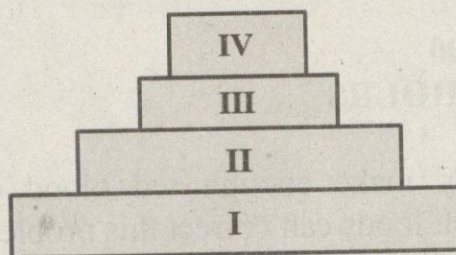


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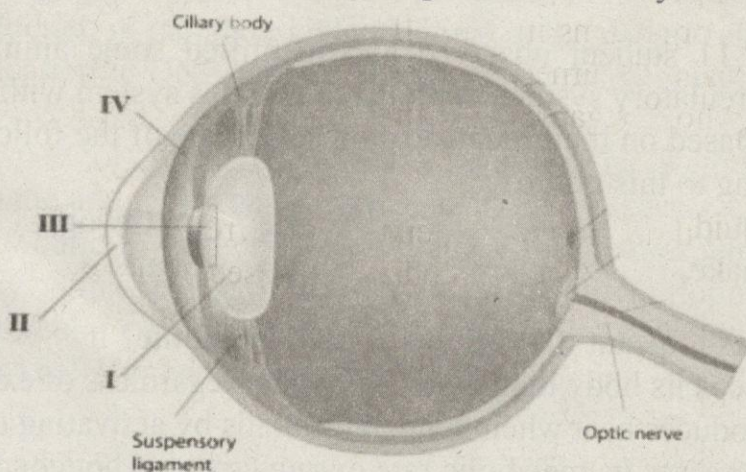
5. Consider the following diagram of pyramid of biomass.



Which one of the following statements is correct about the above pyramid of biomass?

- A. Much of the biomass from stage II is used by stage III to release energy for living.
- B. At each stage of trophic level, the amount of biomass, which is passed on, supports a large amount of organism in the stage above.
- C. When organisms in stage II eat the producers, most of the producer's materials are turned into new secondary consumers.
- D. The whole organisms at first trophic level is eaten by the organisms above.
6. Which one of the following statements is correct about nervous system? It
- A. consist of cells that produce and secret chemicals into the blood stream via duct.
- B. receives and processes sensory information from internal and external parts of the body.
- C. uses blood vessels to transport blood around the body through the heart.
- D. takes air into and out of the body to supply oxygen and remove carbon dioxide.
7. What is the best justification for the role of voltage-gated ion channels in nerve impulse transmission? They
- A. allow potassium ions diffuse to the inside of the axon, forming repolarization.
- B. produce energy when the sodium ions move to the inside of the axon.
- C. block the ions movement across the membrane to sustain neuron.
- D. actively respond to membrane potential changes, leading to depolarization.

8. Which one of the following ions are used to facilitate the release of neurotransmitters to the synaptic cleft before binding to postsynaptic receptor?
- A. Potassium ions
B. Sodium ions
C. Magnesium ions
D. Calcium ions
9. Find the correct path way of reflex arc that prevents you from physical damage up on the sudden touching of hot plate.
- A. Sensory neuron → spinal cord → motor neuron → effector
B. Interneuron → spinal cord → motor neuron → effector
C. Sensory neuron → motor neuron → spinal cord → effector
D. Interneuron → receptor → motor neuron → effector
10. This item is based on the following diagram of anatomy of human eye.



Which labeled part is responsible for controlling the diameter of the pupil according to the light source?

- A. III
B. IV
C. II
D. I
11. Which of the following is correct about the movement of water in plants? It moves
- A. across the tissues of a plant by osmosis.
B. by using energy until it reaches to the xylem.
C. across the phloem tissue by diffusion.
D. against a water potential gradient.



12. What will happen to the growth of the plant when you remove indole-acetic acid from the main shoot part of the plant?
- A. The main shoot of the plant elongates.
 - B. The growth of side shoots will slow down.
 - C. It stimulates dropping of leaves.
 - D. The plant will bush out.
13. In which one of the following alternatives the whole list contains characteristics of animals?
- A. Heterotrophic, excrete, motility and grow
 - B. Respire, multicellular, autotrophic and reproduce
 - C. Unicellular, excrete, heterotrophic and motility
 - D. Respire, excrete, autotrophic and reproduce
14. A grade 11 student observed and identified some animals group having closed circulatory system, centralized nervous system with brain and sensory organs. Based on their identification select one of the following animals that can belong to this group?
- A. Squid
 - B. Snake
 - C. Earthworm
 - D. Snails
15. What does it meant if an animal is poikilothermic? It
- A. keeps its body temperature constant regardless of external changes.
 - B. produces heat when temperature falls by activating the hypothalamus.
 - C. increases its metabolic rate during cold and hot conditions.
 - D. changes its body temperature with environmental condition.
16. This item is based on the following diagram of simple food chain.

