

	Question	A	B	C	D
1.	The actual site of gas exchange in human is ____	<i>larynx</i>	<i>Nasal cavity</i>	<i>Pharynx</i>	<i>alveoli</i>
2.	In the human respiratory system, air passes from trachea to the ____	<i>bronchioles</i>	<i>nasal cavity</i>	<i>larynx</i>	<i>Bronchi</i>
3.	From nasal cavity air next passes to ____	<i>larynx, vocal cords, Pharynx, Bronchi, trachea bronchioles then alveoli</i>	<i>Larynx, Pharynx, trachea, vocal cords, Bronchi, alveoli then bronchioles</i>	<i>Pharynx, larynx, vocal cords, trachea, Bronchi bronchioles then alveoli</i>	<i>Pharynx, vocal cords, larynx, Bronchi, alveoli, trachea then bronchioles</i>
4.	In the lungs ,blood ____ and ____	<i>Picks up O<sub>2</sub> ...drops off CO<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>drops off O<sub>2</sub> ...drops off CO<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>Picks up CO<sub>2</sub>... drops off O<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>drops off O<sub>2</sub> ... drops off waste products</i>
5.	In the body tissues ,blood ____ and ____	<i>Picks up O<sub>2</sub> ...drops off CO<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>drops off O<sub>2</sub> ...drops off CO<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>Picks up CO<sub>2</sub>... drops off O<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>drops off O<sub>2</sub> ... drops off waste products</i>
6.	The iron-containing pigment (hemoglobin) ____	<i>is found only in birds</i>	<i>is found in Arthropods</i>	<i>is found in almost all vertebrates</i>	<i>is found in Mollusca</i>
7.	The copper-containing pigment (hemocyanin) ____	<i>Is found in Arthropods and Mollusca</i>	<i>is found in many mammals</i>	<i>is found in reptiles</i>	<i>is found only in birds</i>
8.	Inhalation occurs when ____ and ____	<i>the diaphragm moves upward- The rib cage contracts</i>	<i>The rib cage contracts - pressure around lungs increase</i>	<i>The rib cage contracts - the diaphragm moves upward</i>	<i>the diaphragm moves downward- The rib cage expands</i>
9.	Exhalation occurs when ____	<i>the diaphragm moves upward- The rib cage contracts</i>	<i>The rib cage contracts - pressure around lungs decrease</i>	<i>The rib cage expands - the diaphragm moves upward</i>	<i>the diaphragm moves downward- The rib cage expands</i>
10.	Birds and mammals use ____ as the respiratory surface	<i>more complex lungs</i>	<i>Small gills</i>	<i>Their body surfaces</i>	<i>advanced gills</i>
11.	Nonbird reptiles use ____ as the respiratory surface	<i>more complex lungs</i>	<i>Small gills</i>	<i>Their body surfaces</i>	<i>Simple lungs</i>
12.	Amphibians use ____ as respiratory surface	<i>advanced lungs</i>	<i>more complex lungs</i>	<i>Their body surfaces</i>	<i>more complex lungs</i>
13.	The skin is the major site of gas exchange in ____	<i>flatworms</i>	<i>mammals</i>	<i>arthropods</i>	<i>fish</i>
14.	Arteries ____	<i>Have one way valve that restrict backward flow</i>	<i>Force blood back to right heart atrium</i>	<i>Composed of single layer of epithelial cells</i>	<i>Have thicker walls</i>
15.	Arteries ____	<i>Have one way valve that restrict backward flow</i>	<i>Force blood back to right heart atrium</i>	<i>Have thin walls</i>	<i>Are under more pressure</i>

