

PG-CET-BOTANY

PRACTICE BITS ON “CELL DIVISION” - 2

- 31) At Anaphase-II each chromosome contains** [1]
1) 1 DNA molecule 2) 2 DNA molecules
3) 3 DNA molecules 4) 4 DNA molecules
- 32) Mitosis usually results in the** [4]
1) Production of diploid daughter cells 2) Cell repair
3) Growth of multicellular organisms 4) All of the above
- 33) “Chromosomal congression” takes place during mitosis in** [2]
1) Prophase 2) Metaphase 3) Anaphase 4) Telophase
- 34) Primary cell wall components are synthesized by** [3]
1) E.R 2) Mitochondria 3) G.C 4) Nucleus
- 35) The main difference between a dividing plant and animal cell is** [4]
1) Cytokinesis 2) Spindle formation 3) Karyokinesis 4) Both 1 & 2
- 36) Doubling of chromosomes occurs during** [3]
1) Prophase of mitosis 2) S phase of Interphase
3) Anaphase of mitosis 4) Telophase of mitosis
- 37) Mitosis is absent in** [4]
1) RBC 2) Nerve cells 3) Prokaryotes 4) All of these
- 38) Nucleologenesis occurs during mitosis in** [3]
1) Prophase 2) Interphase 3) Telophase 4) Cytokinesis
- 39) Chromosomes can be counted at** [2]
1) Prophase 2) Metaphase 3) Anaphase 4) Telophase
- 40) Decondensation of chromosomes occurs during mitosis in** [4]
1) Prophase 2) Metaphase 3) Anaphase 4) Telophase
- 41) Chromosomes appear 'L' shaped during anaphase are** [2]
1) Metacentric 2) Sub-meta centric 3) Acrocentric 4) Telocentric
- 42) The cell division without spindle formation is known as** [3]
1) Endomitosis 2) Free nuclear divisions 3) Amitosis 4) Budding
- 43) “Disjunction of chromosomes” occurs during** [2]
1) Metaphase-I 2) Anaphase-I 3) Metaphase-II 4) Anaphase-II
- 44) The phase between two successive M-phases is called** [4]
1) G₀-phase 2) S-phase 3) G₁-phase 4) Interphase

- 45) Homologous chromosomes move to opposite poles in** [2]
1) Anaphase of Mitosis 2) Anaphase-1 of Meiosis
3) Anaphase-II of Meiosis 4) All of these
- 46) Which of the following phase of cell cycle is not a part of interphase?** [1]
1) G₀-phase 2) G₁-phase 3) G₂ -phase 4) S - phase
- 47) The point at which the 2 sister chromatids are attached is called** [1]
1) Primary constriction 2) Kinetochore
3) Secondary constriction 4) Satellite
- 48) During mitosis** [2]
1) No of chromosomes is reduced to half
2) No of chromosomes remains the same
3) No of chromosomes doubles
4) None of these
- 49) Chromatid formation takes place during** [1]
1) S-phase 2) G₁-phase 3) G₂ -phase 4) Anaphase
- 50) Usually Mutations occur during** [4]
1) G₀-phase 2) G₁-phase 3) G₂ -phase 4) S-phase
- 51) Cells metabolically inactive during** [4]
1) G₀-phase 2) Interphase 3) M -phase 4) None of these
- 52) When dividing cells are examined under a light microscope, chromosomes become visible in** [3]
1) Telophase 2) S-phase 3) Prophase 4) G₀-phase
- 53) The phase between Meiosis-I & Meiosis-II is called** [3]
1) Cytokinesis-I 2) Interphase 3) Interkinesis 4) G₀-phase
- 54) Meiosis never occurs in** [1]
1) PEN 2) MMC 3) PMC 4) Oocytes
- 55) Recombinations may occur during** [4]
1) S-phase 2) M-phase 3) Diakinesis 4) Pachytene
- 56) The process of doubling of chromosomes without nuclear division is called** [2]
1) Amitosis 2) Endomitosis 3) Free nuclear division 4) Binary fission
- 57) The divisions in which multiplication of nucleus without cytokinesis are called** [3]
1) Amitosis 2) Endomitosis 3) Free nuclear division 4) Binary fission

58) Cytokinesis occurs in animal cells by [2]

1) Cell plate method 2) Constriction method 3) Fission 4) None of these

59) Chromosomes can be observed by using [4]

1) Acetocarmine 2) Feulgen 3) Giemsa stain 4) All of these

60) Which type of chromosomes are not found in humans? [4]

1) Meta centric 2) Sub- meta centric 3) Acrocentric 4) Telo centric

ALL THE BEST

**By
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