Leaves → Grasshoppers → Rodents → Leopards

What will happen if the number of rodents significantly decrease? There will be

- A. no change in the number of leopard.
- B. an increase in the number of grasshoppers.
- C. fewer grasshoppers in the chain.
- D. an increase in the number of leopards.



17. Which of the following is **NOT** a key process involved in carbon cycle?
- A. Photosynthesis C. Cellular respiration
B. Decomposition D. Evaporation
18. Which of the following is correct about mitosis? It is a division of
- A. somatic cells to make identical daughter cells.
B. sex cells to make different daughter cells.
C. sex cells to make identical daughter cells with doubled chromosome.
D. somatic cells to make daughter cells with half chromosome.
19. Which one of the following features is common for mitosis and meiosis? They both involve
- A. formation of cells with the same chromosome number as parent cell.
B. spermatogenesis and oogenesis processes in males and females.
C. production of daughter cells identical to the parent cell.
D. replication of DNA and the formation of daughter cells.
20. Which tissues of plant leaves are involved in waterproofing, major photosynthetic and major gas exchange activities, respectively?
- A. Waxy cuticle, spongy mesophyll and palisade mesophyll
B. Waxy cuticle, palisade mesophyll and spongy mesophyll
C. Guard cells, palisade mesophyll and spongy mesophyll
D. Guard cells, palisade mesophyll and epidermis
21. Which one of the following classes of enzyme and type of reactions they catalyze is correctly matched?
- A. Lyases - cleave bonds by other means rather than hydrolysis
B. Ligases - catalyze the hydrolysis of various bonds
C. Transferases - transfer of electrons from one molecule to another
D. Oxidoreductases - transfer functional groups from donor to acceptor



22. If a given enzyme works only at temperature range of 20 and 45 °C and the potential of hydrogen ions that ranges from 4 to 9. Which one of the following works best during the optimization of these two factors for the enzyme activity?
- A. Adjusting the temperature between 20°C and 45°C results little denaturation and increased number of collisions.
 - B. The optimum pH under which this enzyme is most active is found below 4.
 - C. Adjusting the pH above 9 can increase the probability of collisions between the enzyme and the substrate.
 - D. Adjusting the temperature below 20°C makes the enzyme more active, hence the temperature at this value is optimal.
23. All of the following features define a chromosome **EXCEPT**
- A. made up of DNA and protein.
 - B. functional unit of inheritance.
 - C. exists in pairs in diploid organisms.
 - D. contains hundreds to thousands of genes.
24. Which structural and functional difference is observed between DNA and RNA?
- A. RNA stores the genetic material while DNA involves in protein synthesis.
 - B. DNA is very stable molecule while RNA is degraded quickly.
 - C. RNA produces DNA through the process of transcription.
 - D. Both DNA and RNA have the same nitrogenous bases but differ in pentose sugar.
25. All of the following events occur during telophase I of meiosis I cell division **EXCEPT**
- A. set of chromosomes come together.
 - B. nuclear envelope reforms.
 - C. crossing over takes place.
 - D. each of the spindle fibers disappears.



