

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



نموذج اختبار تجريبي 2 وفق الهيكل الوزاري

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الحادي عشر المتقدم ← علوم ← الفصل الأول ← اختبارات ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-12-11 22:34:28

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
علوم:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر المتقدم



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر المتقدم والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

حل نموذج اختبار تجريبي 1 وفق الهيكل الوزاري

1

نموذج اختبار تجريبي 1 وفق الهيكل الوزاري

2

حل تجميعية أسئلة سنوات سابقة وفق الهيكل الوزاري

3

تجميعية أسئلة سنوات سابقة وفق الهيكل الوزاري

4

مراجعة نهائية للمقرر وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج بريدج

5



وزارة التربية والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

ورقة الاختبار المركزي - التجريبي

الفصل الدراسي الأول

2025

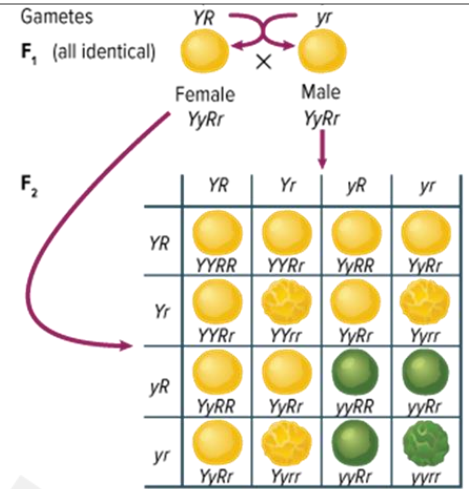
2025-2024

امتحان تجريبي في مادة

برنامج الشراكة المدرسية بين

مدرسة أم عمارة للتعليم الثانوي
مدرسة المعرفة (2) الحلقة الثانية والثالثة بنات

1. What is the phenotypic ratio for the following dihybrid cross?



- A. 9:3:3:1
B. 7:4:4:1
C. 4:4:4:4
D. 12:4

2. Which of these pertains to Mendel's law of independent assortment?

- A. protein production
B. separation of alleles during meiosis
C. observable characteristics of a trait
D. random distribution of alleles

3. If a human has 23 pairs of chromosomes, how many possible combinations of gametes can be produced by the random lining up of pairs in meiosis?

- A. 2,097,152
B. 8,388,608
C. 4,194,304
D. 16,777,216



4. White grapefruit (W) is dominant to red grapefruit (w). A farmer breeds a white grapefruit with a red grapefruit. The offspring's characteristics are as follows:

- half are white grapefruit
- half are red grapefruit

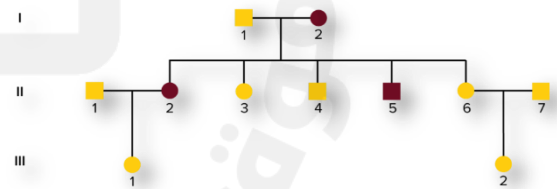
Based on the offspring's characteristics, what is the genotype of the parental white grapefruit?

- A. ww
B. WW
C. Ww
D. It cannot be determined

5. Which term describes the process in which people cross parent organisms with different forms of a trait to produce offspring with specific traits?

- A. Hybridization
B. Inbreeding
C. Test crossing
D. Pure breeding

6. Which of the following disorders could follow the inheritance pattern shown in the pedigree diagram?

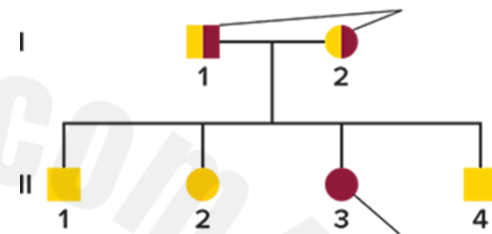


- A. Cystic fibrosis
B. Albinism
C. Tay-sachs disease
D. Achondroplasia

7. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a person with Huntington's disease?

- A. A gradual loss of brain function.
- B. Uncontrollable movements.
- C. Vision problems.
- D. Emotional disturbances.

8. What is the genotype of person 3 in generation 2?



- A. RR
- B. Rr
- C. rr
- D. Not enough data

9. Which of the following illustrates the genotype of a male of blood group B and not having hemophilia disease?

- A. $X^H Y I^B i$
- B. $X^H X^h I^B I^B$
- C. $X^h X^h I^B i$
- D. $X^h Y I^B I^B$

10. In radishes, color is controlled by incomplete dominance, where homozygous dominant radishes are red, homozygous recessive radishes are white, and the intermediate radishes are purple. What phenotypic ratios would you expect from crossing two heterozygous plants?

