



SAAT

Biology Tajmi3at

Prepared by: Leen Training Center



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Biology Section

1. What is the building block of all living things?

A.	molecule	B.	compound
C.	atom	D.	cell
Correct Answer		[D]	

2. A number of cells grouped together to perform a similar function:

A.	cell	B.	organ
C.	tissue	D.	organism
Correct Answer		[C]	

3. A group of tissues that perform a similar function:

A.	organ	B.	cell
C.	tissue	D.	population
Correct Answer		[A]	

4. A group of organisms of same species living in an area is called:

A.	organism	B.	community
C.	population	D.	ecosystem
Correct Answer		[C]	

5. A group of organisms of different species living in the same area is called:

A.	population	B.	organism
C.	Cell	D.	community
Correct Answer		[D]	

6. The living and nonliving things in an area are called:

A.	ecosystem	B.	population
C.	community	D.	organism
Correct Answer		[A]	

7. What is the command house of the cell?

A.	nucleus	B.	mitochondria
C.	cytoplasm	D.	cytoskeleton
Correct Answer		[A]	

8. What organelle is the powerhouse of the cell and has its own DNA?

A.	nucleus	B.	mitochondria
C.	Golgi apparatus	D.	cytoplasm
Correct Answer		[B]	

9. Which organelle is found only in plant cells?

A.	Nucleus	B.	Mitochondria
C.	Cell wall	D.	cytoplasm
Correct Answer		[C]	

10. Which organelle is found only in animal cells?

A.	Centrosomes	B.	Nucleus
C.	Vacuoles	D.	Mitochondria
Correct Answer		[A]	

11. How many chromosomes are in the human zygote?

A.	46	B.	23
C.	22	D.	44
Correct Answer		[A]	

12. With how many chromosomes does a cell undergoing mitosis start with?

A.	46	B.	23
C.	44	D.	22
Correct Answer		[A]	

13. With how many chromosomes does a cell undergoing mitosis end with?

A.	46	B.	23
C.	44	D.	22
Correct Answer		[A]	

14. How many daughter cells does mitosis give?

A.	4	B.	3
C.	2	D.	1
Correct Answer		[C]	

15. How many daughter cells does meiosis give?

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

Correct Answer [A]

16. What chromosomes does meiosis end up with?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. diploid | B. haploid |
| C. $3n$ | D. $2n$ |

Correct Answer [B]

17. What chromosomes does meiosis start with?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. diploid | B. haploid |
| C. $3n$ | D. n |

Correct Answer [A]

18. What type of carbohydrates is glucose?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. Monosaccharides | B. disaccharides |
| C. polysaccharides | D. lipids |

Correct Answer [A]

19. What type of carbohydrates is sucrose?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. Monosaccharides | B. disaccharides |
| C. polysaccharides | D. lipids |

Correct Answer [B]