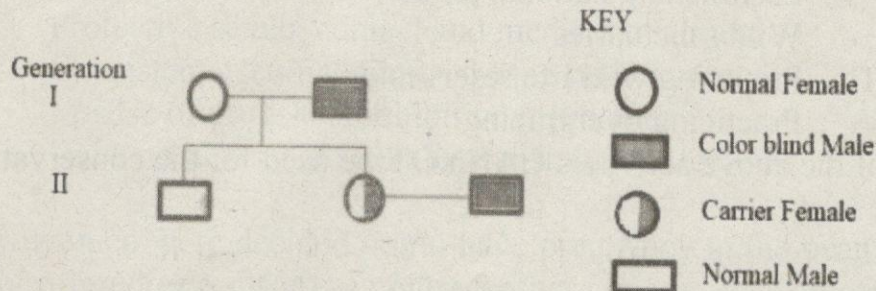
26. What is the primary purpose of creating transgenic organisms? To
- A. promote expression of desired genes that improve nutritional quality of organisms
 - B. produce novel organisms that can affect reproduction across different species
 - C. produce organisms that mimic human beings in every aspect of behaviors
 - D. generate pathogenic organisms that fight against non-pathogenic ones
27. What is the role of biology in the investigation of a criminal case? To
- A. sense pathogens and herbicides using immunochemical detection system
 - B. determine the production of complex organic compounds using mold fungus
 - C. examine potential sources of evidences using blood, saliva and hair
 - D. detect flavor compounds in food and monitor environmental pollutants
28. How does biological washing powder save energy? Because they
- A. are effective in removing dirty ores in clothes without spraying acidic water.
 - B. use protease enzyme without other combination for any stain in clothes.
 - C. are effective in cleaning clothes at lower temperatures without boiling water.
 - D. use lipase enzyme without other combination for any stain in clothes.
29. What is biological warfare? The use of
- A. bacteria, fungi and viruses as a biological agent to control pests
 - B. infectious agents with the intent to kill humans, animals or plants
 - C. cloning technique to make exact genetic copies of an organism
 - D. selective genes to produce genetically modified organisms



30. Which of the following correctly describes the general features of bacteria?
They are unicellular microbes with
- A. mitochondria and a special type of chlorophyll.
 - B. Golgi bodies and genetic materials of a cell.
 - C. rigid cell wall and diverse mode of nutrition.
 - D. true nucleus and are omnipresent in nature.
31. Suppose there was a cross between pea plants with flower positions axial (AA) and terminal (aa) and produced F1 generation. What will be the most probable number of heterozygous dominant individuals obtained if 1000 offspring were produced by self-crossing of F1 generation?
- A. 500
 - B. 250
 - C. 750
 - D. 200
32. If you have a pea plant of unknown genotype with a green pod color, you obtained all green pod colors of offspring phenotype after a test cross. What was the unknown genotype of the parent? It was
- A. heterozygous dominant.
 - B. incomplete dominant.
 - C. homozygous recessive.
 - D. homozygous dominant.
33. This item is based on the following examples of genetic inheritance patterns.
- 1. Inflated and pinched pod forms will have inflated pod form.
 - 2. Red cow and white bull will have roan calf.
 - 3. AA and BB blood type people will have a child with AB blood type.
 - 4. Red and white roses will have a pink rose offspring.
- From the above patterns of inheritance, which of the following are exemplary for non-Mendelian inheritance?
- A. 1, 2, 4
 - B. 2, 3, 4
 - C. 1, 3, 4
 - D. 1, 2, 3



34. This item is based on the following pedigree diagram for color blindness, X-linked recessive trait.



Based on the above diagram, if the family in the second generation has children, what is the probability that they will have carrier female and color blind male, respectively?

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ C. $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$
 B. $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ D. $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$
35. Farmers want to maintain their sheep with long tails for the next generation through similar sheep from their locality in their breeding program. What process do these farmers apply to keep the desired traits in their program?
- A. Genetic engineering C. Crossbreeding
 B. Cloning D. Inbreeding
36. How drinking alcohol can contribute for HIV transmission? By
- A. impotency or loss of sexual drive both in male and female
 B. increasing rate of the retrovirus multiplication capacity
 C. driving more willingly to participate in risky behaviors
 D. improving the decision making ability of a person
37. Select the option that the whole lists contain renewable natural resources.
- A. Sunlight, wind, hydro power and natural gas
 B. Sunlight, wind, hydro power and biomass
 C. Coal, wind, hydro power and biomass
 D. Coal, oil, natural gas and minerals



38. This item is based on the following list of activities.

- I. Establishing national parks
- II. Wild sanctuaries
- III. Preparing wild life reserves
- IV. Practicing overgrazing

Which of the above activities **CANNOT** be used for the conservation of wild life?

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| A. III | C. I |
| B. IV | D. II |

39. Among the following options, identify the air pollutants that can cause acid rain and its effects, respectively.

- A. Chlorofluorocarbons - increasing UV rays and respiratory disease
- B. Perfluorocarbons - causing skin cancer and cataracts
- C. Sulphur dioxides and nitrogen dioxides - damaging plants and water
- D. Carbon dioxide and methane - melting of ice caps and rising of oceans

40. Which of the following is the cause and effect of global warming, respectively?

- A. Burning of fossil fuels and increase in species diversity
- B. Burning of fossil fuels and dropping of sea level
- C. Greenhouse gases and loss of biodiversity
- D. Greenhouse gases and dropping of sea levels

41. If progesterone remains high after ovulation, what will be the most likely outcome?

- A. Uterus lining will be maintained and prepared for pregnancy.
- B. Corpus luteum will be regenerated, inhibiting hormone production.
- C. Oestrogen will be decreased, closing down the lining of the uterus.
- D. FSH will be produced rapidly which leads to a new cycle.

