

## Biology, 2018 EC, entrance exam, version 2

Grade 12 · Biology · 2018 E.C.

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 98

Total marks: 98

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Grade \_\_\_\_\_ ID No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which of the following is a major carbohydrate found in plants that humans cannot digest? (1)
  - A. Glycogen
  - B. Fructose
  - C. Cellulose
  - D. Maltose
2. Which of the following best describes the difference between saturated and unsaturated fatty acids? (1)
  - A. Saturated fatty acids have one or more double bonds between carbon atoms, while unsaturated fatty acids have only single bonds.
  - B. Saturated fatty acids are typically found in plants, while unsaturated fatty acids are found in animals.
  - C. Saturated fatty acids have no double bonds between carbon atoms, while unsaturated fatty acids have one or more double bonds.
  - D. Saturated fatty acids are liquid at room temperature, while unsaturated fatty acids are solid.
3. What is the role of bile in digestion? (1)
  - A. It breaks down proteins in the stomach.
  - B. It emulsifies fats, breaking them down into smaller droplets.
  - C. It helps to digest carbohydrates in the small intestine.
  - D. It neutralizes the acid from the stomach to make the food alkaline.
4. Which part of the digestive system is responsible for producing enzymes that digest carbohydrates, proteins, and fats? (1)
  - A. Stomach
  - B. Small intestine
  - C. Pancreas
  - D. Liver
5. Which structure separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity and plays a key role in breathing? (1)
  - A. Larynx
  - B. Diaphragm
  - C. Trachea
  - D. Bronchi
6. What is the main product of anaerobic respiration in muscle cells during vigorous exercise? (1)
  - A. Lactic acid
  - B. Ethanol
  - C. Oxygen
  - D. Carbon dioxide
7. Which of the following best describes the process of fermentation in yeast cells? (1)
  - A. Yeast cells use oxygen to break down glucose and produce ATP, water, and carbon dioxide.
  - B. Yeast cells break down glucose without oxygen, producing ethanol and carbon dioxide.
  - C. Yeast cells produce ATP by converting lactic acid into energy.
  - D. Yeast cells use lactic acid as the main energy source in the absence of oxygen.

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- 8.** Which of the following statements about red blood cells is true? (1)
- A. Red blood cells have a nucleus and live for about 10-20 days.
  - B. Red blood cells are shaped as biconcave discs, which gives them a large surface area for oxygen exchange.
  - C. Red blood cells are responsible for fighting infections in the body.
  - D. Red blood cells are made in the liver and transport carbon dioxide around the body.
- 
- 9.** In the ABO blood group system, which blood type can receive blood from any of the four ABO blood types? (1)
- A. Type A
  - B. Type B
  - C. Type AB
  - D. Type O
- 
- 10.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of bacteria? (1)
- A. Bacteria are single-celled organisms.
  - B. Bacterial cells contain a nucleus to store genetic material.
  - C. Bacteria can have structures like flagella to help them move.
  - D. Some bacteria are useful for processes like fermentation and decay.
- 
- 11.** What is the main purpose of using UHT (Ultra High Temperature) treatment for food? (1)
- A. To make the food taste better
  - B. To keep the food warm for longer
  - C. To sterilize the food by killing all micro-organisms
  - D. To preserve the food by freezing
- 
- 12.** Which of the following is the most common way people get infected with tapeworms? (1)
- A. By drinking contaminated water
  - B. By eating undercooked or raw meat containing young tapeworms
  - C. By coming into contact with contaminated soil
  - D. Through insect bites
- 
- 13.** Which of the following is the most effective way to prevent the spread of gonorrhea? (1)
- A. Getting vaccinated for gonorrhea
  - B. Using a male or female condom during sexual activity
  - C. Avoiding alcohol consumption
  - D. Avoiding all contact with infected individuals
- 
- 14.** What is the primary reason why chancroid is particularly concerning in regions with high HIV/AIDS rates? (1)
- A. It causes severe pain and tissue damage
  - B. It can lead to permanent infertility
  - C. The sores caused by chancroid increase the likelihood of contracting HIV
  - D. It has no effective treatment
- 
- 15.** What is the primary role of neurotransmitters at a synapse? (1)
- A. To produce electrical impulses
  - B. To cross the synapse and start an electrical impulse in the next neuron
  - C. To insulate the axon for faster impulse transmission
  - D. To repair damaged neurons

