Gas exchange
Note*💡*

Endergonic reactions >>> require energy >>> usually associated with anabolism

Exergonic reactions >>> release energy >>> usually associated with catabolism

زدت معلومة عليها
البناء ح يكون تخزين الطاقة
الهدم يخرج الطاقة اللي مخزنة
عملية تحول ATP لـ ADP
تحتاج لماء

جاهم ذا السؤال قبل*👆*🏼
يقول في عملية اضافة الماء(hydrolysis)تتحول ATP الى
ADP
طيب كويس ايش هو phosphorylation ؟
الفسفرة
Chloroplasts contain

- chlorophyll
- carotenoids
- both 1+2
- mesophyll
3
(Hydrolysis) ATP+ H2o >> ADP + p
(phosphorlation) ADP + P >> ATP
Leaves are green because contain
- carotenoids
- chlorophyll
- both
Absorb excessive light that would damage chlorophyll

- carotenoids
- chlorophyll
- both
- photosynthesis
(Hydrolysis) 》(Dephosphorylation) ATP+ H2o >> ADP + p
( Dehydration)》 (phosphorlation) ADP + P >> ATP
Heterotrophs can produce organic compounds from inorganic

✅
*❎*
Absorb excessive light that would damage chlorophyll

✔- carotenoids
- chlorophyll
- both
- photosynthesis
Dna replication proceed happen

In several times
One time
simultaneously
DNA replication happen in
One direction
Two directions
Three directors
DNA replication happen in
One direction
Two directions
Three directors
The basic unit of chromatin is:
Chromosome
Nucleotide
Nucleosome
Nucleus
DNA is
1 polynucleotide
2 polynucleotide
3 polynucleotide
DNA replication happen in
One direction
Two directions
Three directors
Dna replication proceed happen

In several times
One time
simultaneously

٣
: DNA is
1 polynucleotide
2 polynucleotide ✔
3 polynucleotide

: DNA replication happen in
One direction
Two directions ✔
Three directors

: Dna replication proceed happen

In several times
One time
simultaneously ✔
The basic unit of chromatin is:
Chromosome
Nucleotide
Nucleosome✅
Nucleus
Water molecules split by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
- reduced
- oxidation
- both
CO2 is reduced to
- plant
- sugar
- water
- light
Cellular respiration release
- light energy
- chemical energy
- both
Photosynthesis and cells respiration are

- Redox
- reduced
- oxidation
- all
Reduced+Oxdiation=Redox
Chlorophyll contain of
- chlorophyll A and B
- chlorophyll A , B and C
- chlorophyll A and C
- not of these
في سؤال جا في الميد والتحسين اللي هو

نوع من انواع الكلوروفيل يعكس ال green light
اللي يمتص الازرق و البنفسجي و الاحمر ويعكس الاخضر
واللي يمتص الازرق و البرتقالي يعكس الاخضر المصفر
Yellow- green
There is \_\_\_\_\_\_ stage in photosynthesis

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
Wich of the following are necessary for chromosomal organization

Nucleosome
Chromosome
Chromatin
DNA
How pairs of chromosomes in human
46
23
23
34
DNA genetic information carried by
Chromosome
Chromatin
mRna
light reaction converted in the
- Calvin cycle
- thylakoids membrane
- both
- all is incorrect
water split to provide
- O2 only
- O2 & electrons
- electrons only
- water
The Fundamental function of cellular respiration

\*Releases CO2
\*Releases O2
\*Generating ATP
\*Generating ADP
Which stage of aerobic respiration requires ATP?
Glycolysis
Oxidative phosphorylation
Fermentation
Krebs cycle
The Fundamental function of cellular respiration

\*Releases CO2
\*Releases O2
\*Generating ATP✔
\*Generating ADP
Which stage of aerobic respiration requires ATP?
Glycolysis
Oxidative phosphorylation
Fermentation
Krebs cycle
Which stage of aerobic respiration requires ATP?
Glycolysis
Oxidative phosphorylation
Fermentation
Krebs cycle

ايش الجواب لدا
Which stage of aerobic respiration requires ATP?
Glycolysis
Oxidative phosphorylation
Fermentation
Krebs cycle

ايش الجواب لدا
Chapter6
🎗 There is \_\_\_\_\_\_ stage in photosynthesis

- 1
- 2*🎯*
- 3
- 4

🎗 light reaction converted in the
- Calvin cycle
- thylakoids membrane *🎯*
- both
- all is incorrect

