

عنوان درس : متون زیست شناسی

1-.....are small bodies involved in division of living cells

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. golgi complex | 2. centriols | 3. mitochondria | 4. chloroplasts |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|

2-the chromoplasts contain pigments and are responsible for the.....of flowers and fruits.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. movement | 2. resistance | 3. tissues | 4. colors |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------|

3-some organisms are unicellular or

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Singled- celled | 2. horizontal- celled | 3. Simple-celled | 4. complex- celled |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|

4-what is the root of the word algae and what does it mean?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Latin, see weed | 2. Latin, mushroom |
| 3. Greek, see weed | 4. Greek, mushroom |

5-what is celled a striated voluntary muscle attached to a bone and concerned with body movements?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sieve tube | 2. Skeletal muscle |
| 3. plasma membrane | 4. endoplasmic reticulum |

6-Asexual reproductiontake place in mammals.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 1. can have | 2. can to | 3. could have | 4. can |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|--------|

7-..... and..... reproduce by budding

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. bacteria- fungi | 2. hydras-yeasts | 3. fungi-algae | 4. mosses- bacteria |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|

8-as few animals such as the have alternated sexual and asexual generations

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. Salamanders | 2. tapeworm | 3. coelenterates | 4. sponges |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|------------|

9-what are the organs that produce sex cells?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. testes | 2. gonads | 3. choanocytes | 4. glands |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|

10-Malaria which is one of the great plagues of humans is caused by a

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. flagellate | 2. rhizopoda | 3. ciliate | 4. sporozoa |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|

11-How is the reproduction in many species of the phylum protozoa?

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. conjugation | 2. spore formation | 3. . budding | 4. fission |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|

12-which organism causes sleeping sickness in human beings?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Escherichia coli | 2. acrophilia melanogaster |
| 3. amoeba | 4. trypanosome |

13-The amoeba through the use ofentrap particular material into digestive vacuole.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. flagellum | 2. false feet |
| 3. vacuoles | 4. . highly organized cilia |

14-what controls the osmotic pressure in amoeba?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. flood vacuole | 2. contractile vacuole |
| 3. digestive vacuole | 4. autophagic vacuole |

15-what is first phylum of animal kingdom?

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. vertebrates | 2. chordate | 3. protozoa | 4. coelenterates |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|

16-what do we call the virus that infect bacteria cell?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. virulent virus | 2. bacteriophages | 3. temperature virus | 4. lytic virus |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|

17-Mendel used.....plants in his experiments.

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. pea | 2. wheat | 3. corn | 4. barley |
|--------|----------|---------|-----------|

18-what controls the motion of the chromosome during cell division?

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------|
| 1. circular zone | 2. centromere | 3. any substance | 4. none |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------|

19-what do we call the basic unit of inheritance?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------------|--------|----------|
| 1. gene | 2. chromosome | 3. DNA | 4. trait |
|---------|---------------|--------|----------|

20-what was the ratio of plants in the F2 generation in Mendel experiments?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. 3 to 2 | 2. 3 to 3 | 3. 3 to 1 | 4. 1 to 3 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

21-How does chlorophyll act in the process of photosynthesis? In acts as.....

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. energy provided substance | 2. energy consumer |
| 3. final substance | 4. catalyst |

22-chlorophyll is a porphyrin with.....atom in the center

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. magnesium | 2. iron | 3. hydrogen | 4. oxygen |
|--------------|---------|-------------|-----------|

23-in which part of the plant cell the green pigment mostly is situated?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. cell wall | 2. endoplasmic reticulum |
| 3. Golgi complex | 4. chloroplasts |

24-how does carbon dioxide diffuse into the plant? By way of.....

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. grana | 2. stoma | 3. granum | 4. stomata |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|

25-what is the concentration of co2 in the atmosphere comparing with the co2 of the cell?

- 1. the same
- 2. higher
- 3. lower
- 4. no difference

26-what do we call the secondary consumers in a food chain?

- 1. decomposer
- 2. herbivores
- 3. carnivores
- 4. predators

27-what are photo planktons?

- 1. the microscopic floating plants living in water
- 2. The microscopic animals living in water
- 3. The microscopic animals living in soil
- 4. The microscopic plants living in soil

28-The coloration of an animal will help in.....from the predators.

- 1. catching
- 2. eating
- 3. hiding
- 4. determining

29-the photoperiod and hormonal mechanism are quiet essential for the..... Of birds.

- 1. flying
- 2. movement
- 3. migration
- 4. preservation

30-what do we call the place where are organism lives?

- 1. cave
- 2. house
- 3. habitat
- 4. niche

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1- A differentiated structure of an organism composed of various cells or tissues and adapted for a specific function?

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| 1. Organ | 2. species |
| 3. Nucleus | 4. Plasma membrane |

2-One type of vascular tissue in plants that transports organic nutrients both up and down the stem or root ?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Mitochondria | 2. Sieve tube | 3. Acellular | 4. Phloem |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|

3- Theconsists of many parts and makes up most of the mass of the cell.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. nucleus | 2. mitochondrion | 3. cell wall | 4. cytoplasm |
|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|

4-someorganisms are unicellular or

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. single-celled | 2. horizontal-cell | 3. many-celled | 4. old-cell |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|

5-The outer surface of each cell is bounded by a delicate, elastic covering termed the

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Lysosome | 2. Centriole |
| 3. Golgi complex | 4. Plasma membrane |

6-All the common living organisms are composed of a microscopic or almost microscopic unit called the.....

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1. Cytoplasm | 2. Cell | 3. Body | 4. Nucleus |
|--------------|---------|---------|------------|

7-The fertilized ovum before cleavage?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Zygote | 2. Gamete | 3. Transform | 4. Process |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|

8-Processes involved in the growth and maturation of the ovum in preparation for fertilization?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Gamete | 2. Spermatogenesis |
| 3. Oogenesis | 4. Mitosis |

9-Having half of the diploid or full complement of chromosomes ,as in mature gametes ?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. Meiosis | 2. Gamete | 3. Species | 4. Haploid |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|

10-He was One from of reproduction to his students.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Explain | 2. Explained | 3. Explains | 4. Explaining |
|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|

11-In animals the gonad which produces sperm is

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| 1. Ovary | 2. Testis | 3. Choanocyte | 4. Spore |
|----------|-----------|---------------|----------|

12- Spores are means of asexual reproduction in most

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Bryozoa | 2. Plants | 3. Tunicates | 4. Mammals |
|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|

13- The life cycles of coelenterates are similar to those of.....

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Protozoa | 2. Mammals | 3. Bryozoa | 4. Plants |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|

14-liberate their sperm and eggs into the water.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. Coelenterates | 2. Tapeworms | 3. Sea urchins | 4. Flukes |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|

15- The respiratory organ of water-breathing animals?

- | | | | |
|---------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Gill | 2. Multicellular | 3. Flagellate | 4. Rhizopoda |
|---------|------------------|---------------|--------------|

16- A main subdivision of the plant or animal kingdom?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| 1. Phylum | 2. Colony | 3. Vertebrates | 4. Ciliate |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|------------|

17- A class of the phylum protozoa with no special method of locomotion and are parasitic ?

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Possess | 2. Projection | 3. Organism | 4. Sporozoa |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|

18- My mother punished my brother:hesomething wrong.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. must had do | 2. must have done | 3. must have do | 4. must have does |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|

19- What do the students of biology think the word physiology.....mean.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------------|-------|
| 1. Must | 2. can | 3. Must not | 4. Do |
|---------|--------|-------------|-------|

20- To propagate new individuals by breeding two distinctive varieties of a species?

- | | | | |
|--------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. Pod | 2. Genetics | 3. Trait | 4. Crossbreed |
|--------|-------------|----------|---------------|

21- An allele that is not expressed phenotypically when present in the heterozygous condition?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Recessive | 2. Gene | 3. Dominant | 4. Chromosome |
|--------------|---------|-------------|---------------|

22- I talked for a long time ,and in the endpersuade him to take my advice.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------|-----------------|
| 1. I could | 2. I must | 3. I do | 4. I managed to |
|------------|-----------|---------|-----------------|

23- The DNA of largehas not been looked at directly.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1. chromosomes | 2. Lysosomes | 3. Genes | 4. Microtubules |
|----------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|

24- Can wea gene as a unit in itself which can be more or less shuffled about.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Write | 2. Read | 3. Select | 4. Regard |
|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|

25-are the smallest of all infective agents.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Worms | 2. Sponges | 3. Viruses | 4. Molluscs |
|----------|------------|------------|-------------|

26-Adenosine triphosphate ,a nucleotide which is rich in energy?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ATP | 2. Radiant energy |
| 3. Chemical energy | 4. Catalyst |

27-Some other of the many reactions of ATPlater.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Have been studied | 2. will be studied |
| 3. Had been study | 4. Is not study |

28-Chlorophyll is a porphyrin withatom in the center.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Iron | 2. magnesium | 3. Hydrogen | 4. Oxygen |
|---------|--------------|-------------|-----------|

29-A tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. Savanna | 2. Nectar | 3. Topsoil | 4. Photoperiod |
|------------|-----------|------------|----------------|

30-dictionary will give you the meaning of these words.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. Have | 2. Had | 3. Any | 4. Must |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|

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21	الف
22	د
23	الف
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27	ب
28	ب
29	الف
30	ج

1-Minute cytoplasmic organelles which contain electron transmitter system?