20. What type of carbohydrates is starch?

A.	Monosaccharides	B.	disaccharides
C.	polysaccharides	D.	Nucleic acid
Correct Answer		[C]	

21. What is the correct way to spell the domestic cat's name?

A.	Felis Catus	B.	Felis catus
C.	felis catus	D.	felis Catus
Correct Answer		[B]	

22. Which of the following is not a living thing?

A.	Bacteria	B.	Humans
C.	Animals	D.	Viruses
Correct Answer		[D]	

23. Where is the DNA found in bacteria?

A.	Nucleus	B.	Cell wall
C.	cytoplasm	D.	Mitochondria
Correct Answer		[C]	

24. Where does photosynthesis take place?

A.	Chloroplasts	B.	Mitochondria
C.	Cell sap	D.	Cell wall
Correct Answer		[A]	

25. How can snakes hear?

A.	Through Jacobson's organ	B.	Ears
C.	Jaws	D.	nose
Correct Answer		[C]	

26. Animals that use their wings as pedals to swim:

A.	Ducks	B.	Penguins
C.	chickens	D.	Stork
Correct Answer		[B]	

27. What is found only in mammals?

A.	Diaphragm	B.	Gills
C.	Lungs	D.	skin
Correct Answer		[A]	

28. If an animal gives birth, then it is a ...

A.	Mammal	B.	Amphibian
C.	bird	D.	Reptile
Correct Answer		[A]	

29. Which mammals lay eggs?

A.	Primary	B.	They don't
C.	secondary	D.	Tertiary
Correct Answer		[A]	

30. What is the name of the bone that connects the anterior part of the ribs?

A.	Rib cage	B.	Scapula
C.	Ribs	D.	Sternum
Correct Answer		[D]	

31. Which of the following has joints that don't move?

A.	Skull	B.	Hand
C.	elbow	D.	Knee
Correct Answer		[A]	

32. Where do red blood cells form?

A.	Yellow bone marrow	B.	Red bone marrow
C.	Spleen	D.	Compact bone
Correct Answer		[B]	

33. Which of the following is a type of bone?

A.	Spongy bone	B.	Middle bone
C.	Linear bone	D.	Articular bone
Correct Answer		[A]	

34. What does the yellow bone marrow store?

A.	Blood	B.	Fats
C.	water	D.	sap
Correct Answer		[B]	

35. Which muscle type is found in the heart wall?

A. Cardiac	B. Skeletal
C. Flat	D. smooth
Correct Answer	[A]

36. Which type of muscle is found in hollow organs?

A. Skeletal	B. cardiac
C. smooth	D. Striated
Correct Answer	[C]

37. Which type of muscle is found in the arms?

A. cardiac	B. Skeletal
C. Non-striated	D. smooth
Correct Answer	[B]

38. Which type of muscle is non-striated?

A. smooth	B. Cardiac
C. Flat	D. Skeletal
Correct Answer	[A]

39. Which of the following is unique in cardiac muscle?

A. Striation	B. Intercalated disks
C. nuclei	D. Cytoplasm
Correct Answer	[B]

40. Which type of muscle is voluntary?

A.	skeletal	B.	Cardiac
C.	Flat	D.	smooth
Correct Answer		[A]	

41. What part of the neuron is covered in a myelin sheath?

A.	Soma	B.	Axon
C.	Terminals	D.	Dendrites
Correct Answer		[B]	

42. Which part of the brain helps with the balance and coordination of movement?

A.	Brain stem	B.	Cerebellum
C.	Diencephalon	D.	Cerebrum
Correct Answer		[B]	

43. Which part of the brain is responsible for memory and speech?

A.	Cerebrum	B.	Brain stem
C.	Cerebellum	D.	Diencephalon
Correct Answer		[A]	

44. Where is the thalamus located?

A.	Cerebrum	B.	Brain stem
C.	Cerebellum	D.	Diencephalon
Correct Answer		[D]	

45. Which part of the brain helps maintain circadian rhythm?

A. Brain stem	B. Diencephalon
C. Cerebellum	D. Cerebrum
Correct Answer	[B]

46. What is this part called?



A. Cerebrum	B. Diencephalon
C. Cerebellum	D. Brain stem
Correct Answer	[C]

47. Which is responsible for the fight or flight response?

A. Sympathetic system	B. Vascular system
C. Parasympathetic system	D. Lymphatic system
Correct Answer	[A]

48. Which system works during rest?

A. Sympathetic system	B. Vascular system
C. Parasympathetic system	D. Lymphatic system
Correct Answer	[C]

49. Which system secretes epinephrine?

A. Sympathetic system	B. Vascular system
C. Parasympathetic system	D. Lymphatic system
Correct Answer	[A]

50. Which system dilated the pupils?

A.	Sympathetic system	B.	Vascular system
C.	Parasympathetic system	D.	Lymphatic system

Correct Answer	[A]	
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51. Which part of the heart receives blood from the body?

A.	Right atrium	B.	Right ventricle
C.	Left atrium	D.	Left ventricle

Correct Answer	[A]	
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52. Which part of the heart pushes blood to the body?

A.	Right atrium	B.	Right ventricle
C.	Left atrium	D.	Left ventricle

Correct Answer	[D]	
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53. Which part of the heart pushes blood to the lungs?

A.	Right atrium	B.	Right ventricle
C.	Left atrium	D.	Left ventricle

Correct Answer	[B]	
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54. Which part of the heart receives blood from the lungs?

A.	Right atrium	B.	Right ventricle
C.	Left atrium	D.	Left ventricle

Correct Answer	[C]	
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55. The aorta is connected to the...

A.	Right atrium	B.	Right ventricle
C.	Left atrium	D.	Left ventricle
Correct Answer		[D]	

56. The superior vena cava is connected to the...

A.	Right atrium	B.	Right ventricle
C.	Left atrium	D.	Left ventricle
Correct Answer		[A]	

57. Which of the following has valves?

A.	Arteries	B.	Urethra
C.	Veins	D.	Capillaries
Correct Answer		[C]	

58. Which of the following delivers blood from the heart?

A.	Arteries	B.	Urethra
C.	Veins	D.	Capillaries
Correct Answer		[A]	

59. Which of the following delivers blood from the body to the heart?

A.	Arteries	B.	Urethra
C.	Veins	D.	Capillaries
Correct Answer		[C]	

60. Where do arteries and veins connect?

A.	Arteries	B.	Urethra
C.	Veins	D.	Capillaries
Correct Answer		[D]	

61. If a child has iron deficiency, this means...

A.	Muscle contractions	B.	Hormone production
C.	Less oxygen intake	D.	Enzyme production
Correct Answer		[C]	Hemoglobin is made up of iron, which transports oxygen.

