

Question	A	B	C	D
1. In the human respiratory system, air passes from nasal cavity to _____	larynx, vocal cords, Pharynx, Bronchi, trachea bronchioles then alveoli	Larynx, Pharynx, trachea, vocal cords, Bronchi, alveoli then bronchioles	Pharynx, larynx, vocal cords, trachea, Bronchi bronchioles then alveoli	Pharynx, vocal cords, larynx, Bronchi, alveoli, trachea then bronchioles
2. Inhalation occurs when _____ and _____.	the diaphragm moves upward -the rib cage contracts ✗	the rib cage contracts - pressure around lungs increase.	the rib cage contracts - the diaphragm moves upward	the diaphragm moves downward - The rib cage expands ✓
3. Exhalation occurs when _____ and _____.	the rib cage contracts - the diaphragm moves upward ✓	The rib cage expands - diaphragm moves upward ✗	diaphragm moves upward - The rib cage expands ✗	the rib cage expands - pressure around lungs decrease ✗
4. Heart rate is _____	is the number of beats/minute ✓	is the amount of blood/minute pumped into systemic circuit	prevent the backflow of blood	is a defect in one or more heart valves
5. Heart valves is _____	is the number of beats/minute	is the amount of blood/minute pumped into systemic circuit	prevent the backflow of blood ✓	is a defect in one or more heart valves
6. cardiac output _____	is a defect in one or more heart valves	defined as the number of beats/minute	is the amount of blood/minute pumped into systemic circuit ✓	prevent the backflow of blood
7. The pacemaker (SA node) _____	is the amount of blood/minute pumped into systemic circuit	relays electrical signals to the ventricles	sets the rate of heart contractions ✓	develops plaques inside blood vessels walls
8. The (AV node) _____	is the amount of blood/minute pumped into systemic circuit	relays electrical signals to the ventricles ✓	sets the rate of heart contractions	develops plaques inside blood vessels walls
9. the damage to cardiac muscle typically from a blocked coronary artery is _____	Stroke	Heart murmur	Cardiac output	Heart attack ✓
10. death of brain tissue from blocked arteries in the head is _____	Stroke	Heart murmur	Cardiac output	Heart attack
11. The heart murmur _____	Electrical signals to the ventricles	Rate of heart contractions	Electrical signals to the atria	is a defect in one or more heart valves ✓
12. Atherosclerosis _____	increase the blood flow ✗	is a defect in heart rate	narrows the blood vessels ✓	Is caused by ventricular contraction
13. The systolic pressure _____	Is caused by ventricular contraction ✓	Is the low pressure between contractions ✗	narrows the blood vessels	reduce the blood flow
14. The diastolic pressure _____	Is caused by ventricular contraction ✗	Is the low pressure between contractions ✓	narrows the blood vessels	reduce the blood flow

15.	Blood <u>platelets</u> _____	promote <u>clotting</u>	transport O ₂ bound to hemoglobin	transport CO ₂	fight infections
16.	The maintenance of steady internal <u>conditions</u> despite fluctuations in the external environment is called _____	Homeostasis	Osmoregulation	excretion	Thermoregulation
17.	_____ is the maintenance of internal <u>temperature</u> within narrow limits	Homeostasis	Osmoregulation	excretion	Thermoregulation
18.	The control of the <u>gain and loss of water and solutes</u> is called _____	Thermoregulation	Osmoregulation	Homeostasis	excretion
19.	The <u>disposal of nitrogen-containing wastes</u> is called _____	Thermoregulation	Osmoregulation	Homeostasis	excretion
20.	Animals <u>exchange heat</u> with the environment by _____	Pollination	photosynthesis	Fertilization	Conduction
21.	The important function of <u>nephron</u> _____	Extract <u>filtrate</u> from blood	Exchange gases	photosynthesis	respiration
22.	The important function of <u>nephron</u> _____	Refine the <u>filtrate</u> to produce urine	Exchange gases	photosynthesis	respiration
23.	During _____ <u>blood pressure</u> forces water and many small solutes into the nephron	filtration	reabsorption	secretion	excretion
24.	During _____ <u>valuable</u> solutes are reclaimed from filtrate	filtration	reabsorption	secretion	excretion
25.	During _____ <u>excess toxins</u> and other solutes are added to the filtrate	filtration	reabsorption	secretion	excretion
26.	<u>Sexual reproduction</u> Involves _____	Offspring have no traits from parents	Offspring are <u>similar</u> to parents, but show variations in traits	inheritance of unique sets of genes from one parent	Offspring are similar to one parent
27.	<u>Sexual reproduction</u> Involves _____	inheritance of <u>unique sets of genes</u> from <u>one</u> parent only	Offspring are <u>similar to one parent only</u>	Offspring have no traits from parents	Offspring are similar to <u>one</u> parent

