Diagnostic testing Discipline "Biology" Term 2

Curriculum	31.05.01
Specialty	General Medecine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Morphology and Physiology
Graduate Department	Internal Diseases

Section 1. (Term 2)

Competence	Task	Answers	Type of complexity
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose the correct answers: 1. List the mechanical parts of the microscope:	1) arm; 2) eyepiece tube; 3) eyepiece; 4) nosepiece; 5) objective lens.	low
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose one correct answer: 2. What position do carbohydrates occupy in the plasmalemma?	 are contained only on the exterior surface; are evenly distributed in both layers; in some membranes they are located outside, and in others – inside; do not occur in the plasmalemma. 	low
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose all correct answers: 3. The biological cell membranes provide:	 compartmentalization; barrier function; formation of ribosomes and polysomes; the transport of substances; reception 	low
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose one correct answer:4. Enzymes needed for DNA replication:	1) helicase; 2) endonuclease; 3) primase; 4) reverse transcriptase.	low
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose one correct answer: 5. A solution of unknown concentration was added to a human blood sample. As a result, the sample turned red due to the destruction of red blood cells. What solution was used in this experiment?	1) hypertonic2) anisotonic3) hypotonic	low
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose all correct answers: 6. The chromosome has two chromatids in periods of:	 prophase of mitosis; metaphase of mitosis; anaphase of meiosis I; telophase of mitosis. 	medium
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Put the correct sequences of:7. Cell's periods life cycle:	1) mitosis; 2) G1-period; 3) S- period; 4) G2- period.	medium
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose one correct answer:	1) gynogamones I; 2) androgamones I; 3) gynagomones II (fertilizins); 4) androgamones II	medium

	8. Hormones that suppress the motility of spermatozoa are:	(antifertilisins).	
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose one correct answer: 9. The synkaryon stage of mammals is characterized by:	1) different sizes of pronuclei; 2) simultaneous DNA synthesis; 3) contact of pronuclei; 4) the beginning of mitosis	medium
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose one correct answer: 10. The doctrine of gradual transformation of one species into another by descent with modification through many generations is:	1) preformism; 2) epigenesis; 3) transformism; 4) vitalism	medium
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose all correct answers: 11. The genetic regulation of ontogenesis in vertebrates is regulated by:	 gene repression; gene derepression; derepression and repression of genes. 	medium
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose all correct answers: 12. During cloning, the development of the embryo is regulated by genes of:	1) spermatozoon; 2) egg cell; 3) somatic cells.	medium
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Set up a correspondence of: 13. Malformations: 1. Hereditary. 2. Non-hereditary.	 a) germline mutations; г) disruption of gene functions; б) mutations in blastomeres; д) violation of the laying of organs. 	medium
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose all correct answers: 14. A genetic variant or subtype of a microorganism with specific physiological and biochemical features is called	1) specie; 2) breed; 3) sort; 4) strain	medium

GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Set up a correspondence of:	Features:	medium
GFC-33	 Arthropod's organ systems. Circulatory system. Excretory system. Digestive system. Respiratory system. 	1) The blood is enclosed in the vessels and the heart while circulating 2) three sections of the digestive tube; 3) gills, lungs, trachea; 4) modified metanephridia; 5) Malpighian vessels;	
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose one correct answer: 16. The living matter of the earth's biosphere forms	1) a thin layer on the surface of the planet; 2) the pellicle of life; 3) the condensation of life; 4) the islands of life.	high
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose one correct answer: 17. The biotic factors are	1)UV radiation 2) parasitism 3) oxygen content in the environment 4) the climate factors	high
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose one correct answer: 18. Organisms that are tolerate a wide range of environments are	1) homeothermic 2) stenobiont 3) poikilothermic 4) eurybiont	high
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose all correct answers: 19. How does the human skeleton differ from the skeleton of mammals?	1) spine without bends; 2) arched foot; 3) spine S - shaped curved; 4) the facial part of the skull prevails over the brain; 5) the chest is compressed in the dorsal-abdominal direction; 6) the chest is compressed from the sides.	high
GPC-5.2 GPC-5.5	Choose one correct answer: 20. Any population or taxon which have the potential for a particular or total occupation of given free of underutilized home habitats or position in the general economy of nature is	1) race 2) adaptive type 3) ethnos 4) nation	high