

## EXAMPLE TEST

Mark the ONE correct/incorrect answer

**1. The pulmonary artery:**

- a) takes venous blood away from the heart;
- b) supplies blood to the lung;
- c) has pocket flaps;
- d) leaves the left ventricle.

**2. The absorption of the digested products of proteins and carbohydrates takes place in the:**

- a) oral cavity;
- b) stomach;
- c) small intestine;
- d) large intestine.

**3. Bile is produced in the:**

- a) liver
- b) pancreas
- c) gall bladder
- d) duodenum

**4. The yellow spot is a part of the:**

- a) retina;
- b) ciliated body;
- c) cornea;
- d) sclera.

**5. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone is released by the:**

- a) thyroid gland;
- b) pancreas;
- c) adrenal glands;
- d) hypophysis (pituitary) gland.

**6. The enzymes are::**

- a) lipids;
- b) proteins;
- c) triglycerids;
- d) DNA regions.

**7. An anticodon is called a sequence of three nucleotides in the molecule of:**

- a) DNA;
- b) mRNA;
- c) tRNA;
- d) rRNA.

**8. Indicate which one of the following statements regarding the bacterial cell is FALSE:**

- a) The cell membrane is made of lipids and proteins;
- b) The cell wall has a protective function;
- c) Many bacteria have an additional capsule above the cell wall;
- d) The bacterial DNA molecule is linear.

**9. In which one of the following stages of meiosis does crossing over take place?**

- a) interphase;
- b) prophase of the first meiotic division;
- c) metaphase of the first meiotic division;
- d) anaphase of the first meiotic division.

**10. The karyotype in Down syndrome is characterized by the presence of an extra copy of genetic material on the:**

- a) chromosome 21;
- b) chromosome X;
- c) chromosome 12;
- d) chromosome 18.

**11. At which stage of mitosis are chromosomes usually photographed in the preparation of a karyotype?**

- a) Prophase;
- b) Metaphase;
- c) Anaphase;
- d) Telophase.

**12. What is TRUE about the viruses?**

- a) They need a host cell to reproduce;
- b) They contain only protein molecules;
- c) They contain only nucleic acid;
- d) They have their own metabolism.

**13. Glycolysis takes place in the:**

- a) mitochondria
- b) ribosomes
- c) Golgi apparatus
- d) cytosol

**14. The nitrogen bases in DNA are:**

- a) adenine, guanine, cytosine, uracil;
- b) adenine, thymine, guanine, uracil;
- c) adenine, guanine, cytosine and thymine;
- d) guanine, cytosine, thymine, uracil.

**15. Double membrane organelles are the:**

- a) mitochondria;
- b) lysosomes;
- c) peroxisomes;
- d) endoplasmic reticulum.

**16. Replication is a synthesis of:**

- a) glycogen;
- b) proteins;
- c) DNA;
- d) RNA.

**17. Pepsin is released from the:**

- a) liver;
- b) stomach glands;
- c) adrenal glands;
- d) pancreas;

**18. Which cells do not have nuclei?**

- a) lymphocytes;
- b) leukocytes;
- c) neutrophils;
- d) erythrocytes.

**19. The zygote is:**

- a) haploid;
- b) diploid;
- c) triploid;
- d) tetraploid.

**20. Y-linked traits are:**

- a) inherited only by males;
- b) inherited only by females;
- c) inherited by both males and females;
- d) not inherited.

**21. Ectoderm, endoderm and mesoderm are::**

- a) cell organells;
- b) embryonic germ layers;
- c) organs;
- d) stages of embryonic development.

**22. Match the terms**

<b>Column I</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Column II</b>
1. chromatin		a) amino acids
2. acrosome		b) immunity
3. polar bodies		c) cell nucleus
4. proteins		d) bacterial cell
5. phagocytes		e) oogenesis
6. pili		f) spermatozoa

Answers:

1	(b)	11	(b)
2	(c)	12	(a)
3	(a)	13	(d)
4	(a)	14	(c)
5	(d)	15	(a)
6	(b)	16	(c)
7	(c)	17	(b)
8	(d)	18	(d)
9	(b)	19	(b)
10	(a)	20	(a)
		21.	(b)

22:

1	(c)
2	(f)
3	(e)
4	(a)
5	(b)
6	(d)