42. The most reliable contraceptive method that prevents travelling of ovum from the ovaries through the fallopian tubes, but requires surgery is

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. intrauterine device | C. spermicide. |
| B. sterilization. | D. contraceptive injection. |

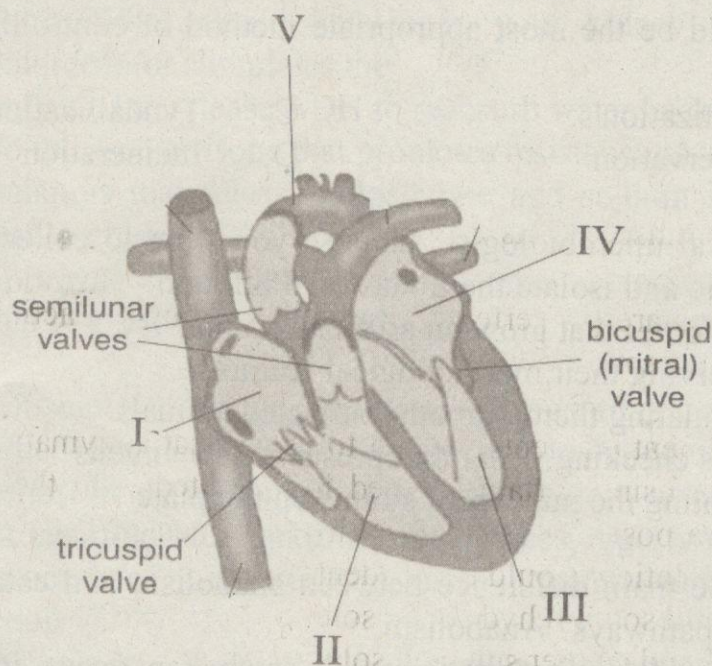
43. Among the following, which one increases the risk to be infected by sexually transmitted infections?
- A. Protective sexual contact and medical treatment
 - B. Consistent use of condoms during intercourse
 - C. Misuse of drugs that inhibit your judgment
 - D. Have no history of sexually transmitted infections
44. Two women were decided not to have pregnancy in the near future and they were offered two different contraceptive options. In woman I, the material fitted in her uterus did not allow the sperm to fertilize the egg. In woman II, the contraceptive prevented hormone production and the releasing of eggs from the ovaries. Which type of contraceptive methods did woman I and II used, respectively?
- A. Contraceptive injection and contraceptive implant
 - B. Copper-coated intrauterine device and contraceptive injection
 - C. Post pill and copper-coated intrauterine device
 - D. Sterilization and Injectable contraceptives Depo-Provera
45. The finding of the study conducted in two different villages showed that there are harmful practices that affect reproductive health. The common practices in village 1 were forcing underage girls to get married based norms and sexual abuse or harassment. In village 2 abduction to make the girl a wife unwillingly was very common. Which one of the following options is correct about the two villages?
- A. In village 2, kidnapping and female genital mutilation are common.
 - B. In village 2, gender-based violence and female genital mutilation are common.
 - C. In village 1, gender-based violence and early marriage are common.
 - D. In village 1, gender-based violence, kidnapping and female genital mutilation are common.



46. Which of the following is correct about the process of digestion or absorption of food in the small intestine?
- A. Water is reabsorbed into the small intestine and metabolic wastes are excreted.
 - B. Glucose and non-hydrolyzed starch molecules are absorbed through the lacteal.
 - C. Bile emulsifies fats to increase the surface area to make it easier for lipase.
 - D. Proteins are converted into amino acids by the action of hydrochloric acid and amylase.
47. In an experiment, students wanted to prove that enzymatic digestion begins in the mouth using certain chewed food coated with their own saliva. In order to get a positive result for their experiment, what type of food sample and testing solution should the students use?
- A. Fish and sodium hydroxide solution
 - B. Bread and copper sulphate solution
 - C. Meat and Benedict's solution
 - D. Potato and iodine solution
48. Compared to the inhaled air what are the percentage of nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide gases in exhaled air, respectively?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. 16%, 4% and 80% | C. 80%, 4% and 16% |
| B. 4%, 16% and 80% | D. 80%, 16% and 4% |
49. Three students carried out different experiments in exhaled air as indicted below.
- Student I - uses cold glass and blue cobalt chloride paper
Student II - uses ice cubes
Student III - uses tube containing lime solution and straw
- Based on their setup of their preparation, which student plan to demonstrate the presence of water vapour and carbon dioxide, respectively?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. II and I | C. I and II |
| B. I and III | D. II and III |



50. Consider the following structure of the human heart.



In the above diagram, which part is used for forcing oxygenated blood out of the heart and around the body?