🎗 water split to provide
- O2 only
- O2 & electrons *🎯*
- electrons only
- water

🎗 produces ATP molecules to be used as fuel to
- light dependent reaction
- light independent reaction *🎯*
- both
- all incorrect

🎗in the light reaction light energy converted to
- O2
- chemical energy
- O2 and chemical energy *🎯*
- all correct

🎗 during the Calvin cycle, CO2 is incorporated into organic compounds a process called
- Dark reaction
- Carbon fixation *🎯*
- light reaction
- all correct

🎗 what of the following take place in both LIGHT and DARK reaction
- Calvin cycle *🎯*
- light dependent reaction
- stroma
- thylakoids
Chapter 4
مراجعة عام شاملة للنقاط المهمة *📝*

🎗 membrane are composed of
*🎯* phospholipids and protein

🎗 membrane are described as a
*🎯* fluid mosaic الفيسفاء المائع

🎗 the surface appears MOSAIC why?
*🎯*because protein are embedded مطمور
in the phospholipids

🎗 The surface appears FLUID why?
🎯 because the protein movement

🎗-------------- into the bi-layer to help keep it liquid at lower temperatures.
🎯 cholesterol

🎗 The membrane protein function as
🎯 enzyme

🎗 other protein function in
🎯 transport of substance across the membrane.

🎗 Membrane allows some substance to cross more easily than other , this mean
🎯 selectively permeability
خاصية نفاذ انتقائية

🎗 Non-polar molecules example :.
الجزيئات غير القطبية مثالها
🎯 Carbon dioxide & oxygen
( cross easily)

🎗 polar molecules example:.
الجزيئات القطبية
🎯 glucose and other sugar

( don't across easily)

🎗 process which particles spread in an available space THIS IS
🎯 diffusion تعريف الانتشار

🎗 IN DIFFUSION particles move form an area of ----- concentrated particles To an area where ----- concentrated
🎯 more , less
في الانتشار الجسيمات تنتقل من منطقة ذات تركيز عالي الى منطقة ذات تركيز منخفض

🎗 particles REACH EQUILIBRIUM when concentration is the
🎯 same
الجزيئات تكون متزنة لما يكون معدل التركيز نفس !

🎗 water travel from a solution محلول of LOWER solute مذاب concentration to a solution of HIGHER solute مذاب concentration
🎯 Osmosis تعريف الاسموزية

🎗 Osmosis is the result of ---------- across a semi-permeable شبه نفاذ membrane .
🎯 diffusion
الاسموزية نتيجة انتشار عبر غشاء شبه نفاذ

🎗 مقارنة مهمة بين الانتشار و الاسموزية في الشريحة رقم ١٣ و الشريحة رقم ١٤ 🎗

🎗--------------- are biological processes that move Oxygen, Water and Nutrients into cells and remove Waste products.
🎯 Active and Passive transport

🎗 cells that carry out a lot of active transport often have lots of ----------- to give them energy they need
🎯Mitochondria

🎗 Uses ENERGY to move substance UP
( from low concentration to high )
🎯 Active transport

🎗 move substance DOWN
( from high concentration to low )
🎯 passive transport

🎗 Active transport uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pump UP
🎯ATP ( require cellular energy)

🎗type of particles of Active transport:.
🎯 Protein, Ion, Complex Sugars

🎗 Active transport important in
🎯 Eukaryotic
بعض المواد تحتاج دخول الخلية بواسطة ضخ البروتين

🎗 molecules DOWN the concentration
🎯passive transport ( doesn't require energy)

🎗 type of particles of passive transport
🎯 Small monosaccharides, Water, Oxygen and Carbon dioxide

🎗 Passive transport important in
🎯 It maintains equilibriumالاتزان in the cell

🎗 Many kinds of molecules do not diffuse freely across \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
🎯 membrane

- They require the help of specific transport protein called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
🎯 Aquaporins
بروتينات النقل تسمى " مثقبات مائية "

🎗 A type of passive transport that doesn't require energy
🎯 facilitated diffusion الانتشار المدعم

🎗 specific transport protein assist in
🎯 facilitated diffusion

بروتينات النقل تساعد في الانتشار المدعم !