62. Which is responsible for blood clotting?

A.	Red blood cells	B.	Platelets
C.	White blood cells	D.	Plasma
Correct Answer		[B]	

63. Which is responsible for fighting infection?

A.	Red blood cells	B.	Platelets
C.	White blood cells	D.	Plasma
Correct Answer		[C]	

64. Which is mostly water?

A.	Red blood cells	B.	Platelets
C.	White blood cells	D.	Plasma
Correct Answer		[D]	

65. Which transports nutrients through the body?

A.	Red blood cells	B.	Platelets
C.	White blood cells	D.	Plasma
Correct Answer		[A]	

66. Which blood type can give every other blood type?

A.	O	B.	A
C.	B	D.	AB
Correct Answer		[A]	

67. Which is part of the lower respiratory tract?

A.	Nose	B.	Trachea
C.	Larynx	D.	Pharynx
Correct Answer		[B]	

68. Which organ connects the larynx to the bronchi?

A.	Nose	B.	Trachea
C.	Larynx	D.	Pharynx
Correct Answer		[B]	

69. Which organ connects the nose to the larynx?

A.	Nose	B.	Trachea
C.	Larynx	D.	Pharynx
Correct Answer		[D]	

70. What is the functional unit of the kidney called?

A.	Alveoli	B.	Nephrons
C.	Villi	D.	Sinuses
Correct Answer		[B]	

71. Where is the blood filtered in a nephron?

A.	Glomerulus	B.	Henle's loop
C.	PCT	D.	DCT
Correct Answer		[A]	

72. Where is the urine stored in the human body?

A.	Kidneys	B.	Urinary bladder
C.	Ureters	D.	Urethra
Correct Answer		[B]	

73. Where is the blood filtered?

A.	Kidneys	B.	Urinary bladder
C.	Ureters	D.	Urethra
Correct Answer		[A]	

74. What organs transport urine from the kidneys to the bladder?

A.	Kidneys	B.	Urinary bladder
C.	Ureters	D.	Urethra
Correct Answer		[C]	

75. Where are carbohydrates first digested?

A.	Mouth	B.	Small intestines
C.	Stomach	D.	Large intestines
Correct Answer		[A]	Using the amylase

76. Where are proteins digested?

A.	Mouth	B.	Small intestines
C.	Stomach	D.	Large intestines
Correct Answer		[C]	Using the pepsin

77. Where are lipids digested?

A.	Mouth	B.	Small intestines
C.	Stomach	D.	Large intestines
Correct Answer		[B]	

78. Where is excess water absorbed?

A.	Mouth	B.	Small intestines
C.	Stomach	D.	Large intestines
Correct Answer		[D]	

79. Which organ has an acidic state?

A.	Mouth	B.	Small intestines
C.	Stomach	D.	Large intestines
Correct Answer		[C]	

80. Where is calcium stored?

A.	Mouth	B.	Small intestines
C.	Stomach	D.	Bones
Correct Answer		[D]	

81. Which hormone is regulated through positive feedback?

A.	Oxytocin	B.	Thymosin
C.	T3	D.	T4
Correct Answer		[A]	

82. Which hormone is regulated through positive feedback?

A.	Prolactin	B.	Thymosin
C.	T3	D.	T4
Correct Answer		[A]	

83. Where is insulin formed and stored?

A.	Pancreas	B.	Bladder
C.	Gall bladder	D.	Liver
Correct Answer		[A]	

84. What gland is located behind the sternum?

A.	Thymus	B.	Adrenal
C.	Thyroid	D.	Parathyroid
Correct Answer		[A]	

85. Which gland is located on top of a kidney?

A. Thymus	B. Adrenal
C. Thyroid	D. Parathyroid
Correct Answer	[B]

86. What is considered a first line of defense?

A. Skin	B. Vaccines
C. Antibiotics	D. Antibodies
Correct Answer	[A]

87. Where is the lymph filtered?

A. Lymph nodes	B. Bowman's capsule
C. Spleen	D. Liver
Correct Answer	[A]

88. What is the largest lymph organ?

A. Lymph nodes	B. Bowman's capsule
C. Spleen	D. Tonsils
Correct Answer	[C]

89. What creates antibodies?

A. B cells	B. Lymph
C. T cells	D. Memory cells
Correct Answer	[A]

90. Which organelles are responsible for protein synthesis?

A.	Cytoplasm	B.	Ribosomes
C.	Mitochondria	D.	Nucleus
Correct Answer		[B]	

91. Which organelles are responsible for the energy in the cell?

A.	Cytoplasm	B.	Ribosomes
C.	Mitochondria	D.	Nucleus
Correct Answer		[C]	

92. Where does transcription occur?

A.	Cytoplasm	B.	Ribosomes
C.	Mitochondria	D.	Nucleus
Correct Answer		[D]	

93. Where does translation occur?

A.	Cytoplasm	B.	Ribosomes
C.	Mitochondria	D.	Nucleus
Correct Answer		[A]	

94. Which of the following delivers amino acids to protein synthesis site?

A.	rRNA	B.	DNA