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. nucleous | 2. vavuole | 3. mitochondria | 4. organ |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|----------|

2-A drop of pound water suffice to let the single-celled organisms multiply.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. is | 2. will | 3. could have | 4. can have |
|-------|---------|---------------|-------------|

3-The consists of many parts and makes up most of the mass of the cell .

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. nucleous | 2. cytoplasm | 3. cell wall | 4. Golgi complex |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|

4-The chromoplasts contain pigments and are responsible for the of flowers and fruits.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. movement | 2. resistance | 3. tissues | 4. colors |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------|

5-Almost all plant cells have vesicles which are.....

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Water-fill | 2. thick-cell | 3. gas-fill | 4. fluid-filled |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|

6-A mature germ cell called

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. gamete | 2. diploid | 3. zygote | 4. somatic |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|

7-Asexual reproduction take place in mammals.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------|---------------|
| 1. Can have | 2. can to | 3. can | 4. could have |
|-------------|-----------|--------|---------------|

8-In animals the gonad which produces sperms is.....

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. ovary | 2. choanocyte | 3. testis | 4. spore |
|----------|---------------|-----------|----------|

9-..... librate their sperms and eggs into the water.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. Coelentrates | 2. Tapeworms | 3. Flukes | 4. Sea urchins |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|

10-The cells in different kingdoms have dissimilar shapes.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. mates | 2. mate | 3. mating | 4. matingly |
|----------|---------|-----------|-------------|

11-A main subdivision of the plant or animal kingdom called..... .

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. class | 2. phylum | 3. order | 4. family |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|

12-The first animals we call protozoa are single-celled forms.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|----------|
| 1. what | 2. how | 3. which | 4. where |
|---------|--------|----------|----------|

13-The intracellular organells of protozoa are more.....

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Plant-like | 2. whipe-like | 3. animal-like | 4. round-like |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|

14-The algae are less on water than the protozoa.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. dependent | 2. free | 3. dispersed | 4. floating |
|--------------|---------|--------------|-------------|

15-The basic unit of inheritance called

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|------------|--------------|
| 1. code | 2. gene | 3. genetic | 4. phenotype |
|---------|---------|------------|--------------|

16-An anatomical pouch called

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|
| 1. pod | 2. rid | 3. bone | 4. muscle |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|

17-The basic laws of genetics discovered by Gregor Mendel.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. was | 2. were | 3. been | 4. could |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|

18-Drosophila or fly is the favorite subject for genetic studies.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. fruiting | 2. fruited | 3. fruit | 4. fruitful |
|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|

19-..... are the smallest of all infective agents.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1. viruses | 2. wormes | 3. sponges | 4. molluscus |
|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|

20-The chromosomes become shortly before a cell is ready to divide.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1. solid | 2. soft | 3. huge | 4. visible |
|----------|---------|---------|------------|

21-Scientists prove that in man many inherited diseases are transmitted by recessive genes.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Was able to | 2. were able | 3. succeeded in | 4. managed to |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|

22- Which word is a molecule which is rich in energy?

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. proline | 2. ATP | 3. FAD | 4. NAD |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|

23-The class of prophyryns contains different compounds..... chlorophyll.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. include | 2. includes | 3. included | 4. including |
|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|

24-The chlorophyll in the leaf is localized in the stacked membranes of the

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. nucleic acids | 2. grana | 3. lipids | 4. glucose |
|------------------|----------|-----------|------------|

25-The lipids in the possess galactose or sulfure.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. chlorophyll | 2. carotenes | 3. granum | 4. coins |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|----------|

26-Of or pertaining to life and living organisms called

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. biotic | 2. abiotic | 3. mortal | 4. fatal |
|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|

27-The mouthparts of certain insects are adapted for sucking nectar.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1. highly | 2. high | 3. higher | 4. highest |
|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|

28-The life in the arctic is relatively.....

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|------------|
| 1. sparse | 2. remarkable | 3. dense | 4. compact |
|-----------|---------------|----------|------------|

29-The function performed by an organism is related to its ecology.....

1. variations
2. organization
3. niche
4. concealing

30-The normally break down the organisms in an ecosystem into organic and inorganic materials.

1. consumers
2. producers
3. nonliving components
4. decomposers

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1-The basic unitstructure and function is the cell.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. of | 2. on |
| 3. with | 4. from |

2-The cell of various plants and animals have certain characteristics Common.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. On | 2. in | 3. is | 4. of |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

3-Theconsists of many parts and makes up most of the mass of the cell.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. cytoplasm | 2. mitochondrion |
| 3. cell wall | 4. nucleus |

4-The is the unit of activity and structure of an organism.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. nucleus | 2. lysosome | 3. tissue | 4. Cell |
|------------|-------------|-----------|---------|

5-Some organism are unicellular or

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. simple- cell | 2. Single-celled |
| 3. horizontal-cell | 4. complex -cell |

6-Asexual reproduction take place in mammals.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. could have | 2. can have |
| 3. can to | 4. Can |

7-Spores are means of asexual reproduction in most

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. bryozoa | 2. tunicates | 3. Plants | 4. mammals |
|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|

8-In some plants archegonia are used for eggs.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. carrying | 2. removing |
| 3. depressing | 4. choosing |

9-The Cells in different kingdoms have dissimilar shapes

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|---------|
| 1. mating | 2. mates | 3. matingly | 4. mate |
|-----------|----------|-------------|---------|

- 10-The first animals we call protozoa are single celled forms.
1. Which
 2. what
 3. how
 4. where
- 11-The intracellular organelles of protozoa are more
1. round-shaped
 2. Animal- like
 3. whip – like
 4. plant- like
- 12-The organism that causes malaria in a human being is a
1. bacterium
 2. virus
 3. Protozoan
 4. fungus
- 13-The organism that cause sleeping sickness have
1. constantly-changing bodies
 2. cilia
 3. slipper shapes
 4. Flagella
- 14-When I was young I ... climb any tree in the forest.
1. can
 2. could
 3. was able to
 4. can and could
- 15-What plant did Mendel use in his experiments?
1. corn
 2. barley
 3. wheat
 4. Pea
- 16-Drosophila or fly is the favorite subject for genetic studies.
1. fruiting
 2. fruited
 3. fruit
 4. fruitful
- 17-Ribulose phosphate is generated a series of reactions.
1. of
 2. out
 3. in
 4. since
- 18-What is called the visiblsle expression or trait?
1. recessive
 2. homozygous
 3. dominant
 4. phenotype
- 19-What is the English equivalent of the Latin word recessus?
1. withdrawn
 2. withdrew
 3. ruling
 4. withdraw

20- What should a scientist do for his experiments he performs?

1. to keep recording
2. to keeping records
3. to keep records
4. to keep recordings

21- What do chromosomes consist of ?

1. protein and carbohydrates
2. protein and nucleic acid
3. nucleic acid and carbohydrates
4. nucleic acid and lipids

22- What is situated in the central part of the chromosome as a thread?

1. centromere
2. chromomere
3. circular zone
4. chromonema

23- What is called the substance that is responsible for accelerating a chemical or physical reaction?

1. enzymes
2. ATP
3. catalyst
4. cytochrome

24- The class of porphyrins contains different compounds-----chlorophyll.

1. is including
2. included
3. including
4. includes

25- What is not needed for photosynthesis to occur ?

1. light
2. water
3. carbon dioxide
4. oxygen

26- The sensitivity of the " pseudomonas test " for oxygen is -----.

1. miraculous
2. credited
3. demanded
4. needed

27- Where have the quantosomes of the grana been located?

1. membrane
2. lamellae
3. leaf
4. electrons

28- How is the life in the desert and arctic?

1. dense
2. separate
3. hard
4. sparse

29- What is not limiting factor for land organisms except for those who live deep in the soil?

1. temperature
2. light
3. atmospheric gases
4. pressure

30- What are called the secondary consumers in the food chain?

1. decomposers
2. carnivores
3. producers
4. herbivores

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24	ج
25	د
26	الف
27	ب
28	د
29	ج
30	ب

1-The basic unitstructure and function is the cell.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. of | 2. on |
| 3. with | 4. from |

2-The cell of various plants and animals have certain characteristics Common.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. On | 2. in | 3. is | 4. of |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

3-The consists of many parts and makes up most of the mass of the cell.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. cytoplasm | 2. mitochondrion | 3. cell wall | 4. nucleus |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------|

4-The is the unit of activity and structure of an organism.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. nucleus | 2. lysosome | 3. tissue | 4. Cell |
|------------|-------------|-----------|---------|

5-Some organism are unicellular or

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. simple- cell | 2. Single-celled |
| 3. horizontal-cell | 4. complex -cell |

6-Asexual reproduction take place in mammals.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| 1. could have | 2. can have | 3. can to | 4. Can |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|--------|

7-Spores are means of asexual reproduction in most

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. bryozoa | 2. tunicates | 3. Plants | 4. mammals |
|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|

8-In animals the gonad which produces sperm is

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. choanocyte | 2. spore | 3. ovary | 4. testis |
|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|

9-In some plants archegonia are used for eggs.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. carrying | 2. removing | 3. depressing | 4. choosing |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|

10-The Cells in different kingdoms have dissimilar shapes

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|---------|
| 1. mating | 2. mates | 3. matingly | 4. mate |
|-----------|----------|-------------|---------|

11-The first animals we call protozoa are single celled forms.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|----------|
| 1. Which | 2. what | 3. how | 4. where |
|----------|---------|--------|----------|

12-The intracellular organelles of protozoa are more

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. round-shaped | 2. Animal- like | 3. whip – like | 4. plant- like |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|

13-The organism that causes malaria in a human being is a

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. bacterium | 2. virus | 3. Protozoan | 4. fungus |
|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------|

14-The interior of many protozoa looks rather

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. root-like | 2. complex | 3. simple | 4. depressed |
|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|

15-The organism that cause sleeping sickness have

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. constantly-changing bodies | 2. cilia |
| 3. slipper shapes | 4. Flagella |

16-A is needed by each protozoan cell for the digestion of food.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. channel | 2. false foot | 3. Vacuole | 4. cilium |
|------------|---------------|------------|-----------|

17-When I was young I ... climb any tree in the forest.

