

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class :

Date :

Subject : **BIOLOGY**

DPP No. : 2

Topic :- CELL CYCLE AND CELL DIVISION

- The centriole begins to move towards opposite poles of the cell in
A. Prophase B. Metaphase C. Anaphase D. Telophase
- By this stage, condensation of chromosomes is completed mark this stage
A. Prophase B. Metaphase C. Anaphase D. Telophase
- The plane of alignment of the chromosomes at metaphase is referred to as the
A. Metaphasic alignment B. Chromosome alignment C. Metaphase plate D. All of the above
- The key feature(s) of metaphase is/are
A. Spindle fibres attach to kinetochores of chromosomes
B. Chromosomes are moved to spindle equator and get aligned along metaphase plate
C. Splitting of centromere
D. Both A and B
- Anaphase stage is characterised by
A. Centromeres split and chromatids separate B. Chromatids move to opposite poles
C. Nucleolus, GB and ER reform D. Both A and B
- In which stage, the chromosomes that have reached their respective poles decondense and lose their individuality
A. Prophase B. Metaphase C. Anaphase D. Telophase
- Telophase is characterised by
A. Chromosomes cluster at opposite spindle poles and their identify is lost as discrete elements
B. Nuclear envelope assembles around the chromosome clusters
C. Nucleolus, Golgi complex and ER reform
D. All of the above
- Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statement.
A. In an animal cell, cytokinesis is achieved by the appearance of a furrow in the plasma membrane.
B. Furrow formation starts in the centre of cell and grows outward to meet the existing lateral walls.
C. Cell plate represents the middle lamella between the walls of two adjacent plant cells.
D. During cytokinesis, organelles like mitochondria and plastids get distributed between the two daughter cells.



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9. Multinucleated condition arises due to karyokinesis is not followed by cytokinesis, is called
 A. Syncytium B. Coenocytic C. Synkaryon D. Coenozoic
10. Syncytium is seen in
 A. Phycomycetous fungi B. Ascomycetous fungi
 C. Liquid endosperm of coconut D. Mammalian RBCs
11. What is the significance of mitosis?
 A. Growth B. Repair C. Replacement D. All of the above
12. A very significant contribution of mitosis is cell repair. Repairing takes place in our body in
 A. Blood cells B. Upper layer of epidermis
 C. Cells of the lining of the gut D. All of the above
13. In which stage of cell division chromosomes are most condensed?
 A. Prophase B. Metaphase C. Anaphase D. Telophase
14. Shape of chromosome can be best observed during
 A. Prophase B. Metaphase C. Anaphase D. Telophase
15. Name the stage of mitosis in which chromosomes are arranged on the equator of spindle
 A. Anaphase B. Metaphase C. Prophase D. Telophase
16. Major event that occurs during anaphase of mitosis which brings about equal distribution of chromosomes is
 A. Splitting of centromeres B. Condensation of chromatin
 C. Replication of genetic material D. Splitting of chromatids
17. Chromosomes are least condensed during
 A. Telophase B. Interphase C. Metaphase D. Anaphase
18. Centromere is required for
 A. Crossing over B. Transcription
 C. Cytoplasmic cleavage D. Movement of chromosomes towards poles
19. Which of the phases of mitosis is the longest?
 A. Prophase B. Metaphase C. Anaphase D. Telophase
20. In mitosis, centromere divides during
 A. Prophase B. Metaphase C. Anaphase D. Telophase

ANSWER KEY

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. D	5. D	6. D	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. C
11. D	12. D	13. B	14. B	15. B	16. A	17. B	18. D	19. A	20. C