# Cell Division Test - Mitosis / Meiosis December 2009

Multiple Choice - Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

7.	when a cell undergoes mitosis, the daughter cells must innerit								
	a. DNA.								
	b. organelles.								
	c. cytoplasm.								
	d. DNA and cytoplasm.								
	e. DNA, organelles, and cytoplasm.								
2.	2. The longest part of the cell cycle is usually								
	a. anaphase.								
	b. interphase.								
	c. metaphase.								
	d. prophase.								
	e. telophase.								
3.	Virchow's simple and profound principle, stated formally in 1858, was that								
	a. photosynthesis is the center of all life.								
	b. animals must develop.								
	c. every cell from a cell.								
	d. all life evolves.								
	e. animals must always reproduce.								
4.	Chromosomes are duplicated during which period?								
	a. M								
	b. D								
	c. $G_1$								
	$d. G_2$								
_	e, S								
<b>5</b> .	Human gametes are best described by the term								
	a. polyploid.								

b. diploid.c. triploid.d. haploid.e. tetraploid.

a. anaphaseb. interphasec. metaphased. prophasee. telophase

a. anaphase.b. metaphase.c. interphase.d. prophase.e. telophase.

6. The nuclear envelope begins to break up in late...

7. The chromosomes are aligned at the middle of the cell during...

8.	The s	spindle apparatus becomes visible during
	a.	anaphase.
	b.	metaphase.
	c.	interphase.
	d.	prophase.
	e.	telophase.

- 9. The chromosomes detach from one another and become visibly separated during...
  - a. anaphase.
  - b. metaphase.
  - c. interphase.
  - d. prophase.
  - e. telophase.
- 10. Which of the following is likely to account for the difference between plant and animal cell cytokinesis?
  - a. Plant cells lack microfilaments for forming a cleavage furrow.
  - b. Plant and animal cells do not have a common ancestor.
  - c. Animal cells lack chloroplasts.
  - d. Plant cells have two sets of chromosomes while animal cells have one set of chromosomes.
  - e. Each plant cell division must maintain the integrity of the cell wall.
- 11. The nuclear membrane reforms during...
  - a. anaphase.
  - b. metaphase.
  - c. interphase.
  - d. prophase.
  - e. telophase.
- 12. Strictly speaking, mitosis and meiosis are divisions of the...
  - a. nucleus.
  - b. cytoplasm.
  - c. chromosomes.
  - d. only nucleus and chromosomes.
  - e. nucleus, cytoplasm, and chromosomes.
- 13. Which of the following is the proper sequence for the phases of mitosis?
  - I. metaphase
  - II. telophase
  - III. prophase
  - IV. anaphase
  - a. I, III, IV, II
  - b. I, II, III, IV
  - c. III, I, IV, II
  - d. IV, I, III, II
  - e. III, IV, I, II

### 14. In which of the stages below does the chromosome consist of two DNA molecules?

- I. metaphase
- II. telophase
- III. prophase
- IV. anaphase
- a. III and IV
- b. I, III, and IV
- c. I and III
- d. I, II, and III
- e. I, II, III, and IV

# 15. Cytokinesis (cytoplasmic division) in animal cells...

- a. begins with various deposits of material associated with vesicles and with groups of microtubules at each pole of the nucleus.
- b. occurs when the plasma membrane is pulled inward by a ring of microtubules that has become attached to the cell plate.
- c. usually follows nuclear division.
- d. begins with the deposition of a very rigid lipid bilayer, which is the major constituent of the cell wall.
- e. all of these

### 16. Cytokinesis (cytoplasmic division) in plant cells...

- a. begins with various deposits of material associated with vesicles and with groups of microtubules at each pole of the nucleus.
- b. occurs when the plasma membrane is pulled inward by a ring of microtubules that has become attached to the cell plate.
- c. usually precedes nuclear division.
- d. begins with the deposition of a very rigid lipid bilayer, which is the major constituent of the cell wall.
- e. all of these

# 17. Which of the following parts of the cell cycle is not a part of mitosis?

- a. anaphase
- b. prophasę
- c. interphase
- d. telophase
- e. metaphase

# 18. Which of the following must occur for a plant or an animal to grow and develop normally?

- a. Sufficient light must be available to stimulate cell division.
- b. Sufficient oxygen must be available to stimulate cell division.
- c. It must be able to control the timing and rate of cell division in different parts of its body.
- d. The organism must receive a supply of the appropriate hormones from its parents.
- e. None of these choices is correct.