- A. 3:1, red: white
- B. 2:2, red: white
- C. 1:1:1, red: purple: white
- D. 1:2:1, red: purple: white



11. What is the genotype of a woman with red-green color blindness?

- A. $X^b Y$
- B. $X^b X^b$
- C. $X^B X^b$
- D. $X^B X^B$

12. Why do Calico cats typically have a patchy coat color?

- A. They inherit two different colored fur alleles from their mother.
- B. X-inactivation randomly inactivates one X chromosomes.
- C. They have two Y chromosomes, causing different coat colors.
- D. Their coat color is determined by the inheritance of mitochondria DNA not from gametes.

13. Which of the following was a conclusion of Griffith's work with *Streptococcus pneumoniae*?

- A. The amount of thymine equals the amount of adenine in DNA
- B. DNA is the genetic material in viruses
- C. The structure of DNA is a double helix
- D. Bacteria exposed to DNA can incorporate the DNA and change the phenotype.

14. What was the conclusion from Hershey and Chase experiment with bacteriophages?

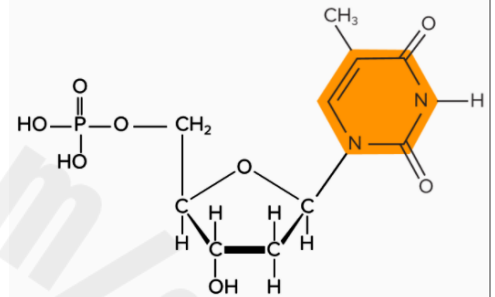
- A. Protein is the genetic material of viruses.
- B. DNA is the genetic material transferred during viral infection.
- C. RNA is the genetic material in bacteriophages.
- D. Both protein and DNA are injected into bacterial cells during infection.



15. Calculate G if A=15%, using Chargaff's rule.

- A. 15%
- B. 20%
- C. 30%
- D. 35%

16. Which of the following is true about this nucleotide?

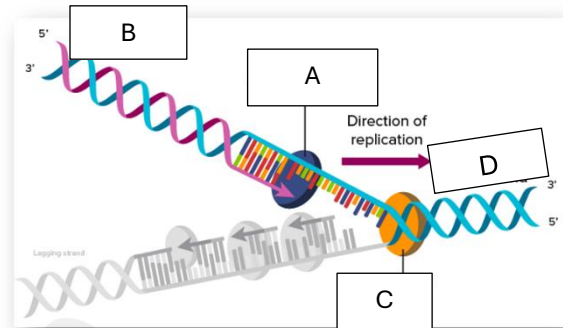


- A. It has ribose sugar and purine base.
- B. It has deoxyribose sugar and pyrimidine base.
- C. It has deoxyribose sugar and purine base.
- D. It has ribose sugar and pyrimidine base.

17. What is the complementary strand for the following code of DNA?
5' ATCGATGCAAGT 3'

- A. 5' TAGCTACGTTCA 3'
- B. 5' UAGCUACGUUCA 3'
- C. 3' UAGCUACGUUCA 5'
- D. 3' TAGCTACGTTCA 5'

18. The DNA strands are separated during replication as each parent strand serves as a template for new strands, as shown in the figure below. Which of the following letters represents Helicase enzyme?



- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D

19. What is one key difference between DNA replication in prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?

- A. Prokaryotes have one origin of replication, while eukaryotes have many.
- B. Prokaryotes have chromosomes, but eukaryotes do not.
- C. Replication happens in the nucleus in prokaryotes and in the cytoplasm in eukaryotes.
- D. Prokaryotes replicate DNA in a linear shape, while eukaryotes use a circular shape.

20. Which of the following is true about tRNA, mRNA, rRNA?

- A. tRNA carries genetic information, mRNA transfers amino acids, and rRNA forms the ribosome structure.
- B. mRNA carries genetic information, tRNA transfers amino acids, and rRNA forms the ribosome structure.
- C. tRNA produces proteins, mRNA transfers amino acids, and rRNA carries genetic information.
- D. mRNA forms ribosome structure, tRNA transfers amino acids, and rRNA carries genetic information.