28.	<u>Asexual reproduction</u>	Can proceed via <u>Budding, Fission, and Fragmentation</u>	One parent produces <u>genetically different offspring</u>	Very slow reproduction	Two parent produces genetically identical offspring
29.	<u>Asexual reproduction</u>	Two parent produces <u>genetically identical offspring</u>	One parent produces <u>genetically identical offspring</u>	One parent produces <u>genetically different offspring</u>	Very slow reproduction
30.	<u>Fertilization is the union of</u>	sperm and egg to form a <u>haploid zygote</u>	sperm and egg to form a <u>diploid zygote</u>	testis and ovary to form a sex organ	sperm and egg to form a sex organ
31.	In <u>eggs and sperm</u> are discharged near each other	Internal Fertilization	Fragmentation	External Fertilization	Binary fission
32.	In <u>sperm</u> is deposited in or near the <u>female reproductive tract</u>	Internal Fertilization	Fragmentation	External Fertilization	Binary fission
33.	The <u>female vagina</u>	Receives the penis during sexual intercourse	Is for external fertilization	Receive the egg from the ovary	Is the site for egg fertilization
34.	<u>Both sexes in humans</u> have	Sepals	Structures for copulation	Petals	Carpels
35.	<u>Hermaphroditism</u> -	One individual with male reproductive system and the other with female reproductive systems	One parent produces genetically identical offspring	Two individuals with male and female reproductive systems	One individuals with male and female reproductive systems
36.	<u>Spermatogenesis (the sperm formation)</u>	Occurs in <u>seminiferous tubules</u>	Is controlled by estrogen	Starts in seminal vesicles	Occurs in follicles
37.	<u>Oogenesis (the formation of egg)</u>	Is controlled by <u>bulbourethral</u>	Starts in seminal vesicles	Begins before birth as diploid cells start meiosis and stop	Regulated by prostate hormone
38.	If <u>female egg is fertilized</u>	Drop of LH shut down corpus luteum and its hormones	Menstruation is triggered	<u>Embryo release hormone</u> that maintain uterine lining	Hypothalamus and pituitary inhibits development a new follicles
39.	If <u>female egg is not fertilized</u>	Hypothalamus and pituitary inhibits development a new follicles	<u>Embryo release hormone</u> that maintain uterine lining	Menstruation is not occur	Drop of LH shut down corpus luteum and its hormones
40.	<u>Haploid cells</u>	Are somatic cell	have three homologous sets of chromosomes (3n)	have two homologous sets of chromosomes (2n)	have one set of chromosomes (1n)
41.	<u>Haploid cells</u>	are sex gametes	have two homologous sets of chromosomes (2n)	have two homologous sets of chromosomes (2n)	have three homologous sets of chromosomes (3n)

2.	<u>Diploid cells</u>	are sex gametes	have two homologous sets of chromosomes (2n)	have one set of chromosomes (1n)	have three homologous sets of chromosomes (3n)
43.	Which of following is true in <u>human</u> sex determination system?	XY = male ↙	XO = female	XX = male	ZW = male
44.	Which of following is true in <u>grasshoppers</u> sex determination system?	XO = male ↙	XO = female	XX = male	ZW = male
45.	Which of following is true in <u>birds'</u> sex determination system?	ZZ = female	XY = male	ZW = female ↙	ZW = male
46.	Which of following is true in <u>bees</u> sex determination system?	Haploid = female	Diploid = male	Triplod = male	Diploid = female ↙
47.	In <u>XY system</u> <u>female</u> human are _____	XY	ZX	↙ XX	XO
48.	In <u>XO system</u> <u>female</u> insects are _____	XY	ZX	↙ XX	XO
49.	In <u>ZW system</u> <u>female</u> birds are _____	XY	ZZ	↙ ZW	XX
50.	Which of the following is <u>Homozygous</u> ?	AB	ab	↙ AA	Aa
51.	Which of the following is <u>Homozygous</u> ?	AB	ab	↙ aa	Aa
52.	Which of the following is <u>Heterozygous</u> ?	AA	↙ ab	aa	Two identical alleles
53.	<u>HDL</u> cholesterol	contributes to blocked blood vessels X	contributes to higher blood pressure X	Tends to reduce blocked blood vessels ↙	its level (increase) by smoking X
54.	<u>LDL</u> cholesterol	its level decrease by smoking X	contributes to blocked blood vessels ↙	its level increase by exercise	Tends to reduce blocked blood vessels
55.	A <u>tube worms</u> obtain and ingest their food by _____	Bulk feeding	↙ Suspension feeding	Fluid feeding	Substrate feeding
56.	A <u>caterpillars</u> obtain and ingest their food by _____	Bulk feeding	Suspension feeding	Fluid feeding	↙ Substrate feeding
57.	<u>Mosquitos</u> obtain and ingest their food by _____	Bulk feeding	Suspension feeding	↙ Fluid feeding	Substrate feeding
58.	<u>Grey heron</u> obtain and ingest their food by _____	↙ Bulk feeding	Suspension feeding	Fluid feeding	Substrate feeding
59.	The <u>Polysaccharide</u> is broken down by digesting enzymes into	Amino acids	Glycerol and Fatty acids	Nucleotides	↙ Monosaccharides