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|----------------|---------|
| 1. can | 2. could | 3. was able to | 4. 1, 2 |
|--------|----------|----------------|---------|

18-What plant did Mendel use in his experiments?

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|--------|
| 1. corn | 2. barley | 3. wheat | 4. Pea |
|---------|-----------|----------|--------|

19-Drosophila or fly is the favorite subject for genetic studies

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. fruitful | 2. Fruit | 3. fruited | 4. fruiting |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|

20-What the most popular organism for genetic studies?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. drosophila | 2. Escherichia coli |
| 3. chickens | 4. mice |

21-..... is the major plant pigment that absorbs light in plant cells.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Chlorophyll | 2. NADPH |
| 3. ferredoxin | 4. cytochrome |

22-Chlorophyll is a porphyrin with atom in the center.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. iron | 2. oxygen |
| 3. hydrogen | 4. Manganese |

23-The lipids in the possess galactose or sulfur.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. crotonenes | 2. crotons | 3. granum | 4. chlorophyll |
|---------------|------------|-----------|----------------|

24-The stroma makes reaction possible because exist within it.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Dark- enzymes | 2. light-lipids |
| 3. dark-lipids | 4. light-enzymes |

25-The CO₂ by the plant and the result is an increase in plant substance.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. is capture | 2. is capturing | 3. is captures | 4. is captured |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|

26-What is nectar secreted by?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. usual glands | 2. Special glands |
| 3. no glands | 4. any glands |

27-What are secondary consumers in a food chain?

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. herbivorous | 2. producer | 3. Carnivorous | 4. consumer |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|

28-The life in the arctic is relatively

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| 1. compact | 2. Sparse | 3. dense | 4. remarkable |
|------------|-----------|----------|---------------|

29-The mouthparts of certain insects are adapted for sucking

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1. milk | 2. oil | 3. air | 4. blood |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|

30-In this ecosystem there not exist any

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. do- fungi | 2. do- fungus | 3. does – fungi | 4. is- fungus |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|

شماره سوال	پاسخ صحیح
1	الف
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26	ب
27	ج
28	ب
29	د
30	الف

1-in some plants archegonia are used for eggs.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. removing | 2. depressing | 3. carrying | 4. choosing |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|

2-What word is used for a differentiated structure of an organism composed of various tissues?

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. organ | 2. system | 3. muscle | 4. phloem |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

3-A drop of pond water suffice to let the single celled organisms multiply.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|-------------|-------|
| 1. could have | 2. will | 3. can have | 4. is |
|---------------|---------|-------------|-------|

4-What term is used for a medium external to an organism?

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. in vitro | 2. in vivo | 3. apparatus | 4. culture |
|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|

5-What consists of many parts and makes up most of the mass of the cell?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. mitochondrion | 2. nucleus |
| 3. cytoplasm | 4. cell membrane |

6-A sexual reproduction take place in mammalian.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 1. can have | 2. can to | 3. could have | 4. can |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|--------|

7-An organism's scientific name usually consists of two words, its and

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. genus,family | 2. genus.species |
| 3. class,species | 4. phylum, order |

8-By what mechanism do hydras and yeasts reproduce?

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. mating | 2. budding | 3. fission | 4. conjugation |
|-----------|------------|------------|----------------|

9-Which group of the following animals are hermaphroditic?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. all insects | 2. some kind of birds |
| 3. many of lower animals | 4. any of worms |

10-What are called the organs that produce sex cells ?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. glands | 2. gonads | 3. testes | 4. ovaries |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|

11-What do we call the main subdivision of the plant or animal kingdom?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. species | 2. phylum | 3. class | 4. genus |
|------------|-----------|----------|----------|

12-Flagellata move themselves by one or more long.thin. flexible whips flagella.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. is called | 2. are called |
| 3. called | 4. have been called |

13- What happens to the surface: volume ratio of any solid body of constant shape as the size increases. It will

- 1. decrease
- 2. increase
- 3. double
- 4. enlarge

14- What group of animal has been known to be a bridge between the plant and animal kingdom?

- 1. sporozoa
- 2. rhizopoda
- 3. flagellates
- 4. ciliate

15- What is called the sexual reproduction in many species of the phylum protozoa?

- 1. spore formation
- 2. conjugation
- 3. fission
- 4. budding

16- What organisms are the favorite subject for genetic studies?

- 1. fruit flies
- 2. mice
- 3. cattle
- 4. chickens

17- what do chromosomes consist of?

- 1. nucleic acids and ascorbic acids
- 2. nucleic acids and carbohydrates
- 3. protein and fatty acid
- 4. protein and nucleic acid

18- What term refers to the visible expression or trait?

- 1. phenotype
- 2. dominant
- 3. homozygous
- 4. genotype

19- what do we call the viruses that infect bacterial cells?

- 1. temperate viruses
- 2. virulent viruses
- 3. bacteriophages
- 4. lytic viruses

20- The individuals in the F2 generation were in a proportion three to one.

- 1. of
- 2. from
- 3. at
- 4. on

21- which substance is a nucleotide rich in energy?

- 1. ferredoxin
- 2. cytochrome
- 3. ATP
- 4. chlorophyll

22- The chloroplast that plays an important role in the photosynthetic activity in the cell.

- 1. is lie
- 2. lay
- 3. lies
- 4. lie

23- which of the following is not needed for photosynthesis to occur?

- 1. oxygen
- 2. water
- 3. light
- 4. carbon dioxide

24- where is the site of photosynthesis in a cell?

- 1. nucleus
- 2. chloroplast
- 3. organ
- 4. ribosome

25-What is the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere in compare to the Co₂ of the cell?

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. the same | 2. higher |
| 3. lower | 4. no difference |

26-What kind of factor can we mention for the type of soil?

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. limits | 2. limit | 3. have been limit | 4. limiting |
|-----------|----------|--------------------|-------------|

27-How is the life in the desert and arctic?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|------------|
| 1. sparse | 2. moderate | 3. dense | 4. compact |
|-----------|-------------|----------|------------|

28- When the energy is first fixed in a plant and then moved in a series of organisms, What is the movement of energy called.?

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. biomass | 2. biological clock | 3. food chain | 4. catalyst |
|------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|

29-Which organisms can digest wool?

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. virus | 2. clothes moth | 3. bacterium | 4. fungus |
|----------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|

30-Algae are distributed thought the water as deep as light will

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Dissolve | 2. Distribute | 3. Penetrate | 4. Release |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------|

سوال	نمبر رد	پاسخ صحیح
۱	ج	
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۲۵	ب	
۲۶	د	
۲۷	الف	
۲۸	ج	
۲۹	ب	
۳۰	ج	

1-Some single – celled organisms are larger Multicellular ones.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1. Of | 2. From | 3. To | 4. Than |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|

2-The outer surface of each cell is bounded by a delicate, elastic covering termed the

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Lysosome | 2. Plasma membrane |
| 3. Centriole | 4. Golgi complex |

3-Nearly all plant cells have a thick made of cellulose which provides support for plant body.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Plasma membrane | 2. Ribosome |
| 3. Cell wall | 4. Chloroplast |

4-There is a direct relationship between the cell structure and

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Movement | 2. Digestion | 3. Degradation | 4. Function |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|

5-It is not correct to say that a single-celled animal is necessarily smaller than a one.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Simple-cell | 2. Many-celled | 3. Round-shape | 4. Granular-shape |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|

6-Complex assemblages are formed by the combination of simple.....

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|--------------|
| 1. Molecules | 2. Ions | 3. Atoms | 4. Organisms |
|--------------|---------|----------|--------------|

7-Asexual reproduction take place in mammals.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 1. Can have | 2. Can to | 3. Could have | 4. Can |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|--------|

8-If the female larvae in a honeybee colony are fed a rich diet. They will develop Fertile queens.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1. Of | 2. In | 3. Out | 4. Into |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|

9-For a long time scientists were wondering about the position of male and female

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. Gametes | 2. Gonads | 3. Zygotes | 4. Cells |
|------------|-----------|------------|----------|

10-Certain organisms can develop from unfertilized eggs in the process of

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hermaphroditism | 2. Parthenogenesis |
| 3. Fission | 4. Gonad formation |

11-In some plants archegonia are used foreggs.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Removing | 2. Depressing | 3. Carrying | 4. Choosing |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|

12-In single-celled organisms both mating cells can

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1. fly | 2. Glow | 3. move | 4. Decline |
|--------|---------|---------|------------|

13-The cells in different kingdoms have dissimilar shapes.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Mate | 2. Mating | 3. Mates | 4. Mated |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|

14-Of all the protozoa, the members of the class ciliata unquestionably the most beautiful and spectacular.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|--------|-------------|
| 1. Is | 2. Been | 3. Are | 4. Has been |
|-------|---------|--------|-------------|

15-The surface: volume ratio of any solid body of constant shape as the size increases.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Increases | 2. Doubles | 3. Enlarges | 4. Decreases |
|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|

16-The English equivalent of Greek root of the word of organ is

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Instrument | 2. Beside animals | 3. Root-like | 4. Sea-weed |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|

17- what is needed by each protozoan cell for the digestion of food?

