NTSE (Biology)

(Sheet-2)

CELL DIVISION

1. In a cell, number of chromosomes is 44 after first meiosis. The number of chromosomes in its daughter cells after completion of meiosis is
(A) 44 (B) 22 (C) 11 (D) 66

2. Meiosis occurs in
(A) haploid cells (B) mostly haploid cells but occasionally diploid cells
(C) diploid cells (D) mostly diploid cells but occasionally haploid cells

3. Synaptinemal complex is found associated with
(A) paired meiotic chromosomes (B) lampbrush chromosomes
(C) polytene chromosomes (D) mitotic chromosomes

DIVERSITY

4. Crossing over occurs in meiosis at a stage called
(A) prophase I (B) prophase II (C) interphase (D) interkinesis

5. Separation of homologous chromosomes is called as
(A) disruption (B) bivalent formation (C) disjunction (D) crossing over

6. Chiasmata are formed during
(A) zygotene (B) pachatene (C) diplotene (D) leptotene

7. Segregation of Mendelian factors (Aa) occurs during
(A) diplotene (B) anaphase I (C) pachytene (D) leptotene

8. Differentiated cells are
(A) premitotic speciallised (B) post - mitotic specialised
(C) premitotic speciallised (D) post - mitotic specialised

9. Suffix 'S' in ribosome unit indicates
(A) sedimentation coefficient (B) solubility
(C) surface area (D) size

10. Cytoplasmic streaming is absent in
(A) plant cells (B) animal cells (C) protozoan protests (D) prokaryotes

11. Reorganization of genetic material occurs during
(A) metamorphosis (B) organogenesis (C) mitosis (D) meiosis

12. Spindle fibers are formed of
(A) tubulin (B) fibrin (C) flagellin (D) actin

13. Mitosis is
(A) karyokinesis (B) cytokinesis
(C) reduction is chromosome number (D) both A and B

14. Stages in proper sequence of prophase I are
(A) Zygotene, Leptotene, Pachytene, Diakinesis and Diplotene
(B) Leptotene, Zygotene, Pachytene, Diplotene and Diakinesis
(C) Leptotene, Pachytene, Zygotene, Diakinesis and Diplotene
(D) Diplotene, Diakinesis, Panchytene, Zygotene and Leptotene

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