🎗
Sugar in photosynthesis make of

- Carbo
- carbon dioxide only
- carbon dioxide and water
- water
Plant need some only ( light energy + co2 + h2o ) to make

- food
- sugar
- water
- fungi
Begin all food chain
- photosynthesis
- gas
- cell
- all correct
Mitochondria present in
- animal cell
- plant cell
- both
- chlorophyll
Chloroplasts are found in
- mesophyll
- chlorophyll A
- chlorophyll B
- all
Mesophyll is
- blue tissue
- red tissue
- yellow tissue
- green pigment
Chloroplasts consists of TWO membrane surrounding an inner room called

- granum
- chlorophyll
- Thylakoids
- stroma
Plant absorbed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and reflected green light

- sunlight
- white light
- red light
- all
Absorb excessive light that would damage chlorophyll

- mesophyll
- cell membrane
- carotenoids
- all
O2 actually comes from
- CO2
- H2O
- both
Water molecules are split apart by oxidation that mean they\_\_\_\_\_ electron

- gain
- lose
- both
CO2 reduced to

- milk
- water
- protein
- sugar
Light reaction light energy is converted to chemical energy and O2 in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1 - thylakoid membrane
2 - cell
3 - stroma
4 - granum
Water splits to provide
- O2
- O2 and electron
- O2 and protein
- protein
Produce ATP to use as fuel in
- light energy
- dark energy
- cellular respiration
The ATP which produce at the first stage uses in
Dark reaction
Light reaction
Kribs cycle
During the Calvin cycle CO2 incorporated into organic compounds a process called
- carbon oxidation
- carbon reduced
- carbon fixation
- all
In what stage the co2 is considered as producers in the cellular respiration
Kribs cycle
Glycolysis
Oxidation phosphorylation
Light independent reaction
Wich of the flowing tissue dose not fudging in the heart

Epithelial
Connective
Muscles
Nervous
Light independent reaction can occur in

- light reaction
- dark reaction
- both
Dark reaction happen when
- light is present
- ATP is present
- sugar id present
- H2o id present
Red blood cells are type of
Nervous tissue
Connective tissue
Muscles tissue
NADH is used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and NADPH is used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- cellular respiration , photosynthesis

- photosynthesis. , cellular respiration
Extracellular matrix of blood:

Collagen
Plasma
Rubbly
The new DNA molecules are similar to the parental DNA molecule :
70%
100%
50%
90%
NADH participates in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
And NADPH participates in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- catabolic reaction , anabolic reaction

- anabolic reaction , catabolic reaction
• trachea is made of ..
- muscle and elastic fibres
- elastic fibres with rings of cartilage
- muscle and elastic fibres with rings of cartilage
Mitochondria generate ATP from

- light
- water
- sugar
- all
Mitochondria contain
- cellular respiration
- respiration enzymes
- both
Mitochondria contain
- cellular respiration
- respiration enzymes
- both
ATP for work is exist as

- light
- sugar
- heat
- pigment
During photosynthesis chloroplasts uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- chemical energy
- solar energy
- both
Cells breakdown glucose to

- co2
- water
- water and o2
- co2 and water
Cells respiration products up to \_\_ ATP molecules form each glucose molecules

- 32%
- 34%
- 100%
- 50%
In respiration- breathing supplies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to our cell and removes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- o2 , 2
- o2 , co2
- co2 , o2
- water , sugar
Your body require a continuous supply just to

- sleep
- stay away
- stay alive
- play
Your body require a continuous supply of energy just to

- sleep
- stay away
- stay alive
- play
Your body require a continuous supply of energy just to

- keep the heart pumping
- to breath
- stay alive
- to maintain body temperature
Your brain require a large quantity of glucose that EQUAL

- 100 g
- 220
- 300 g
- 120 g
The energy units are

- ampere
- glucose
- kilocalories
- all
Is a quantity of heat to rises the temperature of.1 kg of water to 1°C

- Kcal
- lighting
- speed enzymes
- chemical energy
هذي اسئلة ماعرفت فصولها ومعلومات

❓❓• trachea is made of ..
- muscle and elastic fibres
- elastic fibres with rings of cartilage
- muscle and elastic fibres with rings of cartilage✔

❓❓Heart is :
-Skeletal muscle
-Cardiac muscle✔
-Somooth muscle

❓❓Which one is true about Red blood:
-Smooth
-Easy to flow through vessels
-Round
-All✔

❓❓Function of skin;
-Bind and support other tissues
-Protective barrier ✔
-Provide movement

❓❓Extracellular matrix of blood:
-Collagen
-Plasma ✔
-Rubbly

❓❓Red blood cells are type of
-Nervous tissue
-Connective tissue ✔
-Muscles tissue

Note💡

⚫Endergonic reactions >>> require energy >>> usually associated with anabolism

Exergonic reactions >>> release energy >>> usually associated with catabolism

⚫(Hydrolysis) 》(Dephosphorylation) ATP+ H2O >> ADP + P
( Dehydration)》 (phosphorlation) ADP + P >> ATP + H2O

يونس Jones007😇😎✌🏾
In alcohol fermentation: Pyruvate converts to :
CO2
Ethanol
Lactate
CO2 and ethanol
Michondria has :
2 layer of membrane
3 layer of membrane
1 layer of membrane
5 layers of membrane

طيب هذا ١؟
the organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate and protein in food ?

