

المملكة العربية السعودية

وزارة التعليم

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



لكل المهتمين و المهتمات
بدروس و مراجع الجامعية

هام

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علماء بان الاختبار مكون من 40 سؤال موزعة على ثلاث صفحات ومدة الاختبار 120 دقيقة

ID	Question	A	B	C	D
1.	The _____ produce sperm and male hormones	testes	liver	kidney	ovary
2.	Inhalation occurs when _____	air is forced out of the respiratory tract	the rib cage expands	the diaphragm moves upward	the rib cage relaxes
3.	The cardiac output is the _____	number of beats/minute	defect in one or more heart valves	backflow of blood	amount of blood/minute pumped into systemic circuit
4.	The _____ is the site of a gene on the chromosome	locus	phenotype	genotype	allele
5.	If the female egg is fertilized _____	drop in LH shuts down corpus luteum and its hormones	embryo releases hormones that maintain the uterine lining	menstruation is triggered	hypothalamus and pituitary stimulate development of a new follicle
6.	_____ occurs when blood pressure forces water and solutes into the nephron	Reabsorption	Excretion	Secretion	Filtration
7.	Asexual reproduction is a _____	two parents produce offspring	very slow reproduction	very rapid reproduction	union of ova and sperm
8.	Stomata close _____	as a result of bowing of the guard cells	when guard cells take up water	at day time	when potassium levels fall
9.	The systolic pressure _____	is caused by ventricular contractions	is the low pressure between contractions	narrows blood vessels	reduces blood flow
10.	In sex determination of the Z-W system, the female birds are _____	YX	ZW	ZZ	XX
11.	The functional units of the kidneys are the _____	urethra	alveoli	nephrons	ureters
12.	Plants that tap roots into the host plant's vascular system are called _____	mushroom	epiphytes	parasites	carnivorous
13.	Nitrogen fixation is the conversion of _____	ammonium to nitrates	N ₂ to ammonia	organic matter into ammonium	organic matter into nitrates
14.	The maintenance of steady internal conditions despite fluctuations in the external environment is called _____	thermoregulation	excretion	osmoregulation	homeostasis



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ID	Question	A	B	C	D
15	The important function of the nephron is to _____	extract the filtrate from the blood	photosynthesis	gas exchange	respiration
16	In sexual reproduction, sperm may be transferred to the female by _____	budding	binary fission	external fertilization	fragmentation
17	The appearance of the trait is called _____	dominant allele	phenotype	genotype	recessive allele
18	The function of the liver is the production of _____	chymotrypsin	pancreatic amylase	salivary amylase	bile
19	Nitrification is the conversion of _____	organic matter into nitrates	N ₂ to ammonia	ammonium to nitrates	organic matter into ammonium
20	_____ is an example of organic molecules produced by plants	Nitrogen	Magnesium	Carbon dioxide	Carbohydrate
21	LDL cholesterol, _____	its level decreases by smoking	its level increases by smoking	tends to reduce blocked blood vessels	its level increases by exercise
22	The blood platelets _____	transport CO ₂	transport O ₂	promote clotting	fight infections
23	The AV node _____	relays electrical signals to the ventricles	force blood exerts on vessel walls	sets the rate of heart contractions	generates electrical signals in atria
24	In sex determination of the X-Y system in fruit flies, the female is _____	XY	XX	ZZ	ZW
25	Allele that is not expressed in the heterozygous is the _____	recessive allele	genotype	phenotype	dominant allele
26	The maintenance of internal temperature within narrow limits is called _____	homeostasis	excretion	osmoregulation	thermoregulation
27	_____ occurs in the walls of the esophagus as alternating waves of contraction and relaxation by smooth muscles	Peristalsis	Atherosclerosis	Excretion	Digestion
28	The _____ is the major organ of chemical digestion and nutrient absorption	esophagus	small intestine	stomach	appendix
29	The control of the gain and loss of water and solutes is called _____	homeostasis	excretion	osmoregulation	thermoregulation
30	HDL cholesterol _____	contributes to blocked blood vessels	contributes to higher blood pressure	its level increases by smoking	tends to reduce blocked blood vessels



D	Question	A	B	C	D
31	Atherosclerosis is the _____	narrowing of blood vessels	measure of systolic pressure	force blood exerts on vessel walls	measure of diastolic pressure
32	A caterpillar is an example of animals that use the _____ to obtain and ingest their food	substrate feeding	suspension feeding	fluid feeding	bulk feeding
33	Exhalation occurs when _____	the air pressure around lungs is lowered	the rib cage contracts	the diaphragm moves downward	air rushes into lungs to equalize the pressure difference
34	The actual site of gas exchange in human is _____	alveoli	nasal cavity	pharynx	larynx
35	From the nasal cavity, air next passes to the _____	pharynx, bronchi, larynx, trachea, bronchioles, alveoli	pharynx, trachea, bronchi, alveoli, larynx, bronchioles	pharynx, larynx, bronchi, bronchioles, trachea, alveoli	pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, alveoli
36	The _____ sets the rate of heart contractions	AV node	the heart murmur	pacemaker (SA node)	relays signals to the ventricles
37	The female vagina _____	receives the ova from the ovary	is the site for fragmentation	is the site for egg fertilization	receives the penis during sexual intercourse
38	The damage to cardiac muscle from a blocked coronary artery is the _____	heart attack	cardiac output	stroke	heart murmur
39	If the female egg is not fertilized _____	hypothalamus and pituitary inhibit development of a new follicle	menstruation does not occur	menstruation is triggered	increase in LH stimulate corpus luteum and its hormones
40	The disposal of nitrogen-containing wastes is called _____	osmoregulation	excretion	homeostasis	thermoregulation

