

نموذج إجابة الاختبار التجريبي لمادة الأحياء إنجليزي

Question number	Answer letter	Answer
1	c	c) Producing large numbers of individuals of the same species.
2	a	a) Site of embryo development.
3	a	a) Red blood cells.
4	c	c) PCR device
5	b	b) Inserting the melanin-synthesizing gene inside the fetus' cells.
6	d	d) Cilia of the tube move towards the uterus.
7	a	a) Absence of cilia from the Fallopian tube.
8	B-	
9	b	b) Its DNA molecule only.
10	c	c) Poliomyelitis virus.
11	a	a) A damage in a purine base in a DNA rung.
12	a	a) Exactly similar to the parent individual.
13	b	b) False fruit resulting from the occurrence of fertilization.
14	a	a) Life nature.
15	c	c) 5
16	b	b) Cell (1) is supported by water, but cell (2) is supported by a hard substance.
17	a	a) Contraction without movement at the joint.
18	b	b) B
19	a	a) Availability of iodine in the food.
20	a	a) Receptors – antimicrobial proteins – glycosides.

21	d	d) Secretes digestive enzymes.
22	c	c) Temporary endocrine cells.
23	a	a) The third month of the third stage.
24	d	d) Start point of the process.
25	a	a) The nucleotide (4) instead of (2).
26	a	a) Difficulty of movement at the joint.
27	d	d) Non-separation of chromatids after centromere division.
28	c	c) 2-2
29	b	b) The multiple copies of its genes.
30	b	b) Shortage of stored glycogen in the muscle cells.
31	c	c) Type of sugar in new strand nucleotides
32	b	b) 5 th
33	c	c) Thickening the cell wall by lignin - Producing antimicrobial proteins.
34	b	b) Lymphatic toxins, lymphokines.
35	c	c) Stopping the vegetative growth.
36	a	a) Deposition of fats inside liver cells.
37	c	c) Proteins.
38	b	b) Increasing the number of senescent red blood cells.
39	b	b) Histamine.
40	b	b) Interferons.
41	c	c) <i>Polypodium</i> and malaria parasite.
42	a	a) Type of pollination
43	b	b) Plasma B cells.
44	c	c) Interferons.
45	d	d) The plant cells lose their turgidity.
46	d	d) The arrival of insufficient amounts of O ₂ to the muscle.

47		The two processes (1) and (2) occur inside the nucleus of eukaryotes and inside the cytoplasm of prokaryotes
48		a) Directly proportional or , or the increase in the concentration of hormone (B) which started at an earlier stage, leads to the increase in the concentration of hormone (C) b) On day 14, occurrence of ovulation, OR On day 14, the change of the Graafian follicle into corpus luteum OR On day 14, release of the egg or the secondary oocyte.
49		a) Peptide bonds b) Amino acids
50		a) Proteins, or amino acids or steroids b) Cell (1) , because it has the receptors of the hormone