- liver
- stomach
- gall bladder
- pancreas
Note 💡

Remember that glycolysis uses no oxygen
Hemoglobin consists of
-4 polypeptide chain
-2 polypeptide chain
-1 polypeptide chain
-3 polypeptide chain
the organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate and protein in food ?

- liver
- stomach
- gall bladder
- pancreas
Hemoglobin consists of
-4 polypeptide chain
-2 polypeptide chain
-1 polypeptide chain
-3 polypeptide chain

ايش الجواب
Hemoglobin consists of
-4 polypeptide chain✔️
-2 polypeptide chain
-1 polypeptide chain
-3 polypeptide chain
Co2 in the blood is transported as :
-co2
-bicarbonate
-hemoglobin
-glucose
the organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate and protein in food ?

- liver
- stomach
- gall bladder
- pancreas

اشش الترجمه
🔷A stretch of chromosome that codes for a trait can be called a.........

chromatin gene
Histone.
🔷A stretch of chromosome that codes for a trait can be called a.........

chromatin gene ✔️
Histone.
the organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate and protein in food ?

- liver
- stomach
- gall bladder
- pancreas

هنا ٢؟
Hemoglobin consists of
-4 polypeptide chain✔️
-2 polypeptide chain
-1 polypeptide chain
-3 polypeptide chain

هنا ٢برضه؟
🔷A stretch of chromosome that codes for a trait can be called a.........

chromatin gene ✔️
Histone.

اقصد دا ☝🏼
the organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate and protein in food ?

- liver
- stomach
- gall bladder
- pancreas ✔️
the organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate and protein in food ?

- liver
- stomach ✔️
- gall bladder
- pancreas

هذا السوال الاجابه ٢
Which of the following body systems facilitates the other systems:
1-respiratory system
2- endocrine system
3- digestive system
4- circulatory system
the organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate and protein in food ?

- liver
- stomach
- gall bladder
- pancreas ✔️
cramps during exercise are caused by:

1-alcohol Fermentation
2-lactic acid Fermentation
3-glucose
4-Glycolysis
the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration

co2
o2
nad+
atp
the organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate and protein in food ?

- liver
- stomach
- gall bladder
- pancreas
ذا طلع صح البنكرياس
الامينو اسد عندو واحد او اكثر من الكودونات ..و الكودون يتكون من 3 نيوكليتدات
Glycolysis occurs
🍓 outside mitochondria
🍓 inside mitochondria
the organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate and protein in food ?

- liver
- stomach
- gall bladder
- pancreas
ايش هو المصدر المباشر للطاقه ؟
ATP
the organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate and protein in food ?

- liver
- stomach
- gall bladder
- pancreas

Liver?
Which of the following body systems facilitates the other systems:
1-respiratory system
2- endocrine system
3- digestive system
4- circulatory system

ايش الاجابه؟
❓❓NADH participates in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
And NADPH participates in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- catabolic reaction , anabolic reaction ✔

- anabolic reaction , catabolic reaction

^ هذا السؤال بشابتر ٥ لاني ماقريت شي كذا 😢 !
Wich of the following dose No gas exchange across in it

Alveoli
Bronchi
How many types in connective tissue?
5
6
4
7
Blood transport...?
O2+co2
Nutrients
Waste
All
......bind muscle with bones?
Ligament
Loose
Tendons
Fibrous
Between vertebal disks?
Fibrous
Cartilage
Loose
Blood
الاوتار Tendons : تربط العضله بالعظم
( attach your muscles to bond )
الاربطه ligament : تربط العظم بالعظم
( connect your bones at joints)
الغضروف cartilage : يوجد بنهايه العظم
( at the end of a bond )

دا الكلام كتبتو عشان نفرق بين الاربطه والاوتار والغضاريف وعشان ما نتلخبط 😁✋🏻
Does not have striation?
Smooth
Cardiac
Skeletal
Muscle
Fuel for respiration from
🍓 photosynthesis
🍓 plant
🍓 cell
🍓 mitochondria
................. Enables cells to produce ATP without O2

- Fermentation
- Glycolysis
- photosynthesis
- cellular respiration
The products of translation is
t-RNA
r-RNA
m-RNA
protein
................. Enables cells to produce ATP without O2