- A. III
B. IV
C. II
D. I
51. Sleeping sickness is transmitted by
A. eating contaminated food.
B. droplet infection.
C. sexual intercourse.
D. biting of tsetse flies.
52. Considering the diverse application of microorganisms, which of the following best evaluates their overall importance? They have
A. limited impact on the environment.
B. few applications in the areas of biotechnology and medicine.
C. a great disadvantage and limited advantage.
D. abundant benefits that are essential for life on Earth.

53. Suppose a clinical nurse used a needle to treat a person with HIV/AIDS. What would be the most appropriate method of controlling such microbial infection?
- A. Sanitization
B. Preservation
C. Tyndallization
D. Incineration
54. As a clinical microbiologist, suppose you want to collect microbes from a food sample and isolate them via serial dilution. How do you determine the isolated colonies that grow on artificial media? By
- A. observing their morphological features
B. inoculating them into other infected animals
C. cross checking with other preserved specimens
D. counting the number of strains on the plate
55. What is the main difference between anabolism and catabolism in cellular metabolic pathways? Anabolism
- A. occurs during respiration while catabolism occurs in photosynthesis.
B. breaks down macromolecules while catabolism builds up them.
C. is destructive while catabolism is constructive process.
D. absorbs energy while catabolism releases energy.
56. Assume a patient with type II diabetes gets an advice to practice regular exercise to raise the number of insulin receptors. Then, how does insulin regulate the blood glucose level if it is high in this patient? It stimulates
- A. lipolysis that converts fatty acid into glucose.
B. gluconeogenesis that creates glucose from amino acids.
C. glycogenesis, which converts glucose into glycogen.
D. glycolysis, which converts glucose into pyruvate.



57. Imagine the water content of the blood is low when you take in much salt with your food. What would happen in your kidney to regulate this situation? Osmoreceptor stimulates the
- A. pituitary gland to release ADH to reabsorb water back into the blood.
 - B. ADH to release cortisone that promotes resistance to water stress.
 - C. hypothalamus that release aldosterone and sodium ions to reabsorb back into the blood.
 - D. adrenal gland to release adrenalin that increases conversion of glycogen to glucose in the blood.
58. Several current studies point out that very large quantity of greenhouse gases have been added into Earth's atmosphere due to human activities. What would be the most likely responsible gas and its major sources, respectively?
- A. Sulphur hexafluoride - landfills, rice paddies, digestive tracts of cattle
 - B. Perfluorocarbons - electric transmission, magnesium and aluminum production
 - C. Carbon dioxide - fossil fuel combustion, deforestation, oil and gas usage
 - D. Methane - aluminum smelting and semiconductor manufacturing
59. The effect of increased climate change on agricultural productivity is associated with
- A. drought that triggers wild fire, which can consume millions of acres of forest.
 - B. reduction of available water that leads to decrease in biological resources.
 - C. agroforestry system that increases the mixture of multipurpose trees and crops.
 - D. land use change and expansion of monoculture farming that yields high productivity.



60. Which one of the following local community practices in Ethiopia is considered as an environmental action that addresses climate change mitigation? Culture of
- A. planting millions of seedlings following the green legacy initiative
 - B. treating different diseases with herbal remedies by traditional healers
 - C. negotiating mechanism that is led by elders to reduce social unrest
 - D. respecting humanity that promotes eco-tourism industry
61. Which one of the following Ethiopian biological research institutes is known for housing a major gene bank in Africa?
- A. Aklilu Lemma Institute of Pathobiology
 - B. Armauer Hansen Research Institute
 - C. Institute of Biodiversity Conservation
 - D. Addis Ababa University Biology Department
62. A grade 12 student marked two dots close to each other using a pen on a piece of paper and observed them under a microscope. The two dots appeared well separated under the microscope. This was due to
- A. staining.
 - B. mounting.
 - C. magnification.
 - D. resolution.
63. From the following alternatives select the common features that are found both in animal and plant cells.
- A. Cell membrane, nucleus, cytoplasm, mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum
 - B. Cell membrane, nucleus, cytoplasm, large vacuole and Golgi apparatus
 - C. Cell membrane, nucleus, cytoplasm, lysosome and Golgi apparatus
 - D. Cell membrane, nucleus, cytoplasm, chloroplast and Golgi apparatus