Good Luck



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1.	The blood platelets _____	promote clotting	transport O ₂ bound to hemoglobin	transport CO ₂	fight infections
2.	The heart murmur is the _____	electrical signals to the ventricles	rate of heart contractions	electrical signals in atria	defect in one or more heart valves
3.	Inhalation occurs when _____ and _____	the diaphragm moves upward ----- the rib cage contracts	the diaphragm moves downward ----- the rib cage expands	the rib cage contracts ----- the diaphragm moves upward	the rib cage contracts ----- the pressure around the lungs increases
4.	The important function of the nephron is to _____	photosynthesis	exchange gases	refine the filtrate to produce urine	respiration
5.	The nitrogen-containing metabolic waste products in most aquatic animals is _____	ammonia	urea	uric acid	carbonate
6.	Animals exchange heat with the environment by _____	photosynthesis	conduction	pollination	fertilization
7.	Ectothermic animals _____	are represented by birds and mammals	produce sugar from water and CO ₂	derive body heat mainly from their metabolism	absorb heat from their surroundings
8.	Animals that derive body heat mainly from their metabolism are called _____	ectothermic	endothermic	photosynthetic	herbivorous
9.	Crossing over occurs during _____	anaphase I of meiosis I	metaphase I of mitosis	prophase I of meiosis I	metaphase I of meiosis I
10.	_____ is the maintenance of internal temperature within narrow limits	Thermoregulation	Osmoregulation	Excretion	Homeostasis
11.	Cleavage _____	embryo is getting larger	is a slow series of cell divisions	produces a ball of cells called Gastrula	produces a ball of cells from the zygote
12.	Both sexes in humans have _____	structures for copulation	sepals	petals	carpels
13.	Diploid cells _____	are the sex gametes	have two homologous sets (2n) of chromosomes	have one set (1n) of chromosomes	have three homologous sets of chromosomes (3n)
14.	The human female vagina _____	connects the ovary to the uterus	receives the ova from the ovary	receives the penis during sexual intercourse	is the site for ova fertilization



15	Spermatogenesis (The formation of sperm) _____	occurs in the follicle	is controlled by estrogen	starts in seminal vesicles	occurs in seminiferous tubules
16	The cardiac output _____	is a defect in one or more heart valves	is defined as the number of beats/minute	is the amount of blood/minute pumped into systemic circuit	prevents the backflow of blood
17	Hermaphroditism _____	one individual with male and the other with female reproductive systems	one individual with male and female reproductive systems	two individuals with male and female reproductive systems	one parent produces genetically identical offspring
18	In XO system female insects are _____	XX	ZX	XY	XO
19	Sister chromatids separate during _____	meiosis I	telophase	anaphase	cytokinesis
20	During _____ valuable solutes are reclaimed from the filtrate	filtration	excretion	secretion	reabsorption
21	Atherosclerosis _____	increases blood flow	narrows blood vessels	is the defect in the heart rate	is caused by ventricular contractions
22	The exception to Mendel's Laws are _____ and _____	incomplete dominance multiple alleles	dominance recessiveness	segregation dominance	recessiveness segregation
23	In the human respiratory system, air passes from nasal cavity to the _____	larynx, vocal cords, pharynx, bronchi, trachea, bronchioles then alveoli. X	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. X
24	Asexual reproduction _____	two parents produce genetically identical offspring	one parent produces genetically different offspring	is a very slow reproduction	can proceed via budding, fission, and fragmentation
25	Which of the following is true in birds' sex determination system? ZW	ZW = female	XY = female	ZZ = female	ZW = male
26	During _____, ova and sperm are discharged near each other	excretion	external fertilization	fragmentation	binary fission
27	Fertilization is the union of _____	sperm and egg to form a haploid zygote	testis and ovary to form a sex organ	sperm and egg to form a sex organ	sperm and egg to form a diploid zygote



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28	Gastrula produces an embryo with _____	three-layers	one-layer	four-layers	two-layers
29	Arteries _____	have one-way valves that restrict backward flow ✓	have thicker walls	composed of a single layer of epithelial cells ✓	force blood back to right heart atrium ✓
30	The death of brain tissue from blocked arteries in the head is the _____	heart attack	heart murmur	cardiac output	stroke
31	Terrestrial plants convert excess amino acids into _____	ammonia and keto acids	ammonia and urea	uric acid and keto acids	keto acids and urea
32	If female egg is not fertilized _____	drop in LH shuts down corpus luteum and its hormones	embryo releases hormones that maintain the uterine lining ✓	menstruation does not occur ✓	hypothalamus and pituitary inhibit development of a new follicle
33	The control of the gain and loss of water and solutes is called _____	thermoregulation	osmoregulation	homeostasis	excretion
34	The freshwater fish _____	lose water by osmosis ✓	drink seawater ✓	pump out excess salt ✓	uptake salt across their gills
35	Amphibians use _____ as the respiratory surface	their body surfaces	more complex lungs ✓	advanced lungs ✓	more complex gills ✓
36	In the lungs, blood _____ and _____	picks up CO ₂ _____ drops off O ₂	drops off O ₂ _____ drops off CO ₂	picks up O₂ _____ drops off CO₂	drops off O ₂ _____ drops off waste products
37	Which of the following is true in grasshoppers' sex determination system? X ₀ X ₁ X ₂ X ₀	XO = male	XO = female ✓	XX = male ✓	ZW = male ✓
38	Cytoplasmic division is called _____	cytogenetics	cytokinesis	anaphase	prometaphase
39	Sexual reproduction involves _____	offspring have no traits from parents ✓	offspring are similar to one parent ✓	inheritance of unique sets of genes from one parent ✓	offspring are similar to parents, but show variations in traits
40	Which of the following is Homozygous?	AB	ab	AA	Aa

Good luck