**Variant 2**

001. THE END PRODUCT OF GUANINE CATABOLISM IS

1) thymine

2) xanthine

3) hypoxanthine

4) uric acid

002. THE PART OF CONJUGATED BILIRUBIN FROM TOTAL BILIRRUBIN IN THE BLOOD IS

15%

2) 15%

3) 25%

4) 50%

003. HEPATIC JAUNDICE DEVELOPS WITH

1) chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis

2) pellagra

3) gallstone disease

4) transfusion of incompatible blood

004. HEMOLYTIC (PREHEPATIC) JAUNDICE ACCOMPANIED BY A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE BLOOD OF

1) conjugated bilirubin

2) stercobilin

3) urobilin

4) unconjugated bilirubin

005. GOUT IS A DISEASE ASSOCIATED WITH A DISTURBANCE OF

1) the breakdown of purine nucleotides

2) the breakdown of pyrimidine nucleotides

3) synthesis of purine nucleotides

4) synthesis of pyrimidine nucleotides

006. TRANSFERRIN IS A TRANSFER PROTEIN FOR

1) amino acids

2) iron ions

3) fatty acids

4) hemoglobin

007. CARBAMOYLPHOSPHATE PARTICIPATES IN THE SYNTHESIS OF

1) glucose

2) pyrimidine nitrogenous bases

3) creatine

4) purine nitrogenous bases

008. A NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULE IS A

1) mononucleotide

2) polypeptide

3) polynucleotide

4) polynucleoside

009. PURINE NITROGENOUS BASE IS

1) thymine

2) adenine

3) cytosine

4) uracil

010. A NUCLEOTIDE DIFFERS FROM A NUCLEOSIDE IN THE PRESENCE

1) phosphoric acid residue

2) nitrogenous base

3) pentose

4) the presence of an N-glycosidic bond

011. IN CELLS, DNA MOLECULES ARE LOCATED IN

1) nucleus

2) cytosol

3) lysosomes

4) ribosomes

012. NUCLEIC ACIDS ARE

1) polymers consisting of amino acids

2) polymers consisting of nucleotides

3) polymers consisting of nucleosides

4) polymers consisting of nitrogenous bases

013. FETAL HEMOGLOBIN CONTAINS POLYPEPTIDE CHAINS

1) only alpha

2) only beta

3) alpha and beta

4) alpha and gamma

5) gamma only

014. Hyperuricemia is characterized by an increase in blood of

1) urea

2) free amino acids

3) uric acid

4) ammonia

015. DNA MOLECULE

1) built from deoxyribonucleotides

2) consist of one polynucleotide chain

3) contain the same amount of adenyl and guanyl nucleotides

4) contain a different number of purine and pyrimidine nucleotides

016. ANTICODON IS

1) a triplet of DNA nucleotides encoding one amino acid

2) the site of attachment of the amino acid to tRNA

3) a triplet of tRNA nucleotides complementary to an mRNA codon

4) meaningless mRNA codon

5) a triplet of RNA nucleotides encoding one amino acid

017. SPLICING IS A PROCESS

1) exon crosslinking

2) cross-linking of introns

3) cutting out exons

4) excision of introns

5) removal of the polyA sequence at the 3' end of the RNA

018. CONJUGATED BILIRUBIN IS FORMED IN THE LIVER BY CONJUGATION WITH

1) glucuronic acid

2) hyaluronic acid

3) glucose

4) ascorbic acid

019. IN NORMAL CONDITION YOU MAY FIND IN FECES

1) conjugated bilirubin

2) stercobilin

3) urobilin

4) mesobilirubin

020. CERULOPLASMIN MAINLY TRANSPORTS

1) bilirubin

2) iron

3) fatty acids

4) copper