

Cell Cycle

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In which phase of cel cycle, maximum growth occurs inc ell.	A. M Phase B. S Phase C. G2 Phase D. G1 Phase
2	During cell division spindle fibres attach a chromosome at.	A. Telomere B. Centromere C. Upper arm of chromosomes D. Lower arm of chromosome
3	All of the following event takes place both in mitosis and meiosis except.	A. Condensation of chromatin to form chromosomes B. Formation of spindle apparatus C. Nuclear envelope and nucleolus disappear D. Chromosomes pair for crossing over
4	An organism has 4 pairs of chromosomes. After meiosis-I, how many chromosomes and chromatids will be present in each daughter cell.	A. 8 Chromosomes and 16 chromatids B. 4 chromosomes and 8 chromatids C. 4 chromosomes and 4 chromatids D. 8 chromosomes and 8 chromatids
5	Some student of SSC observed a thin cross section from root tip of onion plant under the microscope. They found dividing cells at different stages of their life cycle. One of the students found a cell at late prophase and counted 28 chromosomes in it. The number of chromosomes in daughter cells should be.	A. 14 B. 28 C. 56 D. 09
6	Substance and energy required for replication for DNA is accumulated in cell during.	A. G1 B. G2 C. S-Phase D. M-Phase
7	The spindle apparatus of plants differs from that of animals in not having.	A. Microtubules B. Centromere C. Centrioles D. Equator of spindle
8	How does the centrosome contribute to mitosis.	A. Initiates DNA replication B. Makes mitotic spindle C. Forms the nuclear envelope D. Duplicates organelles
9	In which phase of cell cycle, the chromosomes duplicate.	A. S Phase B. G1 Phase C. Mitosis D. G2 Phase
10	Why is meiosis II necessary after meiosis I?	A. To replicate chromosomes B. To separate sister chromatids C. To ensure genetic recombination D. To reduce chromosomes number
11	What causes the number of chromosomes to reduce to half when a cell divides by meiosis.	A. Separation of homologous chromosomes during meiosis I B. Replication of DNA during interphase I C. Separation of sister chromatids of all the chromosomes during meiosis I D. Crossing over during meiosis I
12	Crossing over results in genetic recombination. It occurs between	A. Two chromatids of homologous chromosomes B. Two chromatids of opposite gametes C. Two chromatids of any two non homologous chromosomes D. Two chromatids of the same chromosome
13	Chromosomal number of fruit fly is 8. The gametes of fruit fly contain.	A. 2 Chromosomes B. 4 Chromosomes C. 8 Chromosomes D. 16 Chromosomes

14 The longest phase of meiosis is.

A. Prophase I
B. Prophase II
C. Interphase I
D. Interphase II

15 Centrosomes make mitotic spindle in.

A. Plant cells
B. Animal Cells
C. Prokaryotic cells
D. All of these

16 Which one is the feature of mitosis but not of meiosis II?

A. Crossing over
B. Separation of sister chromatids
C. Daughter cells with same number of chromosomes
D. Separation of homologous chromosomes

17 Which event is unique to meiosis but not mitosis.

A. DNA Replication
B. Crossing over
C. Chromosomes alignment
D. Nuclear division

18 If you observe a cell in which nuclear membrane is reforming around two sets of chromosomes, what stage of cell cycle is this

A. Anaphase
B. Telophase
C. Metaphase
D. Prophase

19 At which stage of mitosis chromosomes line up in the centre.

A. Prophase
B. Anaphase
C. Metaphase
D. Telophase
