

Chapter: 2

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the sentence (1)

- 1) Cytokinesis is the division of
a. cell b. cytoplasm c. cell wall d. nucleus

B) Answer the following (2)

i) Find the odd one out.

Prophase, Metaphase, Anaphase-I, Telophase

ii) Find co-related terms.

Mitosis : Growth of the body :: Meiosis :

Q.2 A) Give scientific reason: (Any one) (2)

i) We feel exhausted after exercising.

ii) Kreb's cycle is also known as citric acid cycle.

B) Answer the following questions. (Any two) (4)

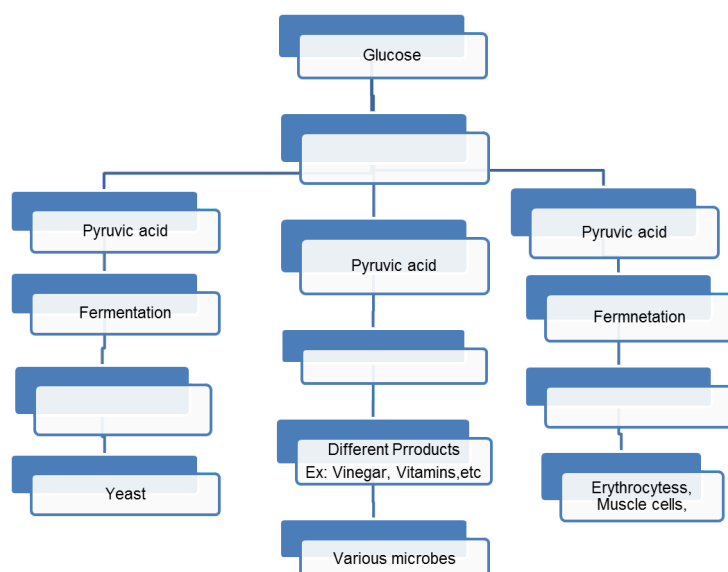
i) Name scientists who discovered process of glycolysis :

ii) Write Short Notes on

Energy production in microorganisms through Anaerobic Respiration.

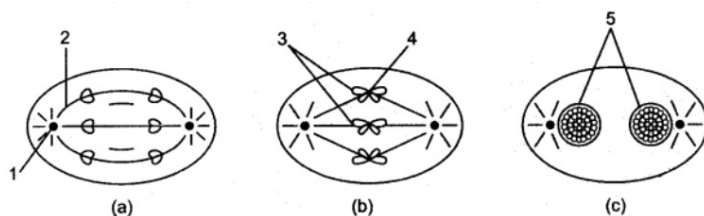
iii) Complete the flow chart

3 Complete the chart for anaerobic respiration in living organisms/ cells.



Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any two) (6)

- i) 1. What is Meiosis?
 2. What is the significance of meiosis? (any 2)
 3. Why is meiosis called a reductional division?
- ii) Complete the paragraph.
(genetically, recombination, gamete, crossing over, haploid, diploid, Meiosis-II, meiosis-I, zygote)
 is just like mitosis. In this stage, the two haploid daughter cells formed in undergo division by separation of recombined sister chromatids and four daughter cells are formed. Process of production and spore formation occurs by meiosis. In this type of cell division, four haploid (n) daughter cells are formed from one cell. During this cell division, occurs between the homologous chromosomes and thereby genetic occurs. Due to this, all the four daughter cells are different from parent cell and from each other too.
- iii) Identify the stages of mitosis given below and label the figure from the alternatives provided.
 (Spindle fibers, Centrioles, Daughter nuclei, Chromosomes, Centromere)



Q.4 Answer in brief (Any one)

(5)

- i) Explain the glycolysis in detail.
- ii) With the help of suitable diagrams, explain the mitosis in detail.