1. Meiosis was first named by —
   A. Strasburger and Flemming
   B. Farmer and Moore
   C. Schleiden and Schwann
   D. Watson and Crick (B)

Explanation : Farmer and Moore first named meiosis in 1905.

2. Meiosis is important in sexual reproduction because it produces —
   A. Diploid somatic cells
   B. Haploid gametes
   C. Multinucleate cells
   D. Identical body cells (B)

Explanation : Meiosis halves the chromosome number and produces haploid gametes.

3. Meiosis-I is called reduction division because —
   A. DNA becomes zero
   B. Diploid cell forms haploid cells
   C. Four diploid cells are formed
   D. Cytoplasm does not divide (B)

Explanation : In meiosis-I, homologous chromosomes separate and chromosome number becomes half.

4. Prophase-I is divided into —
   A. Three stages B. Four stages
   C. Five stages D. Six stages (C)

Explanation : Prophase-I includes leptotene, zygotene, pachytene, diplotene and diakinesis.

5. Chromosomes become long thread-like and gradually visible in —
   A. Leptotene
   B. Pachytene
   C. Diakinesis
   D. Telophase-I (A)

Explanation : Leptotene is marked by thread-like chromosomes becoming visible.

6. Synapsis occurs during —
   A. Leptotene
   B. Zygotene
   C. Anaphase-I
   D. Telophase-I (B)

Explanation : Pairing of homologous chromosomes, called synapsis, occurs in zygotene.

7. The complex formed by a pair of synapsed homologous chromosomes is called —
   A. Bivalent or tetrad
   B. Kinetochore
   C. Aster
   D. Cell plate (A)

Explanation : Synapsed homologous chromosomes form a bivalent or tetrad.

8. Crossing over occurs during —
   A. Pachytene
   B. Telophase-I
   C. Metaphase-II
   D. G0 phase (A)

Explanation : Exchange of genetic material between non-sister chromatids occurs in pachytene.

9. The X-shaped structure at the crossing-over point is called —
   A. Synaptonemal complex
   B. Chiasma
   C. Centriole
   D. Spindle fibre (B)

Explanation : Chiasmata are X-shaped structures seen at exchange points in diplotene.

10. The final stage of prophase-I is —
   A. Leptotene B. Zygotene
   C. Diplotene D. Diakinesis (D)

Explanation : Diakinesis is the last stage of prophase-I and shows terminalisation of chiasmata.