





أسئلة ميد

اللجان الطلابية-كلية الزراعة الجامعة الأردنية



اللجان الطلابية تتمنى لكم دراسة موفقة

1- The shape of these bacteria :



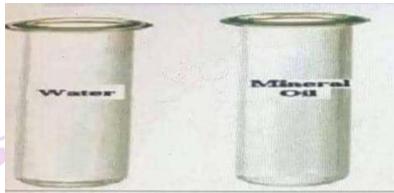
Spirilli (rod)

2- His figure shows the proper way how to keep your microscope inside its cabinet : T / F



3- In which of these test tubes do you expect corn oil to dissolve?

- a- Water
- b- <mark>mineral oil</mark>
- c- None of them
- d- in both



4- The figure below represents flamentous cyanobacteras



5- Which test tube contains the negative test for detecting DNA : tube 3

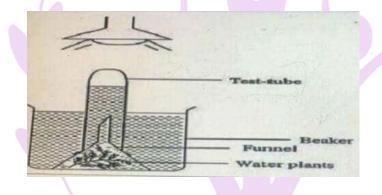


6- The part of microscope pointed at belongs to :

Imaging system Iuminating system Mechanical system Electronic System B and c



7- What is the gas accumulating in the test tube? O2



8- According to this result , which substance was able to cross the dialysis membrane :



9- The name of this tool is

Test tube brush

test tube holder

Spatula

Scissors

10- The lens pointed at is :
Ocular lens
Objective lens
Oil lens
Condenser lens





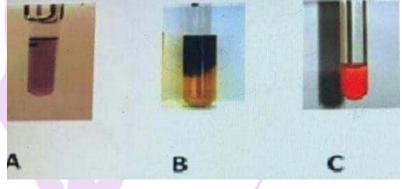
11- The total magnification of this microscope using the lens pointed at is : 40x



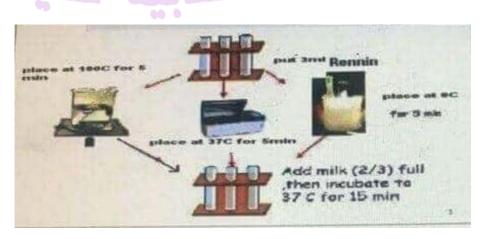
12- In the Biuret test the copper ions react specificaly with ------ to produce this violet color :



13 - Which of these tubes show a positive Benedict test? C

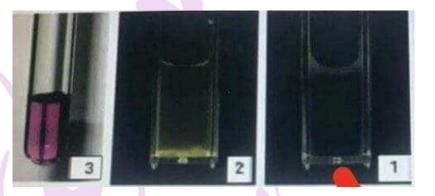


14- The temperature that completely denatured Rennin was : 100 c



15- Ninhydrin reagent was added to the solution in these tubes then boled, the folowing colors appears, which test tube(s) contains free amino groups?

<mark>Test tube 3</mark>



16- The name of this tool is :

<mark>Scissors</mark>



17 - The name of this tool is :

forceps



- 18- The function of the stage clips is:
- a. Hold the stage in place
- b. Change the magnification of the objective lens
- c. Move the stage up and down
- d. Hold the slide in place

19- which of the following is part of the imaging system of the microscope?

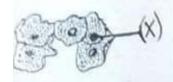
- a. arm
- b. <mark>ocular lens</mark>
- c. condenser lens
- d. light source

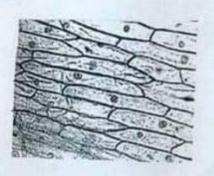
20- If the ocular lens is 10X and the objective is set at 40X, what is the total magnification of the microscope?

