

- 2. The chromosomes are located within each cell's _____.
 - a) nucleus b) mitochondria c) cytoplasm d) golgi body
- 3. Chromosomes are long thread-like structures made up of _____ molecule and protein.
 a) nucleotide b) nucleoside c) RNA d) DNA
- 4. The four nitrogenous bases of nucleotide are
 - a) adenine (A), guanine (G), cytosine (C) and uracil (U). **b)** adenine, guanine, cytosine and thymine (T). c) A, C, T and U. d) A, T, U and G.
- 5. Every species has a _____ number of chromosomes.
 - a) same b) different c) fixed d) none of these
- 6. _____ represent long, thin strands of the DNA-protein complex.
 - a) Chromosome b) Gene c) Nucleus d) Chromatin
- 7. Humans have ____ pairs of chromosomes present in every body cell.
 - a) 22 **b) 23** c) 44 d) 46
- 8. In males, the Y chromosome is _____ the X chromosome.
 - a) smaller than b) bigger than c) same length as d) none of these
- 9. Paired autosomes of human are numbered according to _____.a) shape b) size c) both d) none of these
- 10. In sexually reproducing organisms, the number of chromosomes in the body cells is ______.
 a) diploid b) triploid c) haploid d) none of these
- 11. Each pair of autosomes is ______ similar and considered as homologous pairs.a) physiologically b) functionally c) structurally d) b and c
- 12. All chromosomes contain a large number of _____ arranged in a definite sequence.
 - a) proteins b) DNA c) RNA d) genes
- 13. In a karyogram, ______ chromosomes are placed next to each other.
 - a) homologous b) partially homologous c) non-homologous d) none of these

- 14. Only the _____ cells have haploid numbers due to meiosis.
 - a) sex or germ b) somatic c) both d) neither
- 15. _____ is the molecule that carries the genetic information in all cellular forms of life and some virus.
 - a) Chromosome b) Nucleus c) RNA d) DNA

Shreya Basu