



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



Sub: Biological Sciences

Class: XI

Date: 16.11.2020

Cell division: Meiosis

F.M:15

WORKSHEET – 51

(1x15=15)

- i) When the chromosomes move to the opposite poles, the chromosomal fibres -
(1) Contract (2) Elongate (3) Relax (4) Extend
- ii) At anaphase I
(1) Homologous chromosomes separate (2) Centromere divides (3) Chromatids separate (4) All of these
- iii) The actual reduction of chromosomes occur at
(1) Metaphase I (2) Anaphase I (3) Telophase I (4) Prophase I
- iv) The astral rays and spindle fibres at Telophase
(1) Polymerise (2) De-polymerise (3) Dehydrate (4) None of these
- v) Which of the following is not formed at Telophase I?
(1) ER (2) Nucleolus (3) Nucleus (4) Nuclear membrane
- vi) Phragmoplast granules are formed by aggregation of
(1) ER (2) Golgi (3) Vacuoles (4) Mitochondria
- vii) During cytokinesis in animal cells, the constriction deepens from-
(1) Periphery to the centre (2) Centre to periphery (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) Any part of the cell
- viii) The second mitotic division is
(1) Homotypic (2) Equational division (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) Heterotypic
- ix) The centromere at meiosis divides at
(1) Metaphase I (2) Metaphase II (3) Anaphase I (4) Anaphase II
- x) The daughter chromosomes in Anaphase II are in the form of
(1) Tetrad (2) Dyad (3) Monads (4) None of these
- xi) Nucleus at Telophase II reappears due to -
(1) Synthesis of rRNA (2) Accumulation of ribosomal protein (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None of these
- xii) The number of nuclei after Telophase II is -
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4
- xiii) The number of cells after Telophase II and before Cytokinesis II (successive type) is-
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4
- xiv) Problems in disjunction leads to
(1) Aneuploidy (2) Polyploidy (3) Chromosomal aberration (4) All of these
- xv) When exchange of chromosomal segment takes place between non-homologous chromosomes, it is-

(1) Crossing over

(2) Replication

(3) Translocation

(4) Transcription

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