- Fermentation ✔️
- Glycolysis
- photosynthesis
- cellular respiration

لانو مكتوب بالسؤال بدون الاكسجين ودي العمليه تسمى تخمر
A coden consisting of..... Nucleotides
4
2
3
6
................. Enables cells to produce ATP without O2

- Fermentation ✔️
- Glycolysis
- photosynthesis
- cellular respiration

لانو مكتوب بالسؤال بدون الاكسجين ودي العمليه تسمى تخمر مكتوب عدم قدره الخلايا على انتاج اي تي بي بدون اكسجين
The.... Add nucleotides to new DNA chain
-DNA lipase
-m- RNA
- t- RNA
-DNA polymerase
A nucleotide sequence converts into an
-Monosaccharide sequence
-Amino acid
-Fatty acide
-Nucleic acide
the organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate and protein in food ?

- liver
- stomach
- gall bladder
- pancreas
💡
C - G بينهم ثلاث روابط
A - T/U بينهم رابطتين
💡
بين قواعد النيتروجين رابطة هيدروجينية
بين السكر والفوسفات رابطة تساهمية
GAACGCAUGAGCCAGUACACCAC

يقولك حولها ل RNA
الى دنا
شيل اليوراسيل
مكان الu ب t
حط الثايمين
Photosynthesis is
🍓 anabolism
🍓 catabolism
🍓 matabolism
معلييييش 🙏🏼🙏🏼🙏🏼🙏🏼🙏🏼

mRNA = متممةDNA
tRNA = DNA الاصلية
Small intestine due to :
Large length
Large diameter
Large shape
Large intestine \*\*\*\*\*
وال small due to small diameter
8 من الكتاب حق nutrition and digestion
The latin meaning for tissue is:
-meshwork
-fibers
-weave
-cell
The latin meaning for tissue is:
-meshwork
-fibers
-weave
-cell

محد عرف ؟؟؟
Easy to flow through vessels
🍓 red blood cell
🍓 white blood cell
🍓 green pigment
Dıfferent tissues make up
🍓 organ systems
🍓 cell
🍓 dNA
🍓 organ
- the biggest masses of nervous tissue are in your :
- All body
- Brain
- Spinal cord
- B&C
Like a fried egg
🍓 cuboidal
🍓 squamous
🍓 columnar
Connective tissue can be found
-under the skin
-above the skin
-in kidney
-in capillaries
Cartilage supports
-blood
-ears
-intestines
-collagen
The matrix of cartilage is :
-calcium
-salt
-blood
-collagen
The latin meaning for tissue is:
-meshwork
-fibers
-weave
-cell
Fibrous tissue forms
-tissues
-blood
-collagen
-tendons
Ch.8

⏩: the organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate and protein in food ?

- liver
- stomach
- gall bladder
- pancreas ✔

⏩ Small intestine due to :
Small length
Small diameter ✔
Small shape

Ch.4

⏩ Photosynthesis is
🍓 anabolism ✔
🍓 catabolism

Ch.7

⏩ : Dıfferent tissues make up
🍓 organ systems
🍓 cell
🍓 dNA
🍓 organ✔

⏩ - the biggest masses of nervous tissue are in your :
- All body
- Brain
- Spinal cord
- B&C✔

⏩: Like a fried egg
🍓 cuboidal
🍓 squamous ✔
🍓 columnar

⏩ Connective tissue can be found
-under the skin✔
-above the skin
-in kidney
-in capillaries

⏩: Cartilage supports
-blood
-ears✔
-intestines
-collagen

⏩ The matrix of cartilage is :
-calcium
-salt
-blood
-collagen✔

⏩ The latin meaning for tissue is:
-meshwork
-fibers
-weave✔
-cell

⏩ Fibrous tissue forms
-tissues
-blood
-collagen
-tendons✔

-------------------------------------------------------
❔ Easy to flow through vessels
🍓 red blood cell ✔
🍓 white blood cell
🍓 green pigment

⏩ Q
✔ correct answer
❔ I don't know any chapter it is.
Which two organ system are most dirctly involved in regulating all other systems?!
-Nervous system and endocrine system.
- circulatory system and endocrine system.
-muscular system and immune system.
-All
What is removed from the undigested food when it is in large intestine??

- water
- sugar
- energy
- nutrients
What is the function of DNA ?

