CLASS: XI	**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT** **FIRST PERIODIC TEST**	SUBJECT: BIOLOGY
	SET - B	
QP.NO.	VALUE POINTS	SPLIT UP MARKS
1.	Mesosomes	
2.	Several ribosomes may attach to a single mRNA and form a chain called a polyribosome or a Polysome.	
3.	G^0 phase or the quiescent stage where the cell remains metabolically active but no longer proliferates.	
4.	The complex formed in the Prophase I of Meiosis I by a pair (two) of homologous chromosomes having 2 sister chromatids each.	
5.	Metacentric (Middle centromere),Sub-metacentric (Slightly away from centre),Acrocentric (Centromere close to its end),Telocentric(terminal centromere)	
6.	It is a multinucleate condition that arises when karyokinesis is not followed by cytokinesis. Eg: Liquid endosperm in Coconut	
7.	Prokaryotic cells have a ribosome 70 S made of two subunits 30S + 50S and Eukaryotic has a ribosome which is larger with 80S made of two subunits 40S + 60S	
8.	The cell membrane of eukaryotes is composed of lipids that are arranged in a bilayer, with their hydrophyllic polar heads towards outside and hydrophobic tails towards the inner part. The lipid component mainly consists of phosphoglycerides.	
9.	The centrioles form the basal body of cilia.The two centioles in a centrosome lie perpendicular to each other.A central ring from which nine radial spokes are connected to nine evenly spaced peripheral triplets.	
10.	Prophase I of Meiosis I is the longest phase- Leptotene-Chromosomes are thin and lightly visible. Zygotene- Homologous chromosomes pair to make a synaptonemal complex Pachytene- Crossing over of homologous pairs Diplotene- recombined pairs of bivalents separate (chiasmata) Diakinesis- Terminalisation of Chiasmata.	
11.	Mitochondria are the power house of the cell. It is a double membrane structure dividing the lumen into two compartments. Inner is filled with matrix. The inner membrane forms infolds called cristae which increase the surface area. They produce cellular energy in form of ATP.	