60.	The <u>Disaccharide</u> is broken down by digesting enzymes into _____	Amino acids	Glycerol and Fatty acids	Nucleotides	Monosaccharides
61.	The _____ is broken down by digesting enzymes into <u>Amino acids</u>	protein	polysaccharides	Nucleic acids	Fat
62.	The <u>fat</u> is broken down by digesting enzymes into _____	Amino acids	Glycerol and Fatty acids	Nucleotides	Monosaccharides
63.	The <u>nucleic acid</u> is broken down by digesting enzymes into _____	Amino acids	Glycerol and Fatty acids	Nucleotides	Monosaccharides
64.	The function of <u>salivary glands</u> is the production of _____	Trypsin	Salivary amylase	nuclease	Lipase
65.	The function of <u>pancreas</u> is the production of _____	pepsin	bile	Salivary amylase	nuclease
66.	The function of <u>liver</u> is _____	pepsin	bile	Salivary amylase	nuclease
67.	The _____ is the <u>major organ of chemical digestion and nutrient absorption.</u>	stomach	esophagus	appendix	small intestine
68.	The _____ <u>tastes, shapes the bolus of food, and moves it toward pharynx.</u>	teeth	esophagus	appendix	tongue
69.	The _____ <u>serves to transport food from mouth to stomach</u>	stomach	esophagus	appendix	small intestine
70.	The <u>parietal cells</u> in the _____ <u>produce Acid HCl pH 2</u>	stomach	esophagus	appendix	small intestine
71.	The _____ <u>makes a minor contribution to immunity</u>	stomach	esophagus	appendix	small intestine
72.	The _____ <u>regulates the passage of food from stomach to the small intestine.</u>	stomach	esophagus	appendix	Pyloric Sphincter Brush border
73.	When <u>too little water</u> is reclaimed in large intestine _____ occurs	anemia	diarrhea	constipation	diabetes
74.	When <u>too much water</u> is reclaimed in large intestine _____ occurs	anemia	diarrhea	constipation	diabetes
75.	_____ is example of <u>organic molecule produced by plants</u>	phosphorus	Nitrogen	Carbohydrates	Magnesium

76.	The inorganic molecule taken up by plants include _____	carbohydrates	lipids	Nucleic acids	Carbon dioxide
77.	Nitrogen fixation is the conversion of _____	organic matter into nitrates	N ₂ to ammonia	ammonium to nitrates	organic matter into ammonium
78.	Ammonification is the conversion of _____	organic matter into nitrates	N ₂ to ammonia	ammonium to nitrates	organic matter into ammonium
79.	Nitrification is the conversion of _____	organic matter into nitrates	N ₂ to ammonia	ammonium to nitrates	organic matter into ammonium
80.	Stomata open _____	as a result of a rise in potassium	when guard cells loose water	at night time	as a result of bowing of the guard cells
81.	Stomata close _____	when potassium levels fall.	when guard cells take up water	at day time	as a result of bowing of the guard cells
82.	A sugar source is a plant organ that _____	is a net producer of sugar via photosynthesis	store the starch	is a net consumer of sugar	store glucose
83.	A sugar sink is a plant organ that _____	is a net consumer of sugar	breakdown glycogen	is a net producer of sugar via photosynthesis	store glucose

هذه الأسئلة للدراسة عليها
يوجد أسئلة لي إجابات أظن ليس هنا
لذلك تذاكر كل المنهج لاف
حياتي
صباح الشكر