16.	<b>Veins</b> _____	Have one way valve that restrict backward flow	prevent the backflow of blood	Composed of single layer of epithelial cells	Have thicker walls
17.	<b>Veins</b> _____	force blood back to right heart atrium	prevent the backflow of blood	Composed of single layer of epithelial cells	Have thicker walls
18.	<b>Capillaries</b> _____	Have one way valve that restrict backward flow	prevent the backflow of blood	Composed of single layer of epithelial cells	Have thicker walls
19.	<b>Heart rate is</b> _____	is the number of beats /minute	is amount of blood/minute pumped into systemic circuit	prevent the backflow of blood	is a defect in one or more heart valves
20.	<b>Heart valves is</b> _____	is the number of beats/minute	is amount of blood/minute pumped into systemic circuit	prevent the backflow of blood	is a defect in one or more heart valves
21.	<b>cardiac output</b> _____	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
22.	<b>The pacemaker (SA node)</b> _____	is the amount of blood /minute pumped into systemic circuit	relays electrical signals to the ventricles	generates electrical signals in atria	develops plaques inside blood vessels walls
23.	<b>The pacemaker (SA node)</b> _____	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
24.	<b>The (AV node)</b> _____	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
25.	<b>The _____ generates electrical signals in atria</b>	The pacemaker (SA node)	AV node	Heart murmur	ventricles
26.	<b>The _____ sets the rate of heart contractions</b>	The pacemaker (SA node)	AV node	Heart murmur	ventricles
27.	<b>The _____ relays electrical signals to the ventricles</b>	The pacemaker (SA node)	AV node	Heart murmur	ventricles
28.	<b>the damage to cardiac muscle typically from a blocked coronary artery is _____</b>	Stroke	Heart murmur	Cardiac output	Heart attack
29.	<b>death of brain tissue from blocked arteries in the head is _____</b>	Stroke	Heart murmur	Cardiac output	Heart attack

30.	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
31.	Atherosclerosis _____	increase the blood flow	is a defect in heart rate	narrows the blood vessels	Is caused by ventricular contraction
32.	Atherosclerosis _____	Reduction of the blood flow	Measure of systolic pressure	Force blood exerts on vessels wall	Is caused by ventricular contraction
33.	Atherosclerosis _____	is the development of plaques inside walls of blood vessels	Measure of systolic pressure	Force blood exerts on vessels wall	Is caused by ventricular contraction
34.	The systolic pressure _____	Is caused by ventricular contraction	Is the low pressure between contractions	narrows the blood vessels	reduce the blood flow
35.	The diastolic pressure _____	Is caused by ventricular contraction	Is the low pressure between contractions	narrows the blood vessels	reduce the blood flow
36.	The red blood cells (erythrocyte) _	promote clotting	transport O <sub>2</sub>	Fight cancer	fight infections
37.	The red blood cells (erythrocyte) _	promote clotting	transport CO <sub>2</sub>	Fight cancer	fight infections
38.	Some athletes artificially increase their red blood cell production by injecting _____	fibrinogen	erythropoietin	immunoglobulins	sodium ions
39.	_____ is Abnormally low amounts of hemoglobin or red blood cells	Blood clotting	Heart attack	The pacemaker	Anemia
40.	_____ Causes fatigue due to lack of oxygen in tissues	Blood clotting	Heart attack	The pacemaker	Anemia
41.	_____ regulates red blood cell production	erythropoietin hormone	Antidiuretic hormone	Testosterone hormone	Insulin hormone
42.	The white blood cells (leukocyte) _____	promote clotting	transport O <sub>2</sub>	transport CO <sub>2</sub>	fight cancer
43.	The white blood cells (leukocyte) _____	promote clotting	transport O <sub>2</sub>	transport CO <sub>2</sub>	fight infections
44.	The white blood cells (leukocyte) _____	promote clotting	transport O <sub>2</sub>	transport CO <sub>2</sub>	function inside and outside the circulatory system
45.	Blood platelets _____	promote clotting	transport O <sub>2</sub>	transport CO <sub>2</sub>	fight infections