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Vacuole | 2. Channel | 3. Cilium | 4. False foot |
|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|

18-The and help in the coordinated motions of some protozoa.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. False feet-cilia | 2. Cells-hosts |
| 3. Flagella-false feet | 4. Flagella-cilia |

19-Drosophila or fly is the favorite subject for genetic studies.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Fruiting | 2. Fruit | 3. Fruited | 4. Fruitful |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|

20-During division, the pairs separate, one chromatide going to each cell.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Mother | 2. Daughter | 3. Single | 4. Double |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|

21-The DNA of large has not been looked at directly.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1. Chromosomes | 2. Lysosomes | 3. Genes | 4. Microtubules |
|----------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|

22-Hard working geneticists give clues as to the nature and the structure of the genes themselves.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Were able to | 2. Succeeded in | 3. Could able to | 4. Was able to |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|

23-The class of porphyrins contains different compounds..... chlorophyll.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Including | 2. Include | 3. Includes | 4. Included |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|

24-Photosynthesis and respiration have opposing reactions and are complex each other.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. As-so | 2. As-as | 3. So-so | 4. So-as |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

25- is the major plant pigment that absorbs light in plant cells.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. Cytochrome | 2. Ferredoxin | 3. Chlorophyll | 4. NADPH |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------|

26-The synthesis of organic material by the plant had not yet been in the eighteenth century.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Establish | 2. Establishing | 3. Established | 4. Establishes |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|

27-Among the factors for certain plants we can mention the type of soil.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. To limit | 2. Limit | 3. Limits | 4. Limiting |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-------------|

28- environment includes aspects such as moisture, sun, wind, salinity, temperature and similar factors.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Biotic | 2. Stenothermic | 3. Eurythermic | 4. Physical |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|

29-The chemical energy that is locked in the foodstuffs is released ultimately as

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 1. Chlorophyll | 2. Ferredoxin | 3. ATP | 4. Carotenoid |
|----------------|---------------|--------|---------------|

30-Some predators move around and other animals.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Catch- cat | 2. Catching- eating | 3. Catching – cat | 4. Catch – eating |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

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18	د
19	ب
20	ب
21	الف
22	الف
23	الف
24	ب
25	ج
26	ج
27	د
28	د
29	ج
30	ب

1-The basiv unit structure and function is the cell.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. from | 2. of | 3. with | 4. on |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|

2-In animals the gonad which produces sperm is.....

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. ovary | 2. choanocete | 3. spore | 4. testis |
|----------|---------------|----------|-----------|

3-The first animals we call protozoa are single-celled forms.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1. what | 2. which | 3. how | 4. where |
|---------|----------|--------|----------|

4-Drosophila or fly is the favorite subject for genetic studies.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. fruiting | 2. fruited | 3. fruit | 4. fruitful |
|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|

5-Ribulose phosphate is generated a series of reactions.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|----------|
| 1. of | 2. out | 3. in | 4. since |
|-------|--------|-------|----------|

6-what is called nuclear division involving exact duplication and separation of the chromosome threads ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. amitosis | 2. meiosis | 3. mitosis | 4. ameiosis |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|

7-what is the root and English equivalent of meiosis?

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. GK-smaller | 2. GK-simple | 3. L-smaller | 4. L-simple |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|

8-How do hydras and yeast reproduce?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. by conjugation | 2. by fission | 3. by mating | 4. by budding |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|

9-In what group of animal asexual reproduction may occur?

- | | |
|------------------------|------------|
| 1. reptilia like snake | 2. birds |
| 3. amphibia like frog | 4. mammals |

10-What are the life cycle of coelenterates similar to ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. protozoa | 2. m ammals | 3. plants | 4. bryozoa |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|

11-What group of animal can cuse dysentry in man?

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. class ciliata | 2. class sporozoa | 3. class flagellata | 4. class rhizopoda |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|

12-The members of what class are unquestionably the most beautiful and spectacular?

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. rhizopoda | 2. ciliata | 3. sporozoa | 4. flagellata |
|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|

13-What happens to the surface volume ratio of any solid body of constant shape as the size increases?

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. enlarges | 2. doubles | 3. increases | 4. dsecreases |
|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|

14-What organism causes sleeping sickness in human beings?

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. trypanosome | 2. Escherichia coli | 3. amoeba | 4. fruit fly |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|

15-What group has been known to be a bridge between the plant and animal kingdoms?

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. ciliata | 2. sporozoa | 3. flagellata | 4. rhizopoda |
|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|

16-What is called the visible expression or trait?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. recessive | 2. homozygous | 3. dominant | 4. phenotype |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|

17-What is the English equivalent of the Latin word recessus?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. withdrawn | 2. withdrew | 3. ruling | 4. withdraw |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|

18-What should a scientist do for his experiments he performs?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. to keep recording | 2. to keeping records |
| 3. to keep records | 4. to keep recordings |

19- What do chromosomes consist of ?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. protein and carbohydrates | 2. protein and nucleic acid |
| 3. nucleic acid and carbohydrates | 4. nucleic acid and lipids |

20-What is situated in the central part of the chromosome as a thread?

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. centromere | 2. chromomere | 3. circular zone | 4. chromonema |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|

21-What is called the substance that is responsible for accelerating a chemical or physical reaction?

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. enzymes | 2. ATP | 3. catalyst | 4. cytochrome |
|------------|--------|-------------|---------------|

22-The class of porphyrins contains different compounds-----chlorophyll.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. is including | 2. included | 3. including | 4. includes |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|

23-What is not needed for photosynthesis to occur ?

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. light | 2. water | 3. carbon dioxide | 4. oxygen |
|----------|----------|-------------------|-----------|

24-The sensitivity of the " pseudomonas test " for oxygen is -----.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. miraculous | 2. credited | 3. demanded | 4. needed |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|

25-Where have the quantosomes of the grana been located?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| 1. membrane | 2. lamellae | 3. leaf | 4. electrons |
|-------------|-------------|---------|--------------|

26-How is the life in the desert and arctic?

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. dense | 2. separate | 3. hard | 4. sparse |
|----------|-------------|---------|-----------|

27-What is not limiting factor for land organisms except for those who live deep in the soil?

1. temperture
2. light
3. atmospthic gases
4. pressure

28-What are called the secondry consumers in the food chain?

1. decomposers
2. carnivores
3. producers
4. herbivores

29-Some predators move around -----and -----other animals.

1. catch-eating
2. catching-eat
3. catch- eat
4. catching-eating

30-What is called the place the organism lives?

1. niche
2. house
3. habitat
4. cave

شماره سوال	پاسخ صحیح
1	ب
2	د
3	ب
4	ج
5	ج
6	ج
7	الف
8	د
9	د
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13	د
14	الف
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17	الف
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19	ب
20	د
21	ج
22	ج
23	د
24	الف، ب، ج، د
25	ب
26	د
27	ج
28	ب
29	د
30	ج

1-One type of vascular tissue in plants that transports organic nutrients both up and down the stem or root?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. mitochondria | 2. sieve tube |
| 3. phloem | 4. plasma membrane |

2-The organisms are generally large in size.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. many-celled | 2. single-celled | 3. thick-walled | 4. thin-walled |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|

3-The cells of what animal were cultured in 1907 by a biologist?

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. man | 2. plant | 3. hicken | 4. salamander |
|--------|----------|-----------|---------------|

4-The smallest bacteria are probably as small as cells can be and still contain the minimum quantities of the essential

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. components | 2. cells | 3. nucleus | 4. exchange |
|---------------|----------|------------|-------------|

5-The cell passes all the to the next generation.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. atom | 2. energy |
| 3. information | 4. plasma membrane |

6-The form of cell division in which a small part of the parent`s body separates from the rest and develops into a new individual.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. parthenogenesis | 2. fragmentation |
| 3. fission | 4. budding |

7-Which one of following sentences is correct?

1. In fission, the cell division is meiosis.
2. Old age is an important factor in the decrease of the number of individuals of a species.
3. In the asexual generation of coelenterates the organisms are haploid.
4. The original macronucleus divides meiotically in the process of sexual reproduction of paramecia.

8-The organs that produce the gametes or sex cells are called

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. gonads | 2. chromosomes |
| 3. oogenesis | 4. spermatogenesis |

9-Which one of organisms liberate their sperm and egg into the water?

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. flukes | 2. coelenterates | 3. sea urchins | 4. tapeworms |
|-----------|------------------|----------------|--------------|

10- The mode of reproduction that an individual is divided in two daughter parts which are almost equal and the cell divides mitotically?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. fragmentation | 2. fission |
| 3. budding | 4. parthenogenesis |

11- A class of the phylum protozoa possessing small, bristle-like cytoplasmic projection on the free surface of the cells?

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. ciliata | 2. sporozoa | 3. flagellata | 4. rhizopoda |
|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|

12- The first animals we call protozoa are single-celled forms.

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. how | 2. which | 3. what | 4. where |
|--------|----------|---------|----------|

13- The protozoa are in general like animals in their nutrition, behavior and

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. locomotion | 2. movement | 3. motility | 4. motion |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|

14- The organism that causes malaria in a human being is a

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. ciliata | 2. flagellata | 3. rhizopoda | 4. sporozoa |
|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|

15- Which one of the followings is needed by each protozoan cell for the digestion of food?