64. A biology teacher grouped his students into two groups and ordered group I to place a slice of potato in hypertonic solution and group II in hypotonic solution. What will happen to the potato slice in group I and group II? For group I, the potato slice will be
- A. turgid while for group II there will be no change.
 - B. flaccid while for group II it will be turgid.
 - C. haemolyzed while for group II it will be flaccid.
 - D. turgid while for group II it will be flaccid.
65. A man eats only vegetables, beans, banana and orange for one week continuously in his lunch and dinner. For this man, what nutrients are most likely missed in his meal to be a balanced diet?
- A. Proteins
 - B. Minerals
 - C. Lipids
 - D. Carbohydrates
66. Select the option that contains the correct match of human ear structure and its function.
- A. Ear ossicles - concerned with the detection of motion
 - B. Cochlea - transmits sound from the incus to the auditory nerve
 - C. Semicircular canals - concerned with production of nerve impulse
 - D. Eustachian tube - balancing air pressure of the middle ear and throat
67. This item is based on the following list of events that happen during hearing.
- I. Transmission of amplified sound waves to the ear ossicles
 - II. Movement of sensory hair as a result of vibration of the fluid in the cochlea
 - III. Transmission of nerve impulse into the brain and response to the sound stimulus
 - IV. The pinna directs sound waves into the eardrum
- Based on the above lists, which alternative shows the correct steps of the events of hearing?
- A. I → IV → II → III
 - B. IV → I → II → III
 - C. I → II → III → IV
 - D. IV → III → II → I



68. Suppose low metabolic rate, cretinism and retarded mental and physical development are common problems of infants and childhood in a small village. Which condition in the endocrine system results in these problems?
- A. Over production of parathyroid hormone
 - B. Lack of adrenalin production
 - C. Malfunction of adrenal cortex
 - D. Extreme hypothyroidism
69. If a woman is admitted to hospital for giving birth, which hormone is helping her in the delivery of her baby and releasing of milk?
- A. Oxytocin
 - B. Progesterone
 - C. Aldosterone
 - D. Vasopressin
70. How ultrafiltration takes place in the human kidney? By
- A. building the pressure of the knot of blood vessels in the Bowman's capsule
 - B. increasing the concentration of urine in the muscular sac using a collecting duct
 - C. diffusing of glucose molecules into the first coiled tubule of microvilli
 - D. reabsorbing of water into the blood in the second coiled tubule using ADH
71. Which group of archaea are found in volcanic vents and hot vapors that contain either obligate aerobes, facultative aerobes or obligate anaerobes?
- A. Halophiles
 - B. Psychrophiles
 - C. Acidophiles
 - D. Hyperthermophiles
72. From the fungal disease given below, which one is transmitted sexually?
- A. Dermatophytosis
 - B. Tineas
 - C. Aspergillosis
 - D. Candidiasis



73. This item is based on the following choices of feeding habit employed by organisms.

- I. Using nutrients dissolved in the surrounding medium
- II. Manufacturing own nutrients by photosynthesis
- III. Depending on other plants or animals for food

Which method/s the protozoan used to get their nutrition? They employed

- A. II and III only.
- B. I, II and III.
- C. I and II only.
- D. I only.

74. Which one of the following diseases is correctly matched with its symptoms and method of transmission?

- A. Polio - commonly no sign and symptoms - fecal-oral-route
- B. Rabies - swollen and painful protid glands - through infected saliva
- C. Measles - paralysis and hydrophobia - bite from infected animals
- D. Chickenpox - runny and stuffy nose - respiratory droplets

75. In order to link a specific microorganism to a specific disease, Koch used mouse as experimental animal. He took a small amount of blood from a diseased mouse and injected into a healthy mouse, the latter quickly developed anthrax. Again he took blood from this second mouse and then injected it into another; again he observed the symptoms of anthrax. What was his first postulate related with this procedure?

