

Student Resources, Chapter 13

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Asexual reproduction

- is limited to single-celled organisms.
- is limited to plants.
- produces offspring that always look exactly like the parent.
- produces offspring that are genetically identical to the parent.
- leads to a loss of genetic material.

A human somatic cell contains _____ chromosomes.

- 23
- 47
- 46
- n
- $2n$

Which of the following is a normal human female?

- XXX
- XXY
- X
- XY
- XX

Unless the chromosomes were stained to show band patterns, a karyotype would be least likely to show which of the following?

- the attachment of a large part of a chromosome to another chromosome
- a missing chromosome
- an extra chromosome
- a large part of a chromosome duplicated
- part of a chromosome turned around

The diploid stage of a plant that exhibits an alternation of generations is the

- antheridium.
- archegonium.
- sporophyte.
- gametophyte.
- spore.

Replication of all of the chromosomal DNA occurs

- to repair gene damage caused by mutation.
- whenever a cell makes protein.
- in the cytoplasm of a eukaryotic cell.
- before a cell divides.
- whenever a cell needs RNA.

Mitosis and cytokinesis result in the formation of _____;
meiosis and cytokinesis result in the formation of _____.

- 2 diploid cells ... 2 haploid cells
- 2 diploid cells ... 2 diploid cells.
- 4 haploid cells ... 2 diploid cells
- 4 diploid cells ... 4 haploid cells
- 2 diploid cells ... 4 haploid cells

Which of the following occurs during meiosis but not during mitosis?

- A spindle apparatus forms.
- Chromosomes condense.
- synapsis
- Chromosomes migrate to opposite poles.
- Chromosomes align at the metaphase plate.

At the end of telophase I of meiosis and cytokinesis, there are

- 4 diploid cells.
- 2 haploid cells.
- 4 haploid cells.
- 2 diploid cells.
- 1 haploid ovum and 3 polar bodies.

Synapsis occurs during

- metaphase I.
- anaphase I.
- cytokinesis.

- prophase II.
- prophase I.

During anaphase II,

- the cell is haploid.
- nuclei re-form.
- homologues separate and migrate toward opposite poles.
- sister chromatids separate and migrate toward opposite poles.
- chromosomes line up in one plane.

During anaphase I

- homologues separate and migrate toward opposite poles.
- nuclei re-form.
- the cell is haploid.
- chromosomes line up in one plane.
- sister chromatids separate and migrate toward opposite poles.

Cytokinesis is the

- independent assortment of chromosomes.
- transfer of genetic material involving sex pili.
- formation of tetrads.
- division of one cell into two.
- exchange of homologous regions of nonsister chromatids.

Centrioles separate during

- metaphase I and metaphase II.
- telophase I and telophase II.
- anaphase I and anaphase II.
- prophase I and prophase II.
- cytokinesis.

Crossing over occurs during

- metaphase I.
- prophase II.
- cytokinesis.
- prophase I.
- metaphase II.

Regions of chromosomes where nonsister chromatids cross over are called

- kinetochores.
- inversions.

- inversions.
- homologues.
- tetrads.
- chiasmata.

In humans, the haploid number of chromosomes is 23. Independent assortment has the possibility of producing _____ different gametes.

- 2^{23}
- 24
- 100,000
- 1 million
- 23^2

Crossing over is

- making an RNA copy of a DNA strand.
- the exchange of homologous portions of nonsister chromatids.
- the movement of genetic material from one chromosome to a nonhomologous chromosome.
- the formation of tetrads.
- independent assortment of chromosomes.

Variation occurs when chromosomes are shuffled in _____ and fertilization.

- genetic drift
- natural selection
- meiosis
- mutation
- mitosis

Heritable variation is required for

- asexual reproduction.
- evolution.
- meiosis.
- mitosis.
- the production of a clone.

Submit for Grade

Note: answer choices in this exercise are randomized.

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