- a. 10x
- b. 40X
- c. 100X



Figure (B)





- The cells in the figures (A) & (B) are all prokaryotic.
 True or False?False
- 2. Give one difference between the cells in figure (A) and figure B :
- 3. The structure pointed at (X) is found in all kinds of cells. True or False? false
- 4. The cells in figure (B) were obtained from :
- 22- Q8-Sudan red dye used to detect:
- a) water
- <mark>b) lipid</mark>
- c) protein
- d) starch

22- The common name of sucrose:

- a) <mark>table sugar</mark>
- b) malt sugar
- c) milk sugar
- d) lactose
- 23- CuSO, can found in:
- a) biuret reagent a+b
- b) benedict reagent
- <mark>c) a + b</mark>
- d) non of the above.
- 24- Most enzymes are :

للجان الط

- a. Lipids
- b. carbohydrates

<mark>c. proteins</mark>

d. phosphates

- 25- The enzyme found in potato is:
- a. <mark>Catechol oxidase</mark>
- b. Rennin
- c. Catechol
- d. Casein
- 26- The protein found in milk is :
- a. Catechol oxidase
- b. Rennin
- c. Catechol
- <mark>d. Casein</mark>
- 27- Over what range of pH is rennin most active?

spyl.

- a. 2-3
- b. 5-6
- <mark>c. 7</mark>
- d. 7-8

28 -At high temperatures (e.g. 100 °C), enzymes undergo:

- a.Denaturation
- <mark>b. Inactive state</mark>
- c. Inhibition
- d. Need cofactors

29-	
	Cells with intercellular spaces
	Formed by division of cells of the pericycle B Summer wood H 2. The figure to the right is an example of a(n) A. Monocot step B)Dicot step C. Monocot root D. Dicot root
	3. Which of the following tissues is dead at maturity? A. Parenchyma B. Sclerenchyma C. Collenchyma D. Epidermis