- A. The same pathogens are isolated and re-cultivated from experimental animal.
- B. The microorganisms are isolated from the tissue of a dead animal and pure culture is prepared.
- C. The isolated microorganisms can cause the same disease to susceptible animal.
- D. The same microorganisms are present in every case of the diseases.



76. What is the difference between aerobic and anaerobic respirations?
- A. Aerobic respiration produces much more energy than anaerobic respiration.
 - B. Glycolysis is the first pathway for aerobic while Krebs's cycle is for anaerobic respiration.
 - C. Proteins are the main respiratory substrate for both aerobic and anaerobic respiration.
 - D. Aerobic respiration ends with different products while the same product results in anaerobic respiration.
77. Which one of the following statements disproves spontaneous generation theory based on a step wise experimental work?
- A. Both macro and micro-organisms could arise from pre-existing organisms.
 - B. Life has reached to the Earth in the form of spores with falling meteorite.
 - C. Different life forms on the Earth were created by a supreme being within six days.
 - D. Life is an inherent property of the universe and everlasting.
78. Based on comparative anatomy, chimpanzee is the closest relative to humans because of the similarities in their
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. DNA sequence. | C. fossil remains. |
| B. pentadactyl limb. | D. haemoglobin sequence. |
79. Which one of the following causes of variation allows infertile hybrids to become fertile in plant evolution?
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Polyploidy cell | C. Sympatric speciation |
| B. Geographical separation | D. Reproductive isolation |



80. This item is based on the following course of human evolution.

1. Use of fire and other tools
2. Increase in brain size
3. Emergence of *Homo sapiens*
4. Bipedal walking and arboreal life

Which of the following is the correct order of the above evolutionary time line markers?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. 3, 2, 4, 1 | C. 1, 3, 4, 2 |
| B. 4, 2, 1, 3 | D. 2, 1, 3, 4 |

81. This item is based on the following diagram, which illustrates the occurrence of mutation in a certain sequence of nucleotides.

GAC	GGG	ATT	GAG	GAG		GAC	GGG	ATG	GAG	GAG
aspartic acid	glycine	isoleucine	glutamic acid	glutamic acid		aspartic acid	glycine	methionine	glutamic acid	glutamic acid
Original sequence						Mutated sequence				

The type of mutation that occurred in the above sequence of nucleotides is

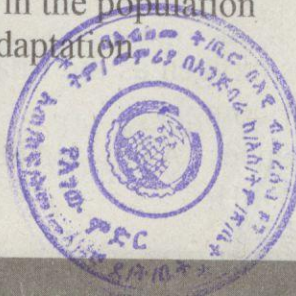
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. addition. | C. inversion. |
| B. substitution. | D. deletion. |

82. Which of the following is **NOT** a common cause of genetic mutation?

- A. Extensive physical exercise
- B. Experiences of using chemical substance
- C. Errors in DNA replication
- D. Exposure to ultra-violet radiation

83. Which genetic phenomenon is common for both bottleneck and founder effects?

- A. Gene flow that increases inbreed and disease's resistance
- B. Natural selection that results from gradual evolutionary changes
- C. Genetic drift that reduces diversity in the population
- D. High mutation rate that enhances adaptation



84. In a scenario where a male black lion population left its terrestrial territory and joined a white female lion population in an isolated Island to mate, there would be a
- A. random introduction of new alleles into the Island population.
 - B. change in allele frequencies of terrestrial population but not in Island.
 - C. genetic variation in terrestrial population due to immigration.
 - D. decrease in black lion population in the isolated Island.
85. Which of the following is an example of anthropogenic driving factor that contributes to species extinction?
- A. Expansions of agriculture
 - B. Outbreak of wild-fire
 - C. Volcanic eruption
 - D. Earth quack
86. In a hypothetical scenario where photosynthesis ceased to occur on the earth, the long-term consequences on the continuity of life would be
- A. balanced between CO_2 and O_2 appropriately.
 - B. disordered although animal life would flourish.
 - C. collapsed that could lead to mass extinction.
 - D. remained unaffected since other sources of energy exist.
87. What are the roles of grana and stroma in the process of photosynthesis? Grana is a site for
- A. generation of sugar while stroma is a site for photolysis of water.
 - B. production of NADPH while stroma is a site for chemiosmosis.
 - C. photolysis of water while stroma is a site for carbon fixation.
 - D. cyclic pathway while stroma is a site for non-cyclic pathway.
88. Which one of the following comparisons between cyclic and non-cyclic photophosphorylation is correct? Non-cyclic photophosphorylation
- A. uses photosystem I as electron donor, but cyclic uses water as an electron donor.
 - B. involves both photosystems I and II, but cyclic uses only photosystem I.
 - C. uses oxygen as the final electron acceptor, but cyclic uses cytochrome b-c1 complex.
 - D. produces ATP, NADPH and O_2 , but cyclic produces ATP and NADPH.

