FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

## ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

WORKSHEET - 51       (1x15=         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) Chromatide separate         (1) Metaphase I       (1) Metaphase I       (2) Cantromere divides       (3) Chromatide separate         (1) Metaphase I       (2) Anaphase I       (3) Telophase I       (4) Prophase I         (1) Metaphase I       (2) De-polymerise       (3) Dehydrate       (4) None of the former membrane         (1) ER       (2) Oucleolus       (3)Nucleus       (4) Nuclear membrane         (1) During cytokinesis in animal cells , the constriction deepen from-       (1) Periphery to the centre       (2) Centre to periphery       (3) Both (1) and (2)         (1) Metaphase I       (2) Metaphase II       (3) Anaphase I       (4) Anaphase II         (1) Metaphase I       (2) Metaphase II       (3) Anaphase I       (4) Anaphase II         (1) Metaphase I       (2) Deguational division (3) Both (1) and (2)       (4) Heterotypic         (1) Periphery to the centre       (2) Centre to periphery       (3) Anaphase II       (3) Anaphase I         (1) Metaphase I       (2) Metaphase II       (3) Anaphase I       (4) Anaphase II <td< th=""><th></th><th>Sciences</th><th>Class: XI</th><th colspan="2">Date: 16.11 .2020</th></td<>		Sciences	Class: XI	Date: 16.11 .2020	
<ul> <li>i) When the chromosomes move to the opposite poles, the chromosomal fibres -</li> <li>(1) Contract (2) Elongate (3) Relax (4) Extend</li> <li>iii) At anaphase I</li> <li>(1) Homologous chromosomes separate (2) Centromere divides (3) Chromatic separate (4) All of these</li> <li>iiii) The actual reduction of chromosomes occur at</li> <li>(1) Metaphase I (2) Anaphase I (3) Telophase I (4) Prophase I</li> <li>(1) Metaphase I (2) De-polymerise (3) Dehydrate (4) None of the vi Which of the following is not formed at Telophase I?</li> <li>(1) ER (2) Nucleolus (3) Nucleus (4) Michard Vi Which of the following is not formed at Telophase I?</li> <li>(1) ER (2) Solgi (3) Vacuoles (4) Michard Vi Which of the following is not formed at Telophase I?</li> <li>(1) ER (2) Golgi (3) Vacuoles (4) Michard Vi Which of the following is not formed at Telophase I?</li> <li>(1) ER (2) Golgi (3) Vacuoles (4) Michard Vi Which of the following is not formed at Telophase I?</li> <li>(1) ER (2) Golgi (3) Vacuoles (4) Michard Vi Which of the following is not formed by aggregation of</li> <li>(1) ER (2) Golgi (3) Vacuoles (4) Michard Vi Which of the centre (2) Centre to periphery (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) Any part of the cell</li> <li>viii) During cytokinesis in animal cells , the constriction deepen from-</li> <li>(1) Periphery to the centre (2) Centre to periphery (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) Heterotypic ix; The centromere at meiosis divides at</li> <li>(1) Homotypic (2) Equational division (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) Heterotypic ix; The centromere at meiosis divides at</li> <li>(1) Metaphase I (2) Metaphase II (3) Anaphase I (4) Anaphase II ax; The daughter chromosomes in Anaphase II are in the form of</li> <li>(1) Tetrad (2) Dyad (3) Monads (4) None of these</li> <li>(2) None of these</li> <li>(3) None of these</li> <li>(4) None of these</li> <li>(4) None of these</li> <li>(5) Nucleus at Telophase II reappears due to -</li> <li>(4) None of these</li> <li>(5) Nucleus at Telophase II reappears due to -</li> <li>(4) None of these</li> <li>(</li></ul>		<u>Cell divi</u>	ision: Meiosis	F.M:15	
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(1) Crossing over	
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(2) Replication

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Manjaree Guha