46.	Blood platelets _____	are small fragments of cells	transport O <sub>2</sub>	transport CO <sub>2</sub>	fight infections
47.	Plasma contains fibrinogen, which is converted into fibrin that help __	as pH buffering	as solvent	in defense	in blood clotting
48.	Platelets adhere to exposed connective tissue during the __	Heart rate	anemia	Blood clotting	Heart attack
49.	Platelets form a plug during the _	Heart rate	anemia	Blood clotting	Heart attack
50.	A fibrin clot traps blood cells during the _____	Heart rate	anemia	Blood clotting	Heart attack
51.	The maintenance of steady internal conditions despite fluctuations in the external environment is called _____	Homeostasis	Osmoregulation	excretion	Thermoregulation
52.	_____ is the maintenance of internal temperature within narrow limits	Homeostasis	Osmoregulation	excretion	Thermoregulation
53.	The control of the gain and loss of water and solutes is called _	Thermoregulation	Osmoregulation	Homeostasis	excretion
54.	The disposal of nitrogen-containing wastes is called _____	Thermoregulation	Osmoregulation	Homeostasis	excretion
55.	Ectothermic animals _____	are represented by birds and mammals	produce sugar from water and CO <sub>2</sub>	Derive body heat mainly from their metabolism	absorb heat from their surroundings
56.	Endothermic animals _____	produce sugar from water and CO <sub>2</sub>	produce sugar from water and CO <sub>2</sub>	Derive body heat mainly from their metabolism	absorb heat from their surroundings
57.	Animals that derive body heat mainly from their metabolism are called _____	Ectothermic	Endothermic	Photosynthetic	Herbivorous
58.	Animals that absorb heat from their surroundings are called _____	Ectothermic	Endothermic	Photosynthetic	Herbivorous
59.	Animals exchange heat with the environment by _____	Pollination	photosynthesis	Fertilization	Conduction
60.	The adaptations that promote the process of thermoregulation include _____	Fertilization	photosynthesis	Pollination	Increased metabolic heat production
61.	The adaptations that promote the process of thermoregulation include _____	Fertilization	photosynthesis	Pollination	Circulatory adaptations
62.	The adaptations that promote the process of thermoregulation include _____	Fertilization	photosynthesis	Pollination	Evaporative cooling

63.	The adaptations that promote the process of thermoregulation include ___	Fertilization	photosynthesis	Pollination	Insulation
64.	The adaptations that promote the process of thermoregulation include ___	Fertilization	photosynthesis	Pollination	Behavioral responses
65.	Some animals carry out evaporative cooling by ____	Countercurrent heat exchange	Shivering	Sweating and panting	fertilization
66.	Increased metabolic heat production by ____	Countercurrent heat exchange	Shivering	Sweating and panting	fertilization
67.	Increased metabolic heat production by ____	Countercurrent heat exchange	Hormonal changes	Sweating and panting	fertilization
68.	___ have the same internal solute concentration as seawater	Osmoconformers	Mammals	Osmoregulators	endothermic
69.	Many marine invertebrates are _____	Osmoconformers	Mammals	Osmoregulators	endothermic
70.	The freshwater fish __	Drink seawater	Pump out excess salt	Gain water by osmosis	All other answers are correct
71.	The saltwater fish __	Uptake salts across their gills	Pump out excess salt	Gain water by osmosis	Excrete excess water
72.	In vertebrates the excretion is primarily carried out by _____	Skin	Gills	Lungs	liver
73.	In mammals, the ureters drain urine into _____	Kidney	Gills	Lungs	liver
74.	In mammals, the urine is expelled through _____	Urethra	Aorta	Inferior vena cava	lung
75.	The function units of the kidneys is the _____	Urethra	Alveoli	Nephrons	Ureters
76.	The nephron is _____	The function units of the kidneys	Site of gas exchange	Site of food absorption	Site of food digestion
77.	The important function of nephron _____	Extract filtrate from blood	Exchange gases	photosynthesis	respiration
78.	The important function of nephron _____	Refine the filtrate to produce urine	Exchange gases	photosynthesis	respiration
79.	During _____ blood pressure forces water and many small solutes into the nephron	filtration	reabsorption	secretion	excretion
80.	During _____ valuable solutes are reclaimed from filtrate	filtration	reabsorption	secretion	excretion
81.	During _____ excess toxins & other solutes are added to filtrate	filtration	reabsorption	secretion	excretion
82.	The kidney dialysis can be a lifesaver by _____	Maintaining the solute concentration in the blood	Maintaining the toxic compounds in the blood	Extracting a filtrate from the urine	Removing sugars from the blood

