) basic **b) acidic** c) neutral d) none of these
- The DNA is wrapped around a histone core of eight protein subunits, forming the _____.
a) chromatid b) chromatin c) telomere **d) nucleosome**
- At mitotic _____, each chromosome consists of two symmetrical chromatids.
a) metaphase b) anaphase c) prophase d) telophase
- Each chromatid contains ___ DNA molecule.
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- Chromosome has a clear zone called the _____.
a) centromere b) primary constriction **c) both** d) neither
- _____ chromosomes are V-shaped and have equal arms.
a) Telocentric b) Acrocentric c) Sub-metacentric **d) Metacentric**
- _____ constriction of a chromosome is also known as nucleolus organizer region (NOR).
a) Primary **b) Secondary** c) Tertiary d) None of these
- Repetitive DNA sequences are situated at the tip of chromosome or the _____.
a) satellite b) NOR c) centromere **d) telomere**
- The number of SAT-chromosomes in the genome is _____ in different species.
a) variable b) similar c) constant d) diploid
- In humans, chromosome number ___ is an example of SAT-chromosome.
a) 10 b) 16 **c) 21** d) 25
- The functions of telomere are -
a) protect the ends of the chromosomes from damage b) prevent the chromosomes from getting attached to each other **c) both** d) neither

15. Chromosomes become thick and filamentous in the _____.
- a) prophase and the anaphase
 - b) metaphase and the telophase
 - c) prophase and the metaphase
 - d) metaphase and the anaphase**

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