- to assist in cell division
- to control the heredity
- to help in the synthesis of protein
- all of them
Nucleic acid are composed of
- Nucleotides
- only cytosine
- only ribose
- non of them
True
Which one of the following base is found in RNA but not DNA?
a) Cytosine
b) Adenine
c) Uracil
d) Thymine
- Each nucleotide in a DNA molecule consists of -----------------------
a) a phosphate group, a hexose sugar and a nitrogeneous base.
b) asulfonyl group, a pentose sugar, and a nitrogeneous base.
c) a phosphate group, a pentose sugar and a nitrogeneous base.
d) a phosphate group, glucose , and a nitrogeneous base.
C
Excess fat-soluble vitamin can be eliminated in...?
Urine
Kidney
Both
What is the process called when messenger RNA is synthesized to match a certain gene?
a) Replication
b) Translation
c) Transcription
d) None of the above
صح3
- The Product of translation is
a) Glucose
b) mRNA
c) protein
d) lipids
C
We need large amount from.....and small amount from....?
-Calcium and phophorus-minerals.
-Calcium and phophorus-protein.
-protein-minerals.
-non of them.
Excess fat-soluble vitamin can be eliminated in...?
Urine
Kidney
Both
Excess water-soluble vitamin can be eliminated in...?
Urine👏
Kidney
Both
How many types of cholesterol?
3
2
1
6
Roaches eat?
Plant
Meat
Both
3
Nitrogenous bases extend from ؟
Cell base
Nitrogen base
sugar-phosphate backbone
all
3
Use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language In transcription , use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language in translation

1- nucleotides, amino acid
2- amino acid , nucleotides
Start proteins digestion?
HCL
KCL
NACL
pepsin
Small intestine nemed because of.....?
Small length
Small area
Small diameter
All
3
Produce New cell in stomach every
- day
- 2 day
- 3 week
- 3 days
3
Is blood qualify as a type of connective tissu??
What is removed from the undigested food when it is in large intestine??

- water 🍁
- sugar
- energy
- nutrients
تتنفّس البرمائيّات عن طريق الرّئتين ، ويتنفّس معظمها بالماء مكتمل النّمو عن طريق الخياشيم ، وتقدر البرمائيّات تحصل ع الأكسجين عن طريق جلدها أو الفم والحلق لأنو عندها غشاء بطانة ، والبرمائيات الصغييرة اللي ماعندها رئة تتنفّس عن طريق الجلد .
ترى اكثر اسئلة حتجي من شابتر ١٢
الي هوا
Gas Exchange

للمعلومية فقط ❤️
وعشان لحد يقلي غلط ومدري ايش
دا على كلام الدكتور كمال منسي
( مشرف المادة )
Chapter 9 :

❄️ .......... diffuses into the blood
-O2 ✔️
- CO2
-H2O
- HCL

❄️.............. diffuses out the blood
O2
- CO2 ✔️
-H2O
- HCL

❄️ ............. Where the exchange of gases takes place

- Bronchus
- bronchioles
- alveoli
- air sacs
- 3 & 4✔️
ملاحظه : ب دا السؤال ممكن يقولنا alveoli يعني حويصلات وممكن يقولنا Air sacs يعني اكياس هوائيه وكلها صحيحه وتحدث فيها عمليه تبادل الغازات

❄️The pharynx is also called............
- Throat ✔️
- Trachea
- air sacs
- bronchus

❄️Amphibians have ............
- small lungs ✔️
- large lungs
- simple lungs
- complex lungs

❄️Non-bird reptiles have
- small lungs
- large lungs
- simple lungs ✔️
- complex lungs

❄️birds and mammals have

- small lungs
- large lungs
- simple lungs
- complex lungs ✔️

❄️gas exchange have ............ phases
- one
- Three✔️
- four
- eight

❄️............ is a respiratory organ found in many aquatic organisms

- gill ✔️
- lungs
- air sacs
- body surface

❄️ ...................... Loading and unloading of O2
- H2O
-iron
- Hemoglobin ✔️
- chlorophyll

اسئله مراجعه لشابتر ال gas exchange
دعواتكم 💖🙏🏻
How much of time the food spend it inside the stomach:
4-3 hours
2-5 hours
2-6 hours
4-7 hours
عملية
Inhalation
And
Exnalation

عليها ٣ اسئلة
على كلام الدكتور
How much of time the food spend it inside the stomach:
4-3 hours
2-5 hours
2-6 hours ✔
4-7 hours
How much of time the food spend it inside the small intestine :
5-6 hours
2-5 hours
2-6 hours
3-5 hours
How much of time the food spend it inside the small intestine :
5-6 hours ✔
2-5 hours
2-6 hours
3-5 hours
How much of time the food spend it inside the large intestine :
10-20hours
12-20 hours
12-24hours
10-24 hours
How much of time the food spend it inside the large intestine :
10-20hours
12-20 hours
12-24hours ✔
10-24 hours
♠ In alcohol fermentation: Pyruvate converts to :
CO2
Ethanol
Lactate
CO2 and ethanol ✔

♠Michondria has :
2 layer of membrane ✔
3 layer of membrane
1 layer of membrane
5 layers of membrane

♠the organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate and protein in food ?