83.	The kidney dialysis can be a lifesaver by _____	Maintaining the solute concentration in the blood	Maintaining the toxic compounds in the blood	Extracting a filtrate from the urine	Removing wastes from the blood
84.	_____ regulates the amount of water excreted by the kidney	Estrogen hormone	Antidiuretic hormone	Testosterone hormone	Insulin hormone
85.	The nitrogenous wastes are toxic breakdown products of _____	Inorganic compounds	Fats	Protein	carbohydrates
86.	The nitrogenous wastes are toxic breakdown products of _____	Inorganic compounds	Fats	Nucleic acids	carbohydrates
87.	The animals dispose of nitrogenous wastes in the form of _____	Sugar	Nitrate	Urea	carbonate
88.	The nitrogen-containing metabolic waste products in most aquatic animals is _____	ammonia	urea	uric acids	carbonate
89.	_____ is the nitrogen-containing metabolic waste products in mammals, amphibians	ammonia	urea	uric acids	carbonate
90.	The nitrogen-containing metabolic waste products in birds and many reptiles, is _____	ammonia	urea	uric acids	carbonate
91.	Excess of CO <sub>2</sub> or O <sub>2</sub> in the plant leaves exit through _____	Stomata	Phloem	Cortex	xylem
92.	The halophytes excrete the excess salts outside their body by _____	Special salt glands	Stomata	vascular bundles	Cortex
93.	_____ is secretion of water and its solutes by hydathodes	Guttation	Transpiration	Photosynthesis	Respiration
94.	_____ is evaporation of water from the surface of leaves through stomata	Guttation	Transpiration	Photosynthesis	Respiration
95.	The terrestrial plants convert excess amino acids into _____	Ammonia and keto acids	ammonia and urea	keto acids and urea	uric acids and keto acids
96.	In aquatic plants the excess of amino acids are converted to _____	Ammonia and keto acids	ammonia and urea	keto acids and urea	uric acids and keto acids
97.	Sexual reproduction Involves _____	Offspring have no traits from parents	Offspring are similar to parents, but show variations in traits	inheritance of unique sets of genes from one parent	Offspring are similar to one parent
98.	Sexual reproduction Involves _____	inheritance of unique sets of genes from parents	Offspring are similar to one parent only	Offspring have no traits from parents	Offspring are similar to one parent

99.	<b>Asexual reproduction</b> _____	Can proceed via Budding, Fission, and Fragmentation	One parent produces genetically different offspring	Very slow reproduction	Two parent produces genetically identical offspring
100.	<b>Asexual reproduction</b> _____	Two parent produces genetically identical offspring	One parent produces genetically identical offspring	One parent produces genetically different offspring	Very slow reproduction
101.	<b>Asexual reproduction</b> _____	Two parent produces genetically identical offspring	Very rapid reproduction	One parent produces genetically different offspring	Very slow reproduction
102.	<b>Prokaryotes are reproduced by</b> _____	mitosis	meiosis	asexually	budding
103.	<b>Prokaryotes are reproduced by</b> _____	mitosis	meiosis	Binary fission	budding
104.	<b>Fertilization is the union of</b> _____	sperm and ova to form a haploid zygote	sperm and egg to form a diploid zygote	testis and ovary to form a sex organ	sperm and egg to form a sex organ
105.	<b>In sexual reproduction, sperm may be transferred to the female by</b> __	Budding	Internal Fertilization	Binary fission	Regeneration
106.	<b>In sexual reproduction, sperm may be transferred to the female by</b> __	Budding	External Fertilization	Binary fission	Regeneration
107.	<b>In _____ eggs and sperm are discharged near each other</b>	Internal Fertilization	Fragmentation	External Fertilization	Binary fission
108.	<b>In _____ sperm is deposited in or near the female reproductive tract</b>	Internal Fertilization	Fragmentation	External Fertilization	Binary fission
109.	<b>External Fertilization occurs in</b> _____	Many fish and amphibian species	Mammals and birds	Asexual reproduction	Binary fission
110.	<b>External Fertilization</b> _____	eggs and sperm are discharged near each other	A type of asexual reproduction	Is done by budding	Is done by fragmentation
111.	<b>Internal Fertilization occurs in</b> _____	Nearly all terrestrial animals	Mammals and birds	Asexual reproduction	Binary fission
112.	<b>The _____ produces sperms and male hormones</b>	Testes	Liver	Kidney	Ovary
113.	<b>The _____ produces eggs and female hormones</b>	Testes	Liver	Kidney	Ovary
114.	<b>The testes produces sperms which stored and develop further in</b> _____	Epididymis	Pancreas	Liver	Kidney