 2- A cell with a diploid number of 24 undergoes meiosis, how many chromosomes are in each a) 6 (12 c) 24 d) 48 3- In Mitosis if the parent cells has 40 chromosomes, then how many will the daughter cells (1) 40 b) 10 c) 20 d) 18 4- Which row in the following chart indicates the correct process for each event indicated? a) row 1 b) row 2 c) row 3 (d) row 4 5- Which of the following best compares the processes of mitosis and meiosis (1) mitosis involves one division cycle and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis division cycles and results in haploid gametes. b) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. X d) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. X 	1000	A is replicated.	b) Nuclear division occ	urs. c) Meios	is. d) M	itosis.	
 a) 6 (b) 12 c) 24 d) 48 3- In Mitosis if the parent cells has 40 chromosomes, then how many will the daughter cells (a) 40 b) 10 c) 20 d) 18 4- Which row in the following chart indicates the correct process for each event indicated? a) row 1 b) row 2 c) row 3 d) row 4 5- Which of the following best compares the processes of mitosis and meiosis / (a) meiosis involves one division cycle and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis division cycles and results in haploid gametes. b) Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. d) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. d) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. 	1000	with a diploid m	umber of 24 undergoes mel	osis, how many c	hromosom	es are in ea	ch daug
 (a) 40 (b) 10 (c) 20 (d) 18 (e) 20 (e) 20 (f) 18 (f) row 1 (g) row 2 (g) row 3 (g) row 4 Formation Formation (1) mitosis mitosis (2) mitosis meiosis (3) meiosis meiosis (4) meiosis meiosis (4) meiosis meiosis (4) meio	a) 6						
 (a) 40 (b) 10 (c) 20 (d) 18 (e) 20 (e) 20 (f) 18 (f) row 1 (g) row 2 (g) row 3 (g) row 4 Formation Formation (1) mitosis mitosis (2) mitosis meiosis (3) meiosis meiosis (4) meiosis meiosis (4) meiosis meiosis (4) meio	3- In M	itosis if the parent	t cells has 40 chromosomes.	then how many	will the da	ughter cells	havef
 a) row 1 b) row 2 c) row 3 d) row 4 Formation Formation of Sperm (1) mitosis mitosis (2) mitosis mitosis (3) meiosis mitosis (3) meiosis mitosis (4) meiosis meiosis 5- Which of the following best compares the processes of mitosis and meiosis? (a) Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis division cycles and results in haploid gametes. b) Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis con division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells. c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis con division cycles and results in haploid gametes. c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis con division cycles and results in haploid gametes. c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis con division cycle and results in haploid gametes. d) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis con division cycles and results in haploid gametes. d) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis con division cycles and results in haploid gametes.		and the second sec			d)	18	
 a) row 1 b) row 2 c) row 3 d) row 4 Formation Formation of Sperm (1) mitosis mitosis (2) mitosis mitosis (3) meiosis mitosis (3) meiosis mitosis (4) meiosis meiosis 5- Which of the following best compares the processes of mitosis and meiosis? (b) Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis division cycles and results in haploid gametes. b) Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis con division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells. c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis con division cycles and results in haploid gametes. c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis con division cycles and results in haploid gametes. c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis con division cycle and results in haploid gametes. d) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis con division cycles and results in haploid gametes. d) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis con division cycles and results in haploid gametes. d) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis con division cycles and results in haploid gametes. d) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis con division cycles and results in haploid gametes.	4- Whic	h row in the follo	wing chart indicates the co	rrect process for	each even	t indicated	2
 (1) mitosis mitosis (2) mitosis meiosis (3) meiosis mitosis (4) meiosis mitosis (4) meiosis meiosis (5) Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis division cycles and results in haploid gametes. (a) Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis condivision cycles and results in diploid daughter cells. (b) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in diploid daughter cells. (c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in diploid daughter cells. (c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycles and results in haploid gametes. 	a) r	ow 1	b) row 2		Formation	Formation	
 (3) meiosis mitosis (4) meiosis meiosis (5) Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis division cycles and results in haploid gametes. (a) Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis condivision cycles and results in diploid daughter cells. (c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in diploid daughter cells. (c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. (c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. (c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycles and results in haploid gametes. 		0w 0	()	(1)	mitosis	mitosis	melosi
 (d) meiosis meiosis 5- Which of the following best compares the processes of mitosis and meiosis? (e) Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosidivision cycles and results in haploid gametes. (f) Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis condivision cycles and results in diploid daughter cells. (f) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in diploid daughter cells. (f) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. (f) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. (f) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis condivision cycles and results in haploid gametes. 	1			(2)	mitosis	meiosis	mitosi
 5- Which of the following best compares the processes of nuitosis and meiosis? Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosidivision cycles and results in haploid gametes. b) Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis condivision cycles and results in diploid daughter cells. c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. d) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis condivision cycles two division cycles and results in haploid gametes. 				(3)	meiosis	mitosis	meiosi
 (a) Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosidivision cycles and results in haploid gametes. (b) Mitosis involves one division cycle and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis condivision cycles and results in diploid daughter cells. (c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosidivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. (c) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in diploid daughter cells, while meiosis condivision cycle and results in haploid gametes. (d) Mitosis involves two division cycles and results in haploid gametes, while meiosis conditions involves two division cycles and results in haploid gametes. 				(4)	meiosis	meiosis	mitosi
				10000			
							I
a second se			there are by the	cauton of the c	all enindle		K
5- In which stage do the chromosomes line up in the center of the cell, spindle				center of the o	en, spinare	ŧ	茶さ
ibers attached to the centromerest				Querent			Ch
a) Interphase. b) Cytokinesis. c) Telophase. (d) Metaphase.	a) Inte	rphase. b) Cy	tokinesis. c) Telophase.	(d) Metaph	ase.		1
	in mile					L	-
	ay me						
					a des anna	3 49 E	
	'- Put the f		in the cell cycle in order.		~		-
a) 5.3.1.2.4.	- Put the f a) 5.3	3,1,2,4.	in the cell cycle in order.	æ			C
 P- Put the following stages in the cell cycle in order. a) 5.3,1.2,4. b) 3,1,4,2,5. 	7- Put the f a) 5.3	3,1,2,4.	in the cell cycle in order.	C	3	6	Ø
a) 5.3.1.2.4.	 Put the f a) 5.3 b) 3. 	3,1,2,4, 1,4,2,5.	in the cell cycle in order.		Ð	2	

8- Somatic cells reproduced by _____, while sex cells produced by Mitosis; meiosis d) Meiosis; meiosis b) Mitosis; mitosis a) Meiosis; mitosis

9- In Telophase, the chromosomes are located _____ and the ____ reappear. b) Outside of the cell/ cytoplasm. OAt their poles/nuclear envelopes. a) In the center/ribosome.

10- Daughter cells produced in meiosis are identical.

a) True.

(D)Faise.

30