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19.	Wh	ich one of the following is not a function of mitosis? Mitosis helps organisms
YE.		regenerate lost parts.
(V	4	grow. reproduce asexually.
b		reproduce asexually.
·	e.	All of these choices are correct.
20.	Hov	w many metaphase alignments are possible in humans?
	a.	$2^{23}$ .
	b.	$2^{46}$ .
	c.	$23^{2}$ .
	d.	$46^2$ .
	e.	46.
21.	Whi	ich of the following occurs during Interphase?
		chromosome replication
	b.	division of centromere
	c.	lining up chromosomes at the cellular equator
	d.	spindle microtubules attach to centromeres
		chromosomes migrate to opposite ends of the cell
22.	Dau	ighter cells produced asexually via mitosis are…
	a.	identical to each other.
		identical to the parent cell.
		different from the parent cell.
		different from each other.
		identical to each other and identical to the parent cell.
23.		exual reproduction
		leads to uniform characteristics in a population.
		results in new combinations of genetic traits.
		produces genetic clones.
		requires less tissue differentiation than asexual reproduction.
	е.	produces genetic clones and requires less tissue differentiation than
		asexual reproduction.
24.	Wł	nich process is absolutely necessary for sexual reproduction to occur in a life cycle,
	bu	t is not necessarily required for organisms that only reproduce asexually?
		prokaryotic fission
		mitosis O AD AD
	C.	mitosis meiosis cytokinesis karvokinesis
		cytokinesis
	e.	karyokinesis

,

### 25. The essence of meiosis is that...

- a. gametes are formed that receive one copy of *each* member of *each* pair of homologous chromosomes.
- b. gametes are formed that are diploid.
- c. each gamete receives one member of *each* pair of homologous chromosomes.
- d. gametes are formed that are haploid.
- e. each gamete receives one member of *each* pair of homologous chromosomes, and the gametes formed are haploid.

#### 26. Homologous chromosomes...

- a. may exchange parts during meiosis.
- b. have their centromeres in the same position.
- c. are in pairs, one chromosome of each pair from the father and one from the mother.
- d. pair up during meiosis.
- e. all of these

### 27. Meiosis typically results in the production of...

- a. 2 diploid cells.
- b. 4 diploid cells.
- c. 4 haploid cells.
- d. 2 haploid cells.
- e. 1 triploid cell.

## 28. The chromosomal DNA is duplicated in \_\_\_\_\_\_ of meiosis.

- a. prophase I
- b. metaphase I
- c. interphase
- d. prophase II
- e. anaphase II

## 29. Each of the cells formed during telophase I is...

- a. diploid.
- b. tetraploid.
- c. in synapsis.
- d. ready to be fertilized.
- e, haploid.

# 30. When do sister chromatids separate during meiosis?

- a. metaphase II.
- b. anaphase II.
- c. telophase I.
- d. metaphase I.
- e. prophase II.

#### 31. Crossing over...

- a. generally results in binary fission.
- b. involves nucleoli.
- c. involves breakages and exchanges being made between sister chromatids.
- d. alters the composition of chromosomes and results in new combinations of alleles being channeled into the daughter cells.
- e. all of these

#### 32. Synapsis and crossing over occur during...

- a. anaphase I.
- b. metaphase II.
- c. prophase I.
- d. prophase II.
- e. telophase II.

### 33. During which phase of meiosis will the chromosomes appear as tetrads?

- a. anaphase I
- b. telophase II
- c. anaphase II
- d. prophase I
- e. metaphase II

# 34. Crossing over is one of the most important events in meiosis because...

- a. it produces new arrays of alleles on chromosomes.
- b. homologous chromosomes must be separated into different daughter cells.
- c. the number of chromosomes allotted to each daughter cell must be halved.
- d. homologous chromatids must be separated into different daughter cells.
- e. all of these

#### 35. Gamete formation is...

- a. the result of the process of mitosis.
- b. the pairing of homologous chromosomes.
- c. the formation of sex cells.
- d. the fusion of gametes.
- e. a process that occurs only in asexually reproducing forms.

## 36. How many mature eggs are produced from a single initial oocyte?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four
- e. eight

## 37. Which process listed below does not produce variation?

- a. crossing over
- b. random alignment of chromosomes during meiosis
- c. asexual reproduction
- d. genetic recombination of alleles
- e. sexual reproduction

# 38. In comparing mitosis and meiosis, which of the following statements is true?

- a. Meiosis I is more like mitosis than is meiosis II.
- b. Both processes result in four cells.
- c. Synapsis (pairing of chromosomes) occurs in both.
- d. Chromatids are present only in mitosis.
- e. Meiosis II resembles mitosis.

### 39. Which of the following cells contains only one set of chromosomes?

- a. zygote
- b. somatic cells
- c. gamete
- d. diploid
- e. skin cells

### 40. Which of the following statements is not characteristic of meiosis?

- a. involves two divisions
- b. reduces the number of chromosomes
- c. results in producing genetically identical cells
- d. produces haploid cells
- e. occurs in the gonads

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