Bi	ology Mini-Exam
Sec	tion A. Multiple choice
At which stage of mitosis as preparation of a karyotype?	re chromosomes usually photographed in the
a. Prophase b. Metaphase	c. Anaphase d. Telophase
2. Human plasma proteins do	not include which of the following?
a. Fibrinogen b. Haemoglobin	c. Immunoglobulin d. Albumin
Se	ection B. Fill the gaps.
All skeletal muscle fibres are is striated and filaments made of	e striated and Cardiac muscle Skeletal muscle cells contain contractile and
ribosomal subunit, which read which joins amino acids to for	najor components: thesubunit, is the RNA, and thesubunit, m a polypeptide chain. Each subunit is composed of molecules and a variety of
Section	C. Match the terms in pairs.
cell membrane Ribosome Lysosome Nucleus Mitochondrion	a. intracellular digestion b. hereditary information c. selective permeability d. cellular respiration e. protein synthesis
Metaphase Anaphase Telophase Cytokinesis Prophase	a. First b. Second c. Third d. Fourth e. Fifth
Se	ction D. True or false?
Sex-linked traits may be defined as those traits that affect the development of	
sex organs	
2. The nerve tube derives from	n the ectoderm.
Sect	tion E. Open questions.
Explain the different structu	ral levels of organisation of proteins.
What are the main types of genome? Give the genotypes	numerical disorders (mutations) in the human

Chemist	ry Mini-Exam	
Section A.	Multiple choice.	
What are the products of the reaction	on Zn + CuSO4→?	
a. Zinc sulphate and copper b. Zinc oxide and copper oxide	c. Zinc oxide, copper of dioxide d. Zinc oxide, copper of	
2. The electrons in a nonpolar covaler	nt bond are:	11.77
a. Gained b. Lost	c. Shared equally d. Shared unequally	
Section E	3. Fill the gaps.	
Amino acids are linked together by carboxylic acid group of one amino acid amino acid to form a(n) freaction in which two substances com release of a small molecule, such as described in terms of their primary,	unctional group. Condensa bine to form a larger molec	tion is a chemical cule with the
Rate of reaction is the change in unit. For a chemical reaction:	mB → C + D by: The main d temperature. The higher	factors that affect
	ch the terms in pairs.	
1. Na2S 2. O2 3. Br2	a. Covalent polar bond, double bond b. Covalent nonpolar bond, single bond c. Covalent nonpolar bond, double bond	
4. NH3 5. SO2	d. Covalent polar bond e. lonic bond	d, single bond
1. CH ₃ -C + 2[Ag(NH ₃) ₃]OH → CH ₃ -C + CA(OH) ₃ 2. CaC ₂ + 2H ₂ O → CH≡CH + Ca(OH) ₃ 3. nCO ₂ + nH ₂ O + energy → C 4. R-C + R*OH → R-C + R O-H 5. CH ₃ -C + 2Cu(OH) ₂ → CH ₃ -C	OH 2 2 _m H _{2n} O _n + nO ₂	a. Esterification reaction b. Photosynthesis c. Wohler reaction d. Felling's solution test e. Silver mirror test
Section D	True or false?	
1. The rate constant is the rate of read	ction at a constant tempera	ture.
2. CH3CH2CH2CH3 is the formula for	r a saturated hydrocarbon.	
Section E.	Open questions.	

Define electrolytic dissociation. Explain the difference between weak and strong electrolytes. Give two examples of each.
 Give a definition for esterification. Explain chemical conditions and present an example with a chemical equation.