- liver
- stomach
- gall bladder
- pancreas✔

✨ Note 💡

Remember that glycolysis uses no oxygen

♠Hemoglobin consists of
-4 polypeptide chain✔
-2 polypeptide chain
-1 polypeptide chain
-3 polypeptide chain

♠ Co2 in the blood is transported as :
-co2
-bicarbonate ✔
-hemoglobin
-glucose

♠A stretch of chromosome that codes for a trait can be called a.........

chromatin gene ✔️
Histone.

♠Which of the following body systems facilitates the other systems:
1-respiratory system
2- endocrine system
3- digestive system
4- circulatory system✔

♠ cramps during exercise are caused by:

1-alcohol Fermentation
2-lactic acid Fermentation✔
3-glucose
4-Glycolysis

the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration

1\_ co2
2- o2✔
3- nad+
4- atp

معلومه ✨
الامينو اسد عندو واحد او اكثر من الكودونات ..و الكودون يتكون من 3 نيوكليتدات

♠Glycolysis occurs
1-outside mitochondria ✔
2-inside mitochondria

♠NADH participates in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
And NADPH participates in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- catabolic reaction , anabolic reaction ✔

- anabolic reaction , catabolic reaction

♠: Wich of the following dose No gas exchange across in it

Alveoli
Bronchi✔

♠ How many types in connective tissue?
5
6✔
4
7

♠ Blood transport...?
O2+co2
Nutrients
Waste
All✔

♠ ......bind muscle with bones?
Ligament
Loose
Tendons✔
Fibrous

♠ Between vertebal disks?
Fibrous
Cartilage✔
Loose
Blood

معلومه ✨: الاوتار Tendons : تربط العضله بالعظم
( attach your muscles to bond )
الاربطه ligament : تربط العظم بالعظم
( connect your bones at joints)
الغضروف cartilage : يوجد بنهايه العظم
( at the end of a bond )

♠ Does not have striation?
Smooth✔
Cardiac
Skeletal
Muscle

♠: Fuel for respiration from
1- photosynthesis ✔
2- plant
3- cell
4- mitochondria

♠: The products of translation is
t-RNA
r-RNA
m-RNA
protein✔

♠ ................. Enables cells to produce ATP without O2

- Fermentation ✔️
- Glycolysis
- photosynthesis
- cellular respiration

♠ A coden consisting of..... Nucleotides
4
2
3✔
6

♠ The.... Add nucleotides to new DNA chain
-DNA lipase
-m- RNA
- t- RNA
-DNA polymerase✔

♠A nucleotide sequence converts into an
-Monosaccharide sequence
-Amino acid ✔
-Fatty acide
-Nucleic acide

معلومتين✨💡
C - G بينهم ثلاث روابط
A - T/U بينهم رابطتين

💡
بين قواعد النيتروجين رابطة هيدروجينية
بين السكر والفوسفات رابطة تساهمية

معلومه ✨ 💡

شوفوا ما اعتقد انه يجيبوه بس مافيه شيء لو عرفنا

ايش الفرق بين الثايمين واليوراسيل
T=H3C
U=H

ايش الفرق بين الرايبوز وديوكسي رايبوز
الديكوسي اقل بذرة اكسجين من الرايبوز

AACGCATGAGCTCAGTACACCACT

يقولك حولها ل RNA : نحذف الثايمين ونضيف مكانه يوراسيل

♠Photosynthesis is
1- anabolism ✔
2- catabolism

♠: Easy to flow through vessels
1- red blood cell ✔
2- white blood cell
3- green pigment

♠: Dıfferent tissues make up
1- organ systems
2- cell
3- dNA
4- organ✔

♠ - the biggest masses of nervous tissue are in your :
- All body
- Brain
- Spinal cord
- B&C✔

♠ Like a fried egg
1- cuboidal
2- squamous ✔
3- columnar

♠: Connective tissue can be found
-under the skin✔
-above the skin
-in kidney
-in capillaries

♠: Cartilage supports
-blood
-ears✔
-intestines
-collagen

♠: The matrix of cartilage is :
-calcium
-salt
-blood
-collagen✔

♠: The latin meaning for tissue is:
-meshwork
-fibers
-weave✔
-cell

♠ Fibrous tissue forms
-tissues
-blood
-collagen
-tendons

♠: Which two organ system are most dirctly involved in regulating all other systems?!
-Nervous system and endocrine system.✔
- circulatory system and endocrine system.
-muscular system and immune system.
-All

♠: What is removed from the undigested food when it is in large intestine??

