

ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Sub: Life Science	Class: X		Date: 13.05.2020
CHAPTER: CONTINUITY OF LIFE TOPIC: MEIOSIS			
WORKSHEET 26			
Choose the correct option:			(1X15=15)
1. Which of the following is the longest sub phase of Meiotic Prophase I?			
a. Leptotene b	. Zygotene	c. Pachytene	d. Diakinesis
2. Which of the following is called heterotypic division?			
a. Amitosis b	.Meiosis I	c.Meiosis II	d. Mitosis
3. Crossing over doesn't o	occur between		
a. Non-sister chromatids b. Sister Chromatids c. Homologous chromosomes d. None of these			
4. Each tetrad during crossing over consists of			
a. 2 chromatids b	o. 8 Chromatids	c. 4 Chromatids	d. 6 chromatids
5. The process of formation of tetrads during crossing over is called			
a. Syngenesis b	o. Synapsis	c. Both a&b	d. None of these
6. Which of the following complexes help in the formation of tetrad during crossing over?			
a. Syngenesis b	. Synaptogenesis	c. Synaptonemal	d. Both a& c
7. In which of the following stage does the bivalents orient themselves at the equator?			
a. Metaphase I b	o. Anaphase I	c. Prophase I	d.None of these
8. The result of Meiosis I is formation of			
a. Haploid cells b	. Four cells	c. Diploid cells	d. Both a&b
9. The pollen mother cell of plants are also called			
a. Microsporocytes b	. Megasporocytes	c. Meiocytes	d. Both a&c
10. The two identical copies formed by the replication of a single chromosome is called			
a. Non-sister chromatids b. Sister Chromatids c. Non-Homologous chromosomes d. None of			
these			
11. Meiosis can give rise to			
a. Gametes b	o. Spores	c. Pollens	d. All of these
12. Homologous chromosomes have			
a. same length b. same staining pattern c. different centromere position d. Both a&b			
13. Which of the following is the longest phase of Meiosis I?			
a. Metaphase I b	o. Anaphase I	c. Prophase I	d.None of these
14. Meiosis I & II are separated by			
a. Interphase I b	o. Interkinesis	c. Interphase II	d. Both a&b
15. In crossing over there is			
a. Breaking of a portion of chromosome b. Mixing up of traits			of traits
c. re-attachment of portions of chromosome d. All of these			

-Debjani Chakraborty