115.	The ____ gland contribute to semen production	Ovary	Seminal vesicle	Liver	Pancreas
116.	The ____ gland contribute to semen production	Ovary	Prostate	Liver	Pancreas
117.	The ____ gland contribute to semen production	Ovary	bulbourethral	Liver	Pancreas
118.	The female vagina _____	Receives the penis during sexual intercourse	Is for external fertilization	Receive the egg from ovary	Is the site for egg fertilization
119.	The female vagina _____	Forms the birth canal	Is for external fertilization	Receive the ova from ovary	Is the site for egg fertilization
120.	Both sexes in humans have ____	Sepals	A set of gonads where gametes (sperms & ovum) are produced	Petals	Carpels
121.	Both sexes in humans have ____	Sepals	Ducts for gamete transport	Petals	Carpels
122.	Both sexes in humans have ____	Sepals	Structures for copulation	Petals	Carpels
123.	Some animals exhibit hermaphroditism _____	Individual with female reproductive system only	Takes place in mammals	Easier to find a mate for animals less mobile or solitary.	Individual with male reproductive system only
124.	Some animals exhibit hermaphroditism _____	Individual with female reproductive system only	Takes place in mammals	One individual with male and female reproductive system	Individual with male reproductive system only
125.	Hermaphroditism _____	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
126.	Spermatogenesis (the sperm formation) ____	Occurs in seminiferous tubules	Is controlled by estrogen	Starts in seminal vesicles	Occurs in follicles
127.	Primary spermatocytes are _____	Formed inside ovary	Formed by meiosis	Formed by mitosis	formed before birth
128.	Primary spermatocytes are _____	Formed inside ovary	Formed by meiosis	divide by meiosis I to produce secondary spermatocytes	formed before birth



129.	<b>Secondary spermatocytes are</b> _____	Formed inside ovary	Formed by Mitosis	divide by meiosis II to produce spermatids	formed before birth
130.	<b>Oogenesis (the formation of egg)</b> _____	Is controlled by bulbourethral	Starts in seminal vesicles	Occurs in follicles in ovary	Regulated by prostate hormone
131.	<b>Oogenesis (the formation of egg)</b> _____	Is controlled by bulbourethral	Starts in seminal vesicles	<u>Begins before birth</u> as diploid cells start meiosis and stop	Regulated by prostate hormone
132.	<b>Corpus luteum secretes estrogen &amp; progesterone hormones which</b> _____	Stimulate hypothalamus, increasing FSH and LH secretion	Stimulate ovary to produce new egg	Stimulate endometrium to thicken	Stimulate endometrium to become thin
133.	<b>Corpus luteum secretes estrogen &amp; progesterone hormones which</b> _____	Stimulate hypothalamus, increasing FSH and LH secretion	Stimulate ovary to produce new egg	Prepare the uterus for implantation of the embryo	Stimulate endometrium to become thin
134.	<b>Corpus luteum secretes estrogen &amp; progesterone hormones which</b> _____	Stimulate hypothalamus, increasing FSH and LH secretion	Stimulate ovary to produce new egg	inhibit hypothalamus, reducing FSH and LH secretion	Stimulate endometrium to become thin
135.	<b>If female egg is fertilized</b> _____	Drop of LH shut down corpus luteum and its hormones	Menstruation is triggered	Embryo release hormone that maintain uterine lining	Hypothalamus and pituitary inhibits development a new follicles
136.	<b>If female egg is fertilized</b> _____	Drop of LH shut down corpus luteum and its hormones	Menstruation is triggered	Menstruation is not occur	Hypothalamus and pituitary inhibits development a new follicles
137.	<b>If female egg is not fertilized</b> _____	Hypothalamus and pituitary <u>inhibits</u> development a new follicles	Embryo release hormone that maintain uterine lining	Menstruation is not occur	Menstruation is triggered
138.	<b>If female egg is not fertilized</b> _____	Hypothalamus and pituitary <u>inhibits</u> development a new follicles	Embryo release hormone that maintain uterine lining	Menstruation is not occur	Drop of LH shut down corpus luteum and its hormones
139.	<b>If female egg is not fertilized</b> _____	Hypothalamus and pituitary <u>inhibits</u> development a new follicles	Embryo release hormone that maintain uterine lining	Menstruation is not occur	Hypothalamus and pituitary <u>stimulate</u> development a new follicles