- water ✔
- sugar
- energy
- nutrients

♠: What is the function of DNA ?

- to assist in cell division
- to control the heredity
- to help in the synthesis of protein
- all of them✔

♠ Nucleic acid are composed of
- Nucleotides✔
- only cytosine
- only ribose
- non of them

♠ Which one of the following base is found in RNA but not DNA?
a) Cytosine
b) Adenine
c) Uracil✔
d) Thymine

♠ - Each nucleotide in a DNA molecule consists of -----------------------
a) a phosphate group, a hexose sugar and a nitrogeneous base.
b) asulfonyl group, a pentose sugar, and a nitrogeneous base.
c) a phosphate group, a pentose sugar and a nitrogeneous base.✔
d) a phosphate group, glucose , and a nitrogeneous base.

♠: Excess fat-soluble vitamin can be eliminated in...?
Urine✔
Kidney
Both

♠: What is the process called when messenger RNA is synthesized to match a certain gene?
a) Replication
b) Translation
c) Transcription✔
d) None of the above

♠: - The Product of translation is
a) Glucose
b) mRNA
c) protein✔
d) lipids

♠ We need large amount from.....and small amount from....?
-Calcium and phophorus-minerals.✔
-Calcium and phophorus-protein.
-protein-minerals.
-non of them.

♠ Excess water-soluble vitamin can be eliminated in...?
Urine👏
Kidney
Both

♠: How many types of cholesterol?
3
2✔
1
6

♠ Roaches eat?
Plant
Meat
Both✔

♠Nitrogenous bases extend from ؟
Cell base
Nitrogen base
sugar-phosphate backbone✔
all

♠Use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language In transcription , use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language in translation

1- nucleotides, amino acid
2- amino acid , nucleotides✔

♠ الانسان عنده كم جين

٥٢٠٠٠
٥٢٠٠١
٢٥٠٠٠✔
٢٠٠٠٠

♠: Start proteins digestion?
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KCL
NACL
pepsin✔

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Small length
Small area
Small diameter✔
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- 2 day
- 3 week
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اسئله مراجعه لشابتر ال gas exchange

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4-3 hours
2-5 hours
2-6 hours ✔
4-7 hours

♠: How much of time the food spend it inside the small intestine :
5-6 hours ✔
2-5 hours
2-6 hours
3-5 hours

♠: How much of time the food spend it inside the large intestine :
10-20hours
12-20 hours
12-24hours ✔
10-24 hours

دعواتكم ليا 💘😢
فيه سؤال 100% حيجي
الي هوا
من الامثلة على الحيوانات
الي تتغدى على السوائل:
mosquito
gray heron
roaches
hawks
فيه سؤال 100% حيجي
الي هوا
من الامثلة على الحيوانات
الي تتغدى على السوائل:
mosquito
gray heron تاكل الاشياء الصلبه
roaches مزدوجه
hawks اكله لحوم
One of these is an example for alimentary canal
-earthworms
-protist
-hydra
-esophagus
One of these is an example for alimentary canal
-earthworms ✔️
-protist
-hydra
-esophagus
The simple type ofdigestive compartment is;
Alimentary canal
Food vacuole
Esophagus
All of the above
the small intestine larger than the large intestine?

✅ or ❎
يجماعه اللي يحتاج حامل البروتين simple diffusion - facilitated diffusion - osmosis ?
largest internal organ is the small intestine
الاسموزيه تحرك المذيب الي هوا الماء من تركيز عالي الى واطي عبر غشاء شبهه منفذ
الانتشار تحرك المذاب من تركيز واطي لعالي
-( الخليه تستهلك فقط 34% من الطاقه الموجوده في جزئي الجلكوز الواحد )
- ( اثناء عملية التنفس الخلوي تنتج الخليه 32 جزئي من الطاقه من جزئي الجلوكوز الواحد )
- (توجد جزئيات طاقه تستخدم اثناء مراحل التنفس الخلوي ولذلك@ممكن تكون 31 ' او 32 لغاية 36 او 38 )
- (34% هي نسبه وليست عدد )

تجميعات نهائي الاحياء
🍓🍓🍓