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. false foot | 2. vacuole | 3. channel | 4. cilium |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|

16- During cell division parts of chromosomes are exchanged and we have the phenomenon of

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. gene | 2. recessive | 3. inheritance | 4. crossing-over |
|---------|--------------|----------------|------------------|

17- The basic unit of inheritance is?

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|--------|------------------|
| 1. chromosome | 2. gene | 3. DNA | 4. crossing-over |
|---------------|---------|--------|------------------|

18- Which one of following sentences is incorrect?

1. The determination of inheritance in man has been great interest to researchers.
2. Genetics have managed to breed cows with large quantities of milk.
3. The eggs with thick shells have been produced by geneticists.
4. One pair of characteristics studied by Mendel was wrinkled versus round seeds.

19- Which one of researchers was the first investigator who managed to find out about the laws of genetics?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. Pasteur | 2. Mendel | 3. Hooke | 4. Galilei |
|------------|-----------|----------|------------|

20- It is only at the time of cell division that can be easily seen.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. ribosomes | 2. chromosomes | 3. lysosomes | 4. nuclei |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|

21-Any of a group of catalytic proteins that are produced by living cells?

- 1. radiant energy
- 2. ATP
- 3. enzyme
- 4. lipids

22-Land plants absorb the water (H₂O) required for the photosynthetic process through their

- 1. stomata
- 2. leaf
- 3. chlorophyll
- 4. roots

23-In the process of photosynthesis, chlorophyll acts as a

- 1. catalyst
- 2. ATP
- 3. water absorbance
- 4. radiant energy

24-The movement of gases in and out of the leaf is controlled by the guard cells surrounding the ?

- 1. nuclei
- 2. stomata
- 3. cytochromes
- 4. chlorophyll

25-In all higher plants the photosynthetic structures are large and known as

- 1. lysosomes
- 2. vacuoles
- 3. stomata
- 4. chloroplasts

26-A person specialized in the study of the interrelationships which exist between organisms and their environment?

- 1. biologists
- 2. embryologists
- 3. ecologists
- 4. geneticists

27-Which one of animals have a remarkable ability to change their color and pattern as they move from a dark to a light background?

- 1. human
- 2. birds
- 3. insects
- 4. frogs

28-Which one of following sentences is correct?

- 1. The mouthparts of all insects are adapted for chewing vegetation.
- 2. The trophic position of an organism is related to its ecologic niche.
- 3. A eurythermic organism is one which will tolerate narrow ranges of temperature.
- 4. The type of life in the desert and arctic indicates the importance of topsoil as a limiting factor.

29-The protein molecules of wool are cross-linked with many bridges.

- 1. enzyme
- 2. disulfide
- 3. magnesium
- 4. ATP

30-The porosity of the soil is of great importance to the

- 1. frogs
- 2. aquatic animals
- 3. plants
- 4. birds

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23	الف
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26	ج
27	د
28	ب
29	ب
30	ج

1-Some bacteria have a phase which is resistant to temperature.

- 1. thick-walled 2. thin-walled 3. thick-wall 4. thin-wall

2-A single cell, if placed in the proper environment, and divide to form two cells.

- 1. grows 2. will grow 3. does grow 4. will not grow

3-Many types of plants and animal cells in vitro.

- 1. has cultured 2. has been cultured
- 3. have been cultured 4. have cultured

4-Each cell..... a nucleus and several other organelles and by a plasma membrane .

- 1. is guarded – contain 2. contains- is surrounded
- 3. contained- surrounded 4. guarded -contained

5-Which part of the cell is involved in oxidative phosphorylation?

- 1. nucleus 2. mitochondrion 3. Lysosome 4. Golgi complex

6-The organisms are generally large in size

- 1. Single-cell 2. many-cell 3. many-celled 4. single-celled

7-What is "a condition in which a chromosome set is present in duplicate in a nucleus" called?

- 1. haploid 2. polyploid 3. gamete 4. diploid

8-Some animals and most plants reproduce asexually by means of..... , which are special cells with resistant coverings.

- 1. seeds 2. spores 3. gametes 4. zygote

9-Some organisms have simple systems for the..... of eggs and sperm into the sea.

- 1. release 2. discharge 3. charge 4. attach

10-What is “ a class of the phylum protozoa with no special method of locomotion and are parasitic” called?

- 1. ciliata 2. rhizopoda 3. sporozoa 4. flagellata

11- The first animal, like the first plants,..... water- dwelling, single- celled forms.

- 1. must have
- 2. have been
- 3. must have been
- 4. were

12- Many protozoa specialized organelles –cilia or flagella for movement, vacuoles, eye spots and so on.

- 1. has evolved
- 2. have evolved
- 3. developed
- 4. evolved

13- It is believed that the first animals started their lives

- 1. in water
- 2. on land
- 3. in land
- 4. on water

14- The science that is concerned with the study of biological inheritance is called:

- 1. Histology
- 2. Immunology
- 3. Genetics
- 4. Biology

15- Scientists in different countries showed that the genes which Mendel described are located in the chromosomes within the

- 1. cells
- 2. nucleus
- 3. mitochondrion
- 4. plasma membrane

16- How many chromosomes does each cell have in the body of human beings?

- 1. 64
- 2. 46
- 3. 36
- 4. 63

17- There are various kinds of bacterial viruses which.....destroy different types of bacteria.

- 1. could
- 2. maybe
- 3. can
- 4. perhaps

18- A nucleotide which is rich in energy is called:

- 1. AMP
- 2. catalyst
- 3. ATP
- 4. ferredoxin

19- In the cells simple sugars, such as glucose, are converted by way of a series of intermediate steps to..... and water.

- 1. carbon monoxide
- 2. boxygen
- 3. carbon dioxide
- 4. ATP

20-What is in the center of the porphyrinring?

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Iron | 2. magnesium | 3. calcium | 4. chloride |
|---------|--------------|------------|-------------|

21-What is “ a tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees” called?

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. arctic | 2. savanna | 3. tundra | 4. desert |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|

22-What choice is relating to the north pole or very cold region.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| 1. salinity | 2. arctic | 3. biotic factors | 4. savanna |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|

23-What does a herbivorous organism eat?

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1. plants | 2. fish | 3. meat | 4. animals |
|-----------|---------|---------|------------|

24-What is “surface soil, especially the organic layer in which plants have most of their roots”called?

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| 1. midsoil | 2. humus | 3. loess | 4. topsoil |
|------------|----------|----------|------------|

25-What type of food is a finch adapted to eat?

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. seeds | 2. nectar |
| 3. insects | 4. meat |

26-What is discribed “ the state of containing salt?

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. biotic | 2. ecosystem | 3. salinity | 4. biosphere |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|

27-What does the term “habitat” mean?

1. the place where an organism lives
2. the surface of the earth with high temperature
3. large area where similar types of plants can not grow
4. the non-living environment

28- How much solar energy is utilized in photosynthesis?

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 5% | 2. 4% | 3. 2% | 4. 1% |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

29-The life in the arctic is relatively

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|------------|
| 1. sparse | 2. remarkable | 3. dense | 4. compact |
|-----------|---------------|----------|------------|

30- The ecosystemby decomposer organisms, bacteria, and fungi.

1. was accomplished

2. is completed

3. were carried out

4. is complete

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20	ب
21	ب
22	ب
23	الف
24	د
25	الف
26	ج
27	الف
28	ج
29	الف
30	ب

1-what term is used for a differentiated structure of an organism composed of various tissues?

- 1. system
- 2. tissues
- 3. cells
- 4. organ

2-The cells of what animal were cultured in 1907 by a biologist?

- 1. salamander cells
- 2. man cells
- 3. chick cells
- 4. plant cells

3-What consists of many parts and makes up most of the mass of the cell?

- 1. nucleus
- 2. mitochondrion
- 3. cytoplasm
- 4. endoplasmic reticulum

4-What are the chromoplasts that contain pigments responsible for; in flowers and fruits?

- 1. making tissues
- 2. colors
- 3. synthesis
- 4. resistance

5-complex assemblages are formed by the combination of simple -----.

- 1. ions
- 2. atoms
- 3. organisms
- 4. molecules

6-What kind of processes involved in the union of the male and female gametes to form the zygote?

- 1. physical processes
- 2. combination processes
- 3. chemical processes
- 4. physiochemical processes

7-What is the root and meaning of the word gamete?

- 1. GK-wife
- 2. L-wife
- 3. L-spouse
- 4. GK-spouse

8-What animals have alternate sexual and asexual generations?

- 1. tracheophytes
- 2. coelentrates
- 3. fungi
- 4. mosses

9-Each living thing reproduces offspring of -----own kind.

- 1. its
- 2. it,s
- 3. their
- 4. theirs

10-What have multicellular organisms obtained their sex organs through?

- 1. reproduction
- 2. multiplication
- 3. selection
- 4. evolution

11-What is the root and meaning of the word ciliata?

- 1. GK-eyelid
- 2. GK-eyelash
- 3. L-eyelid
- 4. L- eyelash

12-The first animals -----we call protozoa are single -celled forms.

- 1. when
- 2. where
- 3. that is
- 4. which

13-What is called the sexual reproduction in many species of the phylum protozoa?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. budding | 2. spore formation |
| 3. conjugation | 4. fission |

14-What is needed by each protozoan call for the digestion of food ?

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. false foot | 2. vacuole | 3. cilium | 4. channel |
|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|

15-What group of the phylum protozoa has been kown to be a bridge between the plant and animal kingdoms?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. rhizopoda | 2. flagellata | 3. sporozoa | 4. ciliata |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------|

16-What is the basic unit of inheritance ?