140.	<b>Menstrual Cycles</b> Occur about every _____ days	29	28.	21	26
141.	<b>Sperm</b> are adapted to reach and fertilize an egg via _____	Less mitochondria provide ATP for tail movements	Cubical shape moves more easily through fluids	Many mitochondria provide ATP for tail movements	Head contains a diploid nucleus
142.	<b>Cleavage</b> _____	Embryo is getting larger	is a slow series of cell divisions	Produces a ball of cell called gastrula	Produces a ball of cell called blastula
143.	<b>Gastrula</b> produces an embryo with _____	a four-layers	a two-layers	a three-layers	a one-layers
144.	<b>sister chromatids</b> _____	Containing identical DNA molecules	Containing different DNA molecules	Separated in cytokinesis stage	are joined at a narrow region called the telomere
145.	<b>sister chromatids</b> _____	are joined at a narrow region called the centromere	Containing different DNA molecules	Separated in cytokinesis stage	are joined at a narrow region called the telomere
146.	<b>sister chromatids</b> _____	Separated in anaphase stage	Containing different DNA molecules	Separated in cytokinesis stage	are joined at a narrow region called the telomere
147.	<b>Eukaryotic Cell Division</b> includes _____	Binary fission	Mitosis	budding	fragmentation
148.	<b>Eukaryotic Cell Division</b> includes _____	Binary fission	meiosis	budding	fragmentation
149.	<b>Eukaryotic Cell Division</b> includes _____	Binary fission	produces two identical cells from one cell	budding	fragmentation
150.	<b>Cytoplasmic division</b> _____	Is called cytokinesis	Is called cytogenesis	Is called anaphase	Is called prometaphase
151.	<b>Cytoplasmic division</b> _____	Overlaps with telophase	Is called cytogenesis	Is called anaphase	Is called prometaphase
152.	<b>Synapsis</b> _____	Anaphase of meiosis I	Metaphase of mitosis	Metaphase of meiosis I	Prophase of meiosis I
153.	<b>Tetrad</b> _____	Anaphase of meiosis I	Metaphase of mitosis	Metaphase of meiosis I	Prophase of meiosis I
154.	<b>Crossing over</b> occurs during _____	Metaphase of meiosis II	meiosis II	Prophase of meiosis I	Metaphase of meiosis I
155.	<b>Sister chromatids</b> separate during _____	metaphase	meiosis I	meiosis II	telophase
156.	<b>homologous chromosomes</b> separate during _____	mitosis	meiosis I	meiosis II	telophase