C.	mRNA	D.	tRNA
Correct Answer		[D]	

95. Which of the following acts as a workbench for protein synthesis?

A.	rRNA	B.	DNA
C.	mRNA	D.	tRNA
Correct Answer		[A]	

96. Which of the following stores genetic material in the cell?

A.	rRNA	B.	DNA
C.	mRNA	D.	tRNA
Correct Answer		[B]	

97. Which of the following delivers genetic material from the nucleus to protein synthesis sites?

A.	rRNA	B.	DNA
C.	mRNA	D.	tRNA
Correct Answer		[C]	

98. The combination of DNA and protein in the nucleus are called...

A.	Chromatin	B.	Centrosome
C.	Chromatids	D.	Centromere
Correct Answer		[A]	

99. What is the name of the two parts of a duplicate chromosome?

A.	Chromatin	B.	Centrosome
C.	Chromatids	D.	Centromere
Correct Answer		[C]	

100. What connects the two chromatids together?

A.	Chromatin	B.	Centrosome
C.	Chromatids	D.	Centromere
Correct Answer		[D]	

101. What are the purines?

A.	A and G	B.	G and C
C.	A and C	D.	T and C
Correct Answer		[A]	

102. What are the pyrimidines?

A.	A and G	B.	G and C
C.	A and C	D.	T and C
Correct Answer		[D]	

103. How many bonds do A and T have?

A.	1	B.	2
C.	3	D.	4
Correct Answer		[B]	

104. How many bonds do C and G have?

A.	1	B.	2
C.	3	D.	4
Correct Answer		[C]	

105. Which of the following nitrogenous bases are not found in RNA?

A.	A	B.	G
C.	C	D.	T
Correct Answer		[D]	T is replaced with U in RNA

106. Which sugar is found in DNA?

A.	Ribose	B.	Deoxyribose
C.	Glucose	D.	Maltose
Correct Answer		[B]	

107. Which sugar is found in RNA?

A.	Ribose	B.	Deoxyribose
C.	Glucose	D.	Maltose
Correct Answer		[A]	

108. What are undifferentiated cells called?

A.	Blood cells	B.	Muscular tissue
C.	Connective tissue	D.	Stem cells
Correct Answer		[D]	

109. What is the first stage of mitosis?

A.	Prophase	B.	Metaphase
C.	Anaphase	D.	Telophase
Correct Answer		[A]	

110. When does the nucleic envelope disappear in mitosis?

A. Prophase	B. Metaphase
C. Anaphase	D. Telophase
Correct Answer	[A]

111. When do the chromosomes line up in the middle?

A. Prophase	B. Metaphase
C. Anaphase	D. Telophase
Correct Answer	[B]

112. When do the spindle fibers appear during mitosis?

A. Prophase	B. Metaphase
C. Anaphase	D. Telophase
Correct Answer	[A]

113. How many divisions are there in meiosis?

A. 1	B. 2
C. 3	D. 4
Correct Answer	[B]

114. How many divisions are there in mitosis?

A. 1	B. 2
C. 3	D. 4
Correct Answer	[A]

115. Which of the following chromosomes indicate a male?

A. XX	B. YY
C. XY	D. XYX
Correct Answer	[C]

116. Which of the following chromosomes indicate a female?

A. XX	B. YY
C. XY	D. XYX
Correct Answer	[A]

117. What trait appears in the phenotype?

A. Recessive	B. Both
C. Dominant	D. Combined
Correct Answer	[C]

118. Which of the following is the start codon?

A. AUG	B. UGA
C. AGU	D. UAT
Correct Answer	[A]

119. Which of the following is an end codon?

A. AUG	B. UGA
C. AGU	D. UAT
Correct Answer	[B] End codons: UGA, UAA, UAG

120. An addition to which chromosome pair would cause Down syndrome?

A. 20 th	B. 21 st
C. 22 nd	D. 23 rd

Correct Answer	[B]
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121. Which of the following sex chromosome parings would cause death?

A. XX	B. XYY
C. XY	D. OY

Correct Answer	[D]
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122. Which of the following would cause Klinefelter syndrome?

A. XX	B. OY
C. XY	D. XXY

Correct Answer	[D]
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123. Which of the following would cause Turner syndrome?

A. XX	B. XO
C. XY	D. XXY

Correct Answer	[B]
----------------	-----

124. A mutation in DNA pattern where one base is replaced with another...

A. Substitution	B. Silent
C. Insertion	D. Deletion

Correct Answer	[A]
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125. A mutation in DNA pattern where one base is removed...

A.	Substitution	B.	Silent
C.	Insertion	D.	Deletion
Correct Answer		[D]	



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