Class Test - 02

Yakeen NEET 2.0 2026 Cell Cycle and Cell Division

Duration : 30 Min.

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1. A cell division in which a diploid somatic cell divides into two identical daughter cells is called
(1) Meiosis I (2) Meiosis II
(3) Mitosis (4) Cytokinesis

2. Which type of cell division is called somatic cell division?
(1) Meiosis I
(2) Meiosis II
(3) Reduction division
(4) Mitosis

3. The first phase of mitosis which follows interphase is
(1) Metaphase (2) Prophase
(3) Telophase (4) Anaphase

4. Initiation of condensation of chromatin material occurs in
(1) Prophase (2) Anaphase
(3) Telophase (4) Metaphase

5. Mitotic spindle initiates during
(1) Telophase (2) Anaphase
(3) Prophase (4) Metaphase

6. Nucleolus and nuclear membrane disappear during
(1) Anaphase
(2) Interphase
(3) Telophase
(4) Prophase

7. The chromosomes are shortest and thickest during
(1) Anaphase
(2) Metaphase
(3) Telophase
(4) Interphase

8. The chromosomes align at the equator during
(1) Interphase
(2) Prophase
(3) Metaphase
(4) Telophase

9. Read the following statements
(a) Complete disintegration of the nuclear envelope marks the start of the second phase of mitosis.
(b) Metaphase chromosome is made up of one sister chromatid.
(1) Only (b) is correct
(2) Both (a) & (b) are incorrect
(3) Only (a) is correct
(4) Both (a) & (b) are correct

10. The morphology of the chromosomes is studied during
(1) Metaphase (2) Interphase
(3) Prophase (4) Telophase

11. The point of attachment of microtubules on the chromosome is called as
(1) Centromere (2) Kinetochore
(3) Chromatid (4) Spindle

12. Chromosomes move towards the pole during
(1) Prophase (2) Metaphase
(3) Telophase (4) Anaphase

13. The centromere splits during
(1) Anaphase (2) Telophase
(3) Interphase (4) Prophase

14. The chromosomes cluster at opposite poles and their identity is lost as discrete elements during
(1) Telophase (2) Anaphase
(3) Metaphase (4) Prophase

15. The mitotic spindle disappears in
(1) Prophase (2) Metaphase
(3) Anaphase (4) Telophase

16. Decondensation of chromosomes occurs during
(1) Prophase
(2) Metaphase
(3) Anaphase
(4) Telophase

17. The nuclear envelope reassembles during
(1) Prophase (2) Telophase
(3) Anaphase (4) Metaphase

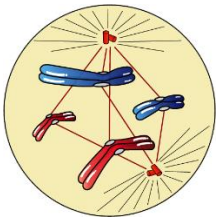
18. _____ phase marks the end of M-phase.
(1) Karyokinesis (2) Prophase
(3) Cytokinesis (4) Telophase

19. If karyokinesis is not followed by cytokinesis, then gives rise to
(1) Zygote
(2) Fertilised egg
(3) Multinucleate condition
(4) Embryo

20. A single cell containing large number of nuclei is called
(1) Syncytium
(2) Cell plate
(3) Monad
(4) Bivalent

21. During which phase of cell cycle, genetic material becomes double?
(1) Gap_2 phase
(2) Synthesis phase
(3) Gap_1 phase
(4) Quiescent phase

22. Given below diagram indicates



(1) Early prophase
(2) Metaphase
(3) Transition to metaphase
(4) Anaphase

23. Two daughter cells formed after mitosis are
(1) Non-identical to each other
(2) Identical to each other
(3) Non-identical to parents
(4) Irregular in size

24. Two chromatids are held together at
(1) Spindle fibre
(2) Microtubule
(3) Centromere
(4) Kinetochore

25. During metaphase, the chromosomes align themselves at the
(1) Periphery
(2) Equator
(3) Cell plate
(4) Furrow

26. Which of the following is the correct sequence of cell division?
(1) Anaphase → Metaphase → Telophase → Prophase
(2) Prophase → Telophase → Anaphase → Metaphase
(3) Anaphase → Prophase → Metaphase → Telophase
(4) Prophase → Metaphase → Anaphase → Telophase

ANSWER KEY

1.	(3)	**14.**	(1)
2.	(4)	**15.**	(4)
3.	(2)	**16.**	(4)
4.	(1)	**17.**	(2)
5.	(3)	**18.**	(3)
6.	(4)	**19.**	(3)
7.	(2)	**20.**	(1)
8.	(3)	**21.**	(2)
9.	(3)	**22.**	(3)
10.	(1)	**23.**	(2)
11.	(2)	**24.**	(3)
12.	(4)	**25.**	(2)
13.	(1)	**26.**	(4)

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