157.	<b>Haploid cells</b> _____	Are somatic cell	have three homologous sets of chromosomes (3n)	have two homologous sets of chromosomes (2n)	have one set of chromosomes (1n)
158.	<b>Haploid cells</b> _____	are sex gametes	have two homologous sets of chromosomes (2n)	have two homologous sets of chromosomes (2n)	have three homologous sets of chromosomes (3n)
159.	<b>Diploid cells</b> _____	are sex gametes	have two homologous sets of chromosomes (2n)	have one set of chromosomes (1n)	have three homologous sets of chromosomes (3n)
160.	<b>Somatic cell</b> _____	receiving one member of each pair from father and from mother	receiving one member of each pair from one parent only	contain haploid number of chromosomes	pairs of heterogenous chromosomes
161.	<b>Somatic cell</b> _____	have pairs of homologous chromosomes	receiving one member of each pair from one parent only	contain haploid number of chromosomes	pairs of heterogenous chromosomes
162.	<b>Somatic cell</b> _____	contain diploid number of chromosomes	receiving one member of each pair from one parent only	contain haploid number of chromosomes	pairs of heterogenous chromosomes
163.	<b>Which of following is true in human sex determination system?</b>	XY = male	XO = female	XX= male	ZW= male
164.	<b>Which of following is true in human sex determination system?</b>	XX = female	XO = female	XX= male	ZW= male
165.	<b>Which of following is true in fruit fly sex determination system?</b>	XX= female	XO = female	XX= male	ZW= male
166.	<b>In XY system female human are</b> _____	XY	ZX	XX	XO
167.	<b>In XY system male human are</b> _____	XY	ZX	XX	XO
168.	<b>Which of following is true in grasshoppers sex determination system?</b>	XO = male	XO = female	XX= male	ZW= male
169.	<b>Which of following is true in grasshoppers sex determination system?</b>	XX= female	XO = female	XX= male	ZW= male
170.	<b>In XO system female insects are</b> _____	XY	ZX	XX	XO
171.	<b>In XO system male insects are</b> _____	XY	ZX	XX	XO
172.	<b>Which of following is true in birds' sex determination system?</b>	ZZ = female	XY = male	ZW= female	ZW= male

173.	Sex determination in ZW system , female birds are _____	XY	ZZ	ZW	XX
174.	Sex determination in ZW system male birds are _____	XY	ZZ	ZW	XX
175.	Which of following is true in bees sex determination system?	Haploid = female	Diploid = male	Triploid = male	Diploid = female
176.	The _____ are the information unit in chromosomes	Genes	allele	loci	phenotype
177.	The _____ is copy of a gene	Genes	allele	loci	phenotype
178.	Alleles are _____	not responsible for alternative traits	three alternative forms of a gene	have different locus on homologous chromosomes	Two alternative forms of a gene
179.	Alleles are _____	not responsible for alternative traits	three alternative forms of a gene	have different locus on homologous chromosomes	copy of a gene
180.	A locus is the _____	Pairs of heterogonous chromosome	Position on the cytoplasm	Separation of chromatids	Position of a gene
181.	Which of the following is Homozygous?	AB	ab	AA	Aa
182.	Which of the following is Homozygous?	AB	ab	aa	Aa
183.	Which of the following is Heterozygous?	aa	ab	AA	Aa
184.	Which of the following is Heterozygous?	Bb	ab	AA	AA
185.	Allele that is not expressed in the heterozygous is _____	Genotype	Recessive allele	Phenotype	Dominant allele
186.	Allele that is expressed in the heterozygous is _____	Genotype	Recessive allele	Phenotype	Dominant allele
187.	Allele that is not expressed in the heterozygous is _____	Genotype	Recessive allele	Phenotype	Dominant allele
188.	Allele that is expressed in the heterozygous is _____	Genotype	Recessive allele	Phenotype	Dominant allele
189.	The genetic constitution of a trait is called _____	Recessive allele	Phenotype	Dominant allele	Genotype
190.	The genetic makeup of a trait is called _____	Recessive allele	Phenotype	Dominant allele	Genotype
191.	The appearance of a trait is called _____	Recessive allele	Phenotype	Dominant allele	Genotype
192.	Phenotype		The physical traits that appears on an individual		
193.	Genotype		The genetic constitution of a trait		

194.	Open circle in human pedigree is symbol for _____	affected female	normal female	normal male	affected male
195.	The exception of mendel's law are _____ and _____	Incomplete dominance .... multiple allele	dominance .... Recessiveness	Segregation..... dominance	Recessiveness.... Segregation
196.	Which of the following is an exception to Mendels Laws?	dominance	Co-dominance	recessiveness	Segregation
197.	Which of the following is an exception to Mendels Laws?	dominance	Incomplete dominance	recessiveness	Segregation
198.	Which of the following is an exception to Mendels Laws?	dominance	multiple alleles	recessiveness	Segregation
199.	Which of the following is an exception to Mendels Laws?	dominance	polygens	recessiveness	Segregation
200.	Which of the following is an exception to Mendels Laws?	dominance	poliotropy	recessiveness	Segregation

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