

**NEET - C10 - CELL CYCLE AND CELL DIVISION****1. During metaphase I, the centromeres**

- A. Undergo division
- B. Do not divide
- C. Divide but do not separate
- D. Are not identical

**2. Lung cancer is a**

- A. Carcinoma
- B. Sarcoma
- C. Malignant lymphoma
- D. Leukemia

**3. Cytokinesis is**

- A. Division of nucleus
- B. Division of chromosomes
- C. Division of cytoplasm
- D. None of the above

**4. Cancer is**

- A. Nonmalignant epithelial growth
- B. Hyperplastic growth, infiltration destruction of tissues
- C. Metabolic disorders
- D. Repair of damaged parts

**5. Protoplast is precursor of**

- A. Leucoplast
- B. Chloroplast
- C. Chromoplast
- D. Cell plate

**6. Genetic crossing over usually takes place during**

- A. Meiosis I
- B. Mitosis
- C. Meiosis II
- D. Mitosis and meiosis I

**7. Function of meiosis I is to separate**

- A. Homologous chromosomes
- B. Sister chromatids
- C. Cross-overs
- D. Parental chromosomes

**8. 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, Pachytene, Zygotene and Leptotene

**9. DNA/chromosome replication takes place during**

- A. G<sub>1</sub> - Phase
- B. G<sub>2</sub> - Phase
- C. S-phase
- D. Prophase

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**10. Histone protein synthesis occurs during**

- A. G<sub>1</sub> - Phase
- B. G<sub>2</sub> - Phase
- C. S-phase
- D. Prophase

**11. Swellings present over the chromosomes are**

- A. Centromeres
- B. Centrosome
- C. Puffs
- D. Chromomeres

**12. Which one of the following is used in treatment of thyroid cancer**

- A. U-238
- B. Ra-240
- C. I-131
- D. C-14

**13. Cancer is due to**

- A. Uncontrolled mitosis
- B. Uncontrolled meiosis
- C. Rupturing of cells
- D. Loss of immunity of cells

**14. Meiotic division occurring just at the time of gametogenesis is**

- A. Sporic
- B. Initial
- C. Intermediate
- D. Terminal

**15. Many cells function properly and divide mitotically even though they do not have**

- A. Plasma membrane
- B. Cytoskeleton
- C. Mitochondria
- D. Plastids

**16. During which stage of meiosis I, synapsis and crossing over take place**

- A. Diplotene
- B. Pachytene
- C. Diakinesis
- D. Metaphase

**17. Exchange of paternal and maternal chromosome material during cell division is**

- A. Dyad formation
- B. Bivalent formation
- C. Crossing over
- D. Synapsis

**18. At which stage of meiosis I, the homologous chromosomes separate but are held by chiasmata**

- A. Diakinesis
- B. Diplotene
- C. Pachytene
- D. Zygotene

**19. During G<sub>1</sub> phase of cell division**

- A. RNA and proteins are synthesized    B. DNA and proteins are synthesised  
C. Cell prepares for M-phase            D. Cell undergoes duplication

**20. Metastasis is the process of**

- A. Excessive cell proliferation  
B. Transformation of benign tumor into a malignant tumor  
C. Movement of cancerous cells from one site to another site in the body  
D. Transformation of a normal cell into a tumorous cell

**21. If mitotic division is restricted in G phase of cell, the condition is known as**

- A. G<sub>2</sub> - Phase                                    B. S-phase  
C. G<sub>0</sub> - Phase                                    D. M-phase

**22. Mitotic anaphase differs from metaphase in possessing**

- A. Same number of chromosomes and same number of chromatids  
B. Half number of chromosomes and half number of chromatids  
C. Half number of chromosomes and same number of chromatids  
D. Same number of chromosomes and half number of chromatids

**23. Post-mitotic phase is**

- A. G<sub>0</sub> - Phase                                    B. G<sub>1</sub> - Phase  
C. S-phase                                        D. G<sub>2</sub> - Phase

**24. The sequence of cell cycle is**

- A. S, M, G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub>                            B. G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, S and M  
C. M, G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub> and S                            D. G<sub>1</sub>, S, G<sub>2</sub>, and M

**25. Spindle fibres of dividing cell are made of**

- A. Tubulin                                        B. Myosin  
C. Actin    D. Collagen

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- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 2. A  | 3. C  | 4. B  | 5. D  |
| 6. A  | 7. A  | 8. B  | 9. C  | 10. C |
| 11. D | 12. C | 13. A | 14. D | 15. D |
| 16. B | 17. C | 18. B | 19. A | 20. C |
| 21. C | 22. D | 23. B | 24. D | 25. A |

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