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| 1. chromosome | 2. gene | 3. trait | 4. genetics |
|---------------|---------|----------|-------------|

17-What tem is used for the visible expression or trait?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. heterozygous | 2. genotype | 3. phenotype | 4. homozygous |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|

18-Where are the chromosomes located? In the -----.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. vacuole | 2. nucleus | 3. nuclealus | 4. cytoplasm |
|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|

19-The individuals in the F2 generation were in a proportion ----- three to one.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1. of | 2. with | 3. at | 4. from |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|

20-What do chromosomes consist of?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. nucleic acids and carbohydrates | 2. nucleic acids and ascorbic acids |
| 3. protein and nucleic acids | 4. protein and fatty acids |

21-What is the English equivalent of the Latin word"aqua"?

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. Liquid | 2. water | 3. soil | 4. watery |
|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|

22-The chloroplast that plays an important role in the photosynthetic activity----- in the cell.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 1. lies | 2. lie | 3. lay | 4. is lie |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------|

23-The leaves that are most specialized for photosynthesis have cells containing very few -----.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1. stomata | 2. chloroplast | 3. golgi | 4. mitochondria |
|------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|

24-What is the major plant pigment that absorb light in plant cell?

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. NADPH | 2. chlorophyll | 3. ferredoxin | 4. cytochorome |
|----------|----------------|---------------|----------------|

25-The lipids of what possoss galactose or sulfur?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. protein | 2. granum | 3. carotenes | 4. chlorophyll |
|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|

26-How is the life in the desert and arctic?

1. compact
2. dense
3. sparse
4. modrate

27-Some predators move around-----and----- other animals.

1. catching- eat
2. catching -eating
3. catch- eat
4. catch- eating

28-Which organism can digest wool?

1. virus
2. clothes moth
3. fungus
4. clothes bacteri.

29-After the energy of sunlight is trapped in a plant the transfer of energy starts in a -----.

1. biological clock
2. biological test tube
3. biological oxidation
4. biological community

30-What breaks down the organisms in an ecosystem into organic and inorganic materials?

1. decomposers
2. consumers
3. producers
4. non living components

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19	ج
20	ب
21	ب
22	ب
23	الف
24	د
25	الف
26	ج
27	الف
28	ج
29	الف
30	ب

1-In what tissue can you find sieve tubes?

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. phloem | 2. parenchyma | 3. epidermis | 4. xylem |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|----------|

2-what is the root and meaning of the word fungi?

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. GK-mushroom | 2. GK-sea-weed | 3. L-mushroom | 4. L-sea-wdeed |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|

3-Some of theorganisms are not more complex than single-celled ones.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. hug-cell | 2. fluid-fill | 3. many-celled | 4. old-cell |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|

4-The chromoplasts contain pigmemts and are responsible for the ----- of flowers and fruits.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. tissues | 2. movement | 3. colors | 4. resistance |
|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|

5-There is a direct relationship between the cell structure and its-----.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. movement | 2. function | 3. digestion | 4. degradation |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|

6-What is the simplest form of asexual reproduction?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. budding | 2. spores | 3. fission | 4. conjugation |
|------------|-----------|------------|----------------|

7-Spores are produced asexually by animals and most plants.What kind of coverings do spores have ?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. thin coverings | 2. hard coverings |
| 3. thick coverings | 4. resistant coverings |

8-In what temperature do testes function best?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. the same as body temperature | 2. higher than body temperature |
| 3. lower than body temperature | 4. much higher than body temperature |

9-What have muticellular organisms obtained their sex organs through?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. evolution | 2. reproduction | 3. multiplicatiion | 4. selection |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|

10-The sperm of what group of animal has lost its motile flagellum and has amoeboid movement ?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. arthropods | 2. arthropods and nematodes |
| 3. nematodes | 4. flat worms |

11-What is the class called by possessing small ,bristle -like cytoplasmic projections on the free surface of the cell?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Rhizopoda | 2. Flagellata | 3. Ciliata | 4. Sporozoa |
|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------|

12-What is the root and meaing of the word phylum?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. L-race | 2. L-phylon- race | 3. L- phylon | 4. Gk:phylon-race |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|

13-Almost all members of what class exhibit parasitism of some stage of their existence?

- 1. sporozoa 2. rhizopoda 3. flagellata 4. ciliata

14-Of all the protozoa,the member of what class are unquestionably the most beautiful and spectacular?

- 1. sporozoa 2. flagellata 3. rhizopoda 4. ciliata

15-What happens to the surface volume ratio of any solid body of constant shape as the size increases?

- 1. enlarges 2. decreases 3. doubles 4. increases

16-What was the poroportion of the individuals in the F2 generation?

- 1. three to three 2. three to two 3. one to three 4. three to one

17-It is helpful for a scientist to -----records of experiments he performs.

- 1. keep 2. keeping 3. kept 4. keeps

18-What are the smallest of all infective agents?

- 1. worms 2. bacteria 3. viruses 4. mollusecs

19-What controls the motion of the chromosome during cell division?

- 1. chromonema 2. centriols 3. genes 4. centromere

20-Hard working geneticists----- give clues as to the nature and the structure of the genes themselves?

- 1. were able to 2. could have 3. was able to 4. could

21-What substance is a nucleotide rich in energy?

- 1. ferredoxin 2. ADP 3. AMP 4. ATP

22-How are the green pigment in a leaf distributed in the cell?

- 1. are distributed on the surface 2. are not distributed on the surface
- 3. are not uniformly distributed 4. are uniformly distributed

23-By what way carbon dioxide diffuse into the plant?

- 1. stroma 2. stomata 3. granum 4. storm

24-where is the chloroplast?

- 1. lie in the cell 2. lies in the cell
- 3. lay in the cell 4. are laying in the cell

25-Where have the quantosomes of the grana been located ?

1. elctrons
2. enzymes
3. fatty acids
4. lamellae

26-What factors can effect the abundance and distribution of organisms?

1. biotic factors
2. salinity factors
3. chemical factors
4. physical factors

27-What is the root and the meaning of the word trophic?

1. GK-food
2. GK:throphe-nourishment
3. L-food
4. L- nourishment

28-What kind of factors for plants can we mention for the type of soil?

1. limiting
2. limits
3. is limiting
4. are limiting

29-What is the function performed by an organism related to?

1. ecologic address
2. ecologic habitat
3. ecologic niche
4. ecologic position

30-What is the time of flowering depend on ?

1. phototime
2. phtosynthesis
3. phtoperiod
4. photoshot

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22	ج
23	ب
24	ب
25	د
26	الف
27	ب
28	الف
29	ج
30	ج

1-which cells has several nuclei per cell?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mammalian red blood cell | 2. skeletal muscles cell |
| 3. phloem sieve tube cell | 4. plant cell |

2-Artificial apparatus for biological reactions, is called?

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. In vivo | 2. natural | 3. in vitro | 4. internal medium |
|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|

3-Which responsible for the colors of flower and fruits?

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Chloroplast | 2. mitochondria | 3. ribosome | 4. chromoplasts |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|

4-Means of Cessation flow of energy and matter is?

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. live | 2. alive | 3. death | 4. blooming |
|---------|----------|----------|-------------|

5-which is the fertilized ovum before cleavage?

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. zygote | 2. ovum | 3. precursor cell | 4. gamete |
|-----------|---------|-------------------|-----------|

6-hydras and yeasts reproduce by which method?

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. meiosis | 2. mitosis | 3. splitting | 4. budding |
|------------|------------|--------------|------------|

7-Which gonad in animals produces ovum?

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------------|----------|
| 1. Testis | 2. ovary | 3. choanocyte | 4. spore |
|-----------|----------|---------------|----------|

8-Which of the following statements is true?

1. In asexual reproduction known as fission, the cell division is meiosis.
2. In mammals there is only asexual reproduction.
3. In paramecia meiosis precedes fertilization.
4. Old age is an important factor for killing by predators.

9-An acrosome on the tip of the sperms head to liberate enzyme for lyze jelly coats around eggs.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Penetrate | 2. passes into | 3. operate | 4. ruptures |
|--------------|----------------|------------|-------------|

10-Which is the subdivision of genus in plant and animal kingdom?

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. Phylum | 2. species | 3. genus | 4. kingdom |
|-----------|------------|----------|------------|

11- What named a group of individuals, unicellular or multicellular, living together in close association?

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Species | 2. tribal life | 3. colony | 4. parasite |
|------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|

12-Which class of phylum protozoa characterized by possessing small bristle-like cytoplasmic projection on free surface of the cell?

- 1. Flagellate
- 2. rhizopoda
- 3. ciliate
- 4. sporozoa

13-Contractile vacuoledischarges its contents to the exterior.

- 1. Except
- 2. abruptly
- 3. seldom
- 4. precisely

14-The name rhizopoda signifying root like feetby the extension of the body by which a rhizopod moves.

- 1. is justified
- 2. justifying
- 3. to justify
- 4. have been justified

15-Surface: volume ratio of any solid body of constant shapeas the size decreases.

- 1. Decreases
- 2. doubles
- 3. enlarges
- 4. increases

16-A distinguishing quality or characteristic.

- 1. Gene
- 2. inheritance
- 3. trait
- 4. taint

17-Which character normally masks or inhibits the expression of another character?

- 1. Recessive
- 2. dominant
- 3. genotype
- 4. phenotype

18-Eachparticle becomes attached to the coat of a bacterium by means of its rigid tail.