89. All of the following events happen in the reduction stages of the Calvin cycle **EXCEPT**
- A. conversion of 3-PGA into a sugar molecule.
 - B. donating of electrons to a 3C-intermediats to form G3P.
 - C. utilization of ATP and NADPH molecules.
 - D. combining of CO_2 with RuBP.
90. What happens in the mitochondrion during the reactions of photorespiration?
- A. Glycerate is converted to GP with the release of ADP.
 - B. Phosphoglycolate is converted to glycolate with the release of P_i .
 - C. Glycolate is converted to glyoxylate with the release of H_2O_2 .
 - D. Glycine is converted to serine with the release of CO_2 and NH_3 .
91. Which one of the following statements is correct about the catalytic activities of enzymes? They
- A. alter themselves at the end of biochemical reactions.
 - B. increase the energy required to start a reaction.
 - C. allow reactions in cells to take place quickly.
 - D. change the overall nature of the products.
92. Four students draw four different big protein structure posters. The contents of each of their structure are displayed in the following table.

Student	Main contents indicated in the structure
I	Polypeptide folded into α -helix and β -sheet, and hydrogen bond
II	Amino acid sequences and peptide bonds
III	Multiple folded protein subunits in a multi-subunit complex and haem group
IV	Side chain interaction of amino acids and overall 3-D shape

Based on the above information, which student draw secondary and quaternary structures, respectively?

- A. I and III
- B. II and IV
- C. II and III
- D. I and IV



93. How does the induced-fit model explain enzyme specificity? They
- A. have multiple active sites that can fit to different substrates.
 - B. bind to whatever the shape of substrate that fits to allosteric site.
 - C. change the shape of active site slightly to fit substrates precisely.
 - D. have a rigid active site that can just bind to single substrate.
94. What happens to the substrate molecule when competitive inhibitor binds with an enzyme? It
- A. binds to the allosteric site temporarily.
 - B. easily binds with the active site.
 - C. cannot bind with the active site.
 - D. undergoes conformational change.
95. What will happen to the reaction if you add a certain inhibitor or activator to the substrate having allosteric enzyme set up?
- A. Activator binds to active site to initiate the reaction.
 - B. Activator binds to regulatory site to activate the reaction.
 - C. Inhibitor binds to regulatory site to increase rate of reaction.
 - D. Inhibitor binds to active site to speed up the reaction.
96. How does photosynthesis ensure the continuity of life? By
- A. constantly removing oxygen from the atmosphere
 - B. adding natural gas and absorbing methane from the atmosphere
 - C. maintaining carbon dioxide and oxygen balance in the atmosphere
 - D. constantly adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere
97. Which of the following is the difference between substrate level phosphorylation and oxidative phosphorylation? Substrate level phosphorylation
- A. has the same source of energy as oxidative phosphorylation.
 - B. occurs in aerobic respiration while oxidative phosphorylation in anaerobic respiration.
 - C. occurs during glycolysis and Krebs's cycle while oxidative phosphorylation occurs during electron transport chain.
 - D. occurs in the inner mitochondrial membrane while oxidative phosphorylation occurs in the cytosol.

98. Which one of the following is correct about the energy liberation phase of glycolysis pathway? It
- A. releases one water molecule and dihydroxyacetone phosphate molecule.
 - B. produces four ATP, two NADH and two molecules of pyruvate.
 - C. breaks six carbon molecules into two glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate molecules.
 - D. hydrolyses two ATP molecules and raises the free energy of glucose.
99. Which one of the following statements describes an event of the process of electron transport system correctly?
- A. More than 90% of the total ATP is produced by substrate-level phosphorylation.
 - B. It happens due to the difference in pH as the inside mitochondrial membrane is more acidic.
 - C. Thirteen ATP molecules are invested when electrons are transferred from NADH/FADH₂ to O₂.
 - D. Oxygen serves as a terminal electron acceptor in the production of ATP.
100. In a complete oxidation of glucose molecule, how many net ATP molecules are produced by substrate level phosphorylation?
- | | |
|-------|------|
| A. 8 | C. 4 |
| B. 10 | D. 2 |

THE END

