



WORKSHEET – 4

Sub: Life Science Date: 25.06.2021 Class: X

Topic: Ch 2 Continuity of Life: Structure of chromosome F.M.: 15

Choose the correct option:

(1x15=15)

1.	are not visible in the cell's nucleus, when the cell is not dividing.
	a) Chromosomes b) DNA c) RNA d) gene
2.	The location of the on each chromosome gives its characteristic shape.
	a) telomere b) arm c) centromere d) satellite
3.	Small amount of is present in each chromosome.
	a) nucleotide b) nucleoside c) RNA d) DNA
4.	The DNA double helix is in nature.
	a) basic b) acidic c) neutral d) none of these
5.	The DNA is wrapped around a histone core of eight protein subunits, forming the
	a) chromatid b) chromatin c) telomere d) nucleosome
6.	At mitotic, each chromosome consists of two symmetrical chromatids.
	a) metaphase b) anaphase c) prophase d) telophase
7.	Each chromatid contains DNA molecule.
	a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
8.	Chromosome has a clear zone called the
	a) centromere b) primary constriction c) both d) neither
9.	chromosomes are V-shaped and have equal arms.
	a) Telocentric b) Acrocentric c) Sub-metacentric d) Metacentric
10.	constriction of a chromosome is also known as nucleolus organizer region (NOR).
	a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary d) None of these
11.	Repetitive DNA sequences are situated at the tip of chromosome or the
	a) satellite b) NOR c) centromere d) telomere
12.	The number of SAT-chromosomes in the genome is in different species.
	a) variable b) similar c) constant d) diploid
13.	In humans, chromosome number is an example of SAT-chromosome.
	a) 10 b) 16 c) 21 d) 25
14.	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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