- 1. Infected
- 2. bacteriophage
- 3. parasit
- 4. virus

19-mantel's second law is the law of independent

- 1. Segregated
- 2. constructed
- 3. separated
- 4. assortment

20-The chromosomes become visible shortly before a cell to divide.

- 1. Have been ready
- 2. will ready
- 3. is ready
- 4. ready

21-Each cell in the body of every human being has 46 chromosomes.

- 1. Comparatively
- 2. nearly
- 3. approximately
- 4. exactly

22-Which is the colorless matrix of a chloroplast?

- 1. Stroma
- 2. photosynthetic membranes
- 3. lamellar system
- 4. cytochrome

23-The ATP and NADPH needed tothe dark reactions arefrom the light reactions.

- 1. Derived - drive
- 2. drive – derived
- 3. derive - driven
- 4. driven – derive

24-Chlorophyll is a porphyrin withatoms in the center.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Iron | 2. magnesium | 3. oxygen | 4. hydrogen |
|---------|--------------|-----------|-------------|

25-The synthesis of organic material by the plant had not yet been in the eighteenth century.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Established | 2. establishing | 3. establish | 4. establishes |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|

26-Electron microscopy hasthe presence of quantosomes, in the lamellae.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| 1. Revealed | 2. lying | 3. stabilizing | 4. serve |
|-------------|----------|----------------|----------|

27-Pertaining to life and living organisms.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. Salinity | 2. arctic | 3. biotic | 4. photoperiod |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|

28-Nectar is sweet substance secreted by special

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Gonads | 2. glands | 3. grain | 4. enzyme |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|

29-the organism`s address is ..... and organism`s profession is.....

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. niche- habitat | 2. habitat- ecosystem |
| 3. habitat - niche | 4. niche-ecology |

30-the English equivalent of the greek root of bios in the word biomass is?

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. Dried | 2. inner bark | 3. funnel | 4. life |
|----------|---------------|-----------|---------|

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1-What cells lose their nucleus in the process of maturation in mammals?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Muscle cells | 2. liver cells |
| 3. red blood cells | 4. phloem sieve tube cells |

2-What is a small mass of differentiated protoplasm rich in nucleoprotein and surrounded by a membrane?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Plasma membrane | 2. nucleus |
| 3. mitochondria | 4. Golgi apparatus |

3-What is the English equivalent of the Latin word "alga"?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sea- weed | 2. mushroom |
| 3. small plant | 4. non green plant |

4-A drop of pond water suffice to let the single- celled organisms multiply.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Is | 2. will | 3. could have | 4. can have |
|-------|---------|---------------|-------------|

5-Biochemists are able to separate mitochondria from other organelles by differential high speed centrifugation.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| 1. Outer | 2. sub cellular | 3. round | 4. dead |
|----------|-----------------|----------|---------|

6-What is the fertilized ovum before cleavage?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| 1. Gamete | 2. zygote | 3. germ cell | 4. ova |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|

7-

What are the organs that produce sex cells called?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Gonads | 2. glands |
| 3. testes | 4. ovary |

8-which group of the following living things are not parthenogenesis?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Wasps | 2. honeybees |
| 3. certain arthropods | 4. sponges |

9-By what mechanism do most protists reproduce?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. Budding | 2. mating | 3. fission | 4. conjugation |
|------------|-----------|------------|----------------|

10-Reproduction in animal and plant kingdoms variesone species another.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Of-of | 2. from-to | 3. to- from | 4. to- of |
|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|

- 11- Liberate their sperm and eggs in to the water.
1. Coelenterates
 2. tapeworms
 3. flukes
 4. sea urchin
- 12- The Of reproductive systems in all organisms is a tiring
1. Studies- processed
 2. studying- - processed
 3. studying- process
 4. studied- process
- 13- What do we call the major subphylum of the phylum chordate including all animals with back bones?
1. flagellata
 2. sporozoa
 3. ciliata
 4. vertebrates
- 14- What is called a class of phylum protozoa with no special method of locomotion?
1. flagellata
 2. sporozoa
 3. ciliata
 4. vertebrates
- 15- What is the English equivalent of the Latin word "cillium"?
1. root
 2. eyelid
 3. eyelash
 4. seed
- 16- Some species can produce a thick –walled resting phase called a
1. Akinete
 2. cyst
 3. heterocyst
 4. core
- 17- Of all the protozoa, the members of the class ciliata unquestionably the most beautiful and spectacular.
1. is
 2. been
 3. are
 4. has been
- 18- The organisms that cause sleeping sickness have
1. cilia
 2. slipper shapes
 3. flagella
 4. constantly- changing bodies

19-What is the basic unit of inheritance?

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1. trait | 2. DNA |
| 3. gene | 4. chromosome |

20-The individuals in the F2 generation were in proportionthree to one.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. of | 2. off | 3. in | 4. to |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|

21-Can we a gene as a unit in itself which can be more or less shuffled about?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. write | 2. read |
| 3. regard | 4. select |

22-Scientists Prove that in man many inherited diseases are transmitted by recessive genes.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Was able to | 2. were able |
| 3. succeed in | 4. managed to |

23-Which of the following is not needed for photosynthesis to occur?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. carbon dioxide | 2. light | 3. water | 4. oxygen |
|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------|

24-The chlorophyll in the leaf is localized in the stacked membranes of the

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. nucleic acids | 2. grana |
| 3. lipids | 4. glucose |

25-chlorophyll is a porphyrin with atom in the center

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. iron | 2. magnesium |
| 3. oxygen | 4. hydrogen |

26-The quantosomes have been located in the..... of the grana.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. lamellae | 2. fatty acids |
| 3. electrons | 4. enzymes |

27-The opposing nature of the processes of respiration and photosynthesis..... discovered by Priestly.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. had | 2. been |
| 3. had was | 4. had been |

28-..... is a tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. nectar | 2. arctic | 3. biotic | 4. savanna |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|

29-One of the major struggles among organisms isfor food.

1. disulfide
2. evolution
3. competition
4. catching

30-The tolerance ranges of organisms to environmental factors may be or

1. regular- irregular
2. light- dark
3. narrow- wide
4. tight- loose

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26	الف
27	د
28	د
29	ج
30	ج

1-The that eat the plant eaters are considered as secondary consumers .

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1. herbivores | 2. carnivores | 3. phytoplanktons | 4. algae |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|

2-Some single-celled organisms are larger multicellular ones .

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1. of | 2. from | 3. to | 4. than |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|

3-The chromoplasts contain pigments and are responsible for the of flower and fruits.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. movement | 2. resistance | 3. tissue | 4. colors |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|

4-The living quality is based upon the continuous flow of and matter.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. molecules | 2. tissues | 3. energy | 4. water |
|--------------|------------|-----------|----------|

5-After meiosis and before fertilization , the has a reduced number of chromosomes.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. body | 2. gamete | 3. zygote | 4. gonad |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|

6-The simplest form of asexual reproduction , that occurs chiefly among the protists is

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. fission | 2. budding |
| 3. parthenogenesis | 4. conjugation |

7-What has been said about as a criterion of life , does not always apply.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. reproduce | 2. reproductive | 3. reproduction | 4. reproductivity |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|

8-The organs that produce the gametes are called

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. testes | 2. ovary | 3. gonads | 4. skeletons |
|-----------|----------|-----------|--------------|

9-Spores are means of asexual reproduction in most

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. bryozoa | 2. tunicates | 3. plants | 4. mammals |
|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|

10-The of animals takes place in special seasons.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. mate | 2. mates | 3. mating | 4. mated |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|

11-A class of phylum protozoa possessing small , bristle-like cytoplasmic projection on the free surface of the cells .

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. sporozoa | 2. rhizopoda | 3. flagellata | 4. ciliata |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------|

12-Some species of protozoa can produce a thick-walled resting phase called a

- | | |
|----------|------------------------|
| 1. spore | 2. colony |
| 3. cyst | 4. contractile vacuole |

13-The first animals we call protozoa are single-celled forms .

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1. what | 2. which | 3. how | 4. where |
|---------|----------|--------|----------|

14-The surface : volum ratio of any solid body of constant shape as the size increases .

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. increases | 2. doubles | 3. enlarges | 4. decreases |
|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|

15-A parasite depends on to continue living .

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. any habitat | 2. a host | 3. fresh water | 4. salt water |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|

16-The occupies a locus on the chromosome .

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------------|
| 1. trait | 2. pod | 3. gene | 4. chromatid |
|----------|--------|---------|--------------|

17-The favorite subject for genetic studies was , Drosophila .

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. bacterium | 2. virus | 3. bacteriophage | 4. fruit fly |
|--------------|----------|------------------|--------------|

18-It is helpful for a scientist to records of experiments he performs .

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1. kept | 2. keeping | 3. kept of | 4. keep |
|---------|------------|------------|---------|

19-During division , the pairs separate,one chromatid going to each cell .

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. mother | 2. daughter | 3. single | 4. double |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|

20-What controls the motion of the chromosome during cell division?

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. chromonema | 2. any bacterium | 3. centromere | 4. any substance |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|

21-In which reactions simple sugars , such as glucose are converted to carbon dioxide and waters?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. photosynthesis | 2. respiration | 3. transpiration | 4. duplication |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|

22-In dark reactions enzymes in the stroma condense CO₂ with to yield two molecules of phosphoglyceric acid .

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. ribulose diphosphate | 2. phosphoglycer aldehyde |
| 3. fructose diphosphate | 4. glucose diphosphate |

23-Photosynthesis and respiration have opposing reactions and are complex each other .

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. as - so | 2. as - as | 3. so - so | 4. so - as |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|

24-The movement of gases in and out of the leaf is controlled by the guard cells surrounding the

- | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. ATP | 2. chlorophyll | 3. cytochromes | 4. stomata |
|--------|----------------|----------------|------------|

25-The opposing nature of the processes of respiration and photosynthesis discovered by Priestly .

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|------------|-------------|
| 1. had | 2. been | 3. had was | 4. had been |
|--------|---------|------------|-------------|

26-Of or relating to the north pole or the region around;very cold .

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. savanna | 2. topsoil | 3. arctic | 4. salinity |
|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

27-Concealing coloration may serve to an animal.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|------------|-------------|
| 1. hide | 2. eat | 3. movment | 4. sleeping |
|---------|--------|------------|-------------|

28-The role of tempture in the growth of plants is great importance .

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. of | 2. to | 3. for | 4. by |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|

29-The porosity of the soil is of great importance to the

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. aquatic animals | 2. frogs | 3. birds | 4. plants |
|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------|

30-One of the major struggles among organisms stems from thefor food

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Disulfide | 2. Evolution | 3. Competition | 4. catching |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|

1-which shape of energy transmitted by waves trough spase or some medium

1. chemical energy
2. ATP
3. radiant energy
4. NADPH

2-what is the outer surface of each plant cell

1. plasma membrane
2. cell wall
3. centriol
4. cytoplasm

3-what is the plural form of the nucleus

1. nucleolus
2. nuclei
3. nucleotid
4. nucleic

4-which area in phloem tissue are more specialized

1. sieve tube
2. sieve area
3. sieve elements
4. phloem elements

5-which cell have small surface:volume ratio

1. large spherical cell
2. small spherical cell
3. multicellular organism
4. unicellular organism

6-where is an intermediate territoriesof the cell

1. nucleus
2. ectoplasm
3. endoplasm
4. membrane

7-which is the unit of activity and stracture of an organisms

1. nucleus
2. cell
3. DNA
4. gene

8-which is the subdivision of a family

1. species
2. genus
3. kingdom
4. varieties

9-which generation of coelentrates is diploid

1. f1 generation
2. f2 generation
3. both generation
4. only asexual generation

10-why there is reproduction in species

1. for increase members
2. for multiply
3. for survival
4. for old age

11-when female larva in honeybee colony will develop into fertile queen

1. if placed them in proper environment
2. if placed them in high temperature
3. if fed them a rich diet
4. if placed in low temperature

12-how do the union of gametes made possible in vertebrate

1. with proper environment
2. with rich diet
3. with sexual reproduction
4. with accessory structure

13-which is the respiratory organ of water breathing animals

1. lung
2. skin
3. mesosome
4. gill

14-which organell act in maintaining of osmotic pressure

1. mithochondria
2. vacoul
3. lysosome
4. cotractile vacoule

15-which is the basic unit of inheritance

1. characteristic
2. nucleus
3. chromosome
4. gene

16-which allele is not expressed phenotipically in heterozygous coditions

1. dominant
2. recessive
3. homozygous
4. hybrid

17-which of this in mandel experiments is versus round

1. yellow
2. wrinkled
3. short
4. green pod

18-when chromosomes become visible

1. before miosis
2. before mitosis
3. shortly before cell dividion
4. before interphase

19-which controls the motion of chromosoms during cell dividion

1. chromonema
2. nucleus
3. circular zone
4. centromer

20-which type of energy is captured by green pigment

1. chemical energy
2. radiant energy
3. ATP
4. NADPH

21-chlorophyll belong to which group

1. porphyrins
2. iron-containing proteins
3. respiratory proteins
4. cytochromes

22-which atom located in the center of porphyrin rings

1. fe
2. ca
3. mg
4. pb

23-which raw material of photosyntesis is captuered trough stomata

1. H₂O
2. C₆H₁₂O₆
3. O₂
4. CO₂

24-What named hormonal mechanisms that controlled flowering of plant and migration of birds

1. photosynthesis
2. respiration
3. environment
4. photoperiod

25-which animals flash-eating

1. herbivorous
2. carnivorous
3. primary producer
4. primary consumers

26-what is the organism's places

1. habitat
2. inhibit
3. biotic
4. niche

27-what is named sweet substance that secreted by flowers

1. pollen
2. nectar
3. nectaries
4. honey

28-which organisms have unique ability to digest cross-linked with many disulfide bridges in wool

1. insects
2. tigers
3. clothes moth
4. crabs

29-which prefixes refer to organisms that can tolerate narrow ranges of any environmental factors

1. eury
2. steno
3. wide
4. broad

30-which is the form of life in arctic and desert

1. compact
2. sparse
3. dense
4. shallow

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20	ب
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24	د
25	ب
26	الف
27	ب
28	ج
29	ب
30	ب

1-What term is used for a medium external to an organism

- 1. vivo
- 2. apparatus
- 3. vitro
- 4. culture

2-what word is used for a differentiated structure of an organism composed of various tissues

- 1. organ
- 2. muscle
- 3. system
- 4. phloem

3-The cells of what animal were cultured in 1907 by a biologist

- 1. chick cells
- 2. plant cells
- 3. man cells
- 4. salamander cells

4-A drop of pond water ----- suffice to let the single celled organisms multiply

- 1. will
- 2. could have
- 3. is
- 4. can have

5-What consists of many parts and makes up most of the mass of the cell

- 1. cell membrane
- 2. cytoplasm
- 3. nucleus
- 4. mitochondrion

6-An organism's scientific name usually consists of two words, its----- and-----n

- 1. class,species
- 2. genus,family
- 3. phylum,order
- 4. genus,species

7- How do most plants and some animals reproduce

- 1. mostly hermaphroditic
- 2. by production of sperm
- 3. by means of spores
- 4. by production of egg

8-Which group of the following animals are hermaphroditic

- 1. insects
- 2. worms
- 3. lower animals
- 4. birds

9-In what year, did the biologist find that the testes function correctly only at a temperature lower than that of the rest of the body

- 1. 1964
- 2. 1922
- 3. 1970
- 4. 1950

10-What are called the organs that produce sex cells

- 1. gonads
- 2. testes
- 3. ovaries
- 4. glands

11-What do we call the main subdivision of the plant or animal kingdom

- 1. phyla
- 2. species
- 3. genus
- 4. class

12-Flagellata move themselves by one or more long, thin,flexible whips----- flagella

- 1. called
- 2. have been called
- 3. are called
- 4. called

13-What happens to the surface : volume ratio of any solid body of constant shape as the size increases; It will-----.1

- 1. increases
- 2. doubles
- 3. decreases
- 4. enlarges

14-What is called the sexual reproduction in many species of the phylum protozoa

- 1. fission
- 2. budding
- 3. conjugation
- 4. spore formation

15-What group of animal has been known to be a bridge between the plant and animal kingdom

- 1. flagellates
- 2. rhizopoda
- 3. ciliata
- 4. sporozoa

16-What term refers to the visible expression or trait

- 1. dominant
- 2. phenotype
- 3. homozygous
- 4. genotype

17-What do we call the viruses that infect bacterial cells

- 1. bacteriophages
- 2. lytic viruses
- 3. virulent viruses
- 4. temperate viruses

18-What organisms are the favorite subject for genetic studies

- 1. cattle
- 2. mice
- 3. chickens
- 4. fruit flies

19-The individuals in the F2 generation were in a proportion ----- three to one

- 1. from
- 2. at
- 3. of
- 4. on

20-What do chromosomes consist of

- 1. nucleic acids and ascorbic acids
- 2. nucleic acids and carbohydrates
- 3. protein and nucleic acids
- 4. protein and fatty acids

21-Which substance is a nucleotide rich in energy

- 1. ATP
- 2. ferredoxin
- 3. chlorophyll
- 4. cytochrome

22-Which of the following is not needed for photosynthesis to occur

- 1. carbon dioxide
- 2. light
- 3. water
- 4. oxygen

23-The chloroplast that plays an important role in the photosynthetic activity----- in the cell

- 1. lay
- 2. lies
- 3. lie
- 4. is lie

24-What is the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere in compare to the co2 of the cell

- 1. lower
- 2. the same
- 3. no difference
- 4. higher

25-Where is the site of photosynthesis in a cell

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. vacule | 2. ribosome | 3. chloroplast | 4. nucleus |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|------------|

26-How is the life in the desert and arctic

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. compact | 2. moderate | 3. dense | 4. sparse |
|------------|-------------|----------|-----------|

27-What kind of factor can we mention for the type of soil

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. limit | 2. limits | 3. have been limit | 4. limiting |
|----------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|

28-What is the movement of energy called, when the energy is first fixed in a plant and then moved in a series of organisms

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. food chain | 2. biomass | 3. catalyst | 4. biological clock |
|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|

29-Which organism can digest wool

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. fungus | 2. virus | 3. clothes moth | 4. bacterium |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|--------------|

30-What is the dissolved oxygen in a pond classified into

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. non living part of ecosystem | 2. living part of biotic system |
| 3. living part of ecosystem | 4. non liiving part of circular system |

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10	الف
11	الف
12	د
13	ج
14	ج
15	الف
16	ب
17	الف
18	د
19	ج
20	ج
21	الف
22	د
23	ب
24	د
25	ج
26	د
27	د
28	الف
29	ج
30	الف