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- 16.** What is a conditioned reflex action? (1)
- A. A reflex action that is innate and present at birth
  - B. A reflex action that is learned through experience
  - C. A reflex action that occurs only in response to physical injury
  - D. A reflex action that is triggered by emotional stimuli
- 
- 17.** Which of the following conditions can be corrected using concave (diverging) lenses? (1)
- A. Long sight
  - B. Short sight
  - C. Astigmatism
  - D. Presbyopia
- 
- 18.** Which of the following is a function of the epidermis layer of the skin? (1)
- A. Temperature regulation
  - B. Protection against UV light
  - C. Containing blood vessels and sweat glands
  - D. Storing fat for insulation
- 
- 19.** Which of the following is a primary function of insulin in the body? (1)
- A. To increase blood sugar levels
  - B. To regulate the heart rate
  - C. To lower blood sugar levels by helping glucose enter cells
  - D. To speed up the breathing rate
- 
- 20.** Which of the following contraceptive methods is considered to be 99% effective at preventing pregnancy and does not require daily action from the user? (1)
- A. The combined oral contraceptive pill
  - B. Male condoms
  - C. Hormonal implants
  - D. Diaphragm
- 
- 21.** What is the primary function of sweating in homoiotherms? (1)
- A. To increase body temperature
  - B. To release excess carbon dioxide
  - C. To cool the body down by evaporation
  - D. To conserve water and ions
- 
- 22.** Which physiological response helps conserve heat when the core body temperature drops? (1)
- A. Sweating
  - B. Vasodilation
  - C. Vasoconstriction
  - D. Panting
- 
- 23.** Which of the following structures in a leaf is primarily responsible for controlling gas exchange and water loss? (1)
- A. Palisade mesophyll
  - B. Stomata
  - C. Xylem
  - D. Phloem
- 
- 24.** Which of the following is NOT a requirement for photosynthesis? (1)
- A. Water
  - B. Carbon dioxide
  - C. Chlorophyll
  - D. Nitrogen
- 
- 25.** What is the main purpose of boiling a leaf in water during the starch test for photosynthesis? (1)
- A. To remove the starch
  - B. To soften the leaf
  - C. To kill the leaf and stop biochemical processes
  - D. To add iodine solution to the leaf

**26.** Which of the following is responsible for the movement of water from the roots to the leaves in plants? (1)

- A.** Active transport                      **B.** Transpiration  
**C.** Photosynthesis                    **D.** Respiration

**27.** What is the role of guard cells in the process of transpiration? (1)

- A. They absorb water from the soil.
- B. They open and close the stomata to regulate water loss.
- C. They transport sugars through the plant.
- D. They produce chloroplasts for photosynthesis.

**28.** What is the primary function of auxins (IAA) in plants? (1)

- A.** Inhibit cell division  
**B.** Stimulate root growth  
**C.** Stimulate cell elongation and shoot growth  
**D.** Promote fruit ripening

**29.** In which response do roots grow towards water? (1)

- A. Geotropism  
B. Hydrotropism  
C. Phototropism  
D. Thermotropism

**30.** How does auxin (IAA) affect the growth of shoots and roots in response to gravity? (1)

- A. Auxin promotes growth in both shoots and roots**  
**B. Auxin promotes growth in shoots and inhibits growth in roots**  
**C. Auxin inhibits growth in both shoots and roots**  
**D. Auxin inhibits growth in shoots and promotes growth in roots**

**31.** What is the primary role of enzymes in biochemical reactions? (1)

- A. To increase the temperature of reactions
- B. To create products from substrates
- C. To lower the activation energy and speed up reaction
- D. To increase the activation energy needed for reaction

**32.** Which of the following statements about enzyme specificity is true? (1)

- A. Enzymes are specific only for a single bond type and not for a substrate.
- B. Enzyme specificity refers to the ability of an enzyme to act only on a particular substrate.
- C. Enzymes can act on any type of substrate without preference.
- D. Enzyme specificity refers to the size of the enzyme, not its function.

**33.** What causes the denaturation of an enzyme? (1)

- A. Low temperature and acidic pH  
B. High heat, extreme pH, heavy metals, or solvents  
C. Low concentration of substrate  
D. An increase in enzyme concentration

- 
- 34.** Which of the following is a characteristic of an enzyme's active site? (1)
- A. It is where the enzyme binds to its cofactor.
  - B. It is the region where the enzyme binds to its substrate.
  - C. It binds to non-protein molecules like vitamins.
  - D. It is only responsible for enzyme activation.
- 
- 35.** What is the primary function of oxidoreductase enzymes? (1)
- A. Catalyze the transfer of functional groups.
  - B. Catalyze the breakdown of starch.
  - C. Catalyze oxidation-reduction reactions by transferring electrons.
  - D. Catalyze the joining of two molecules using ATP.
- 
- 36.** Which factor does NOT affect enzyme activity? (1)
- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Temperature          | B. pH                      |
| C. Enzyme concentration | D. The color of the enzyme |
- 
- 37.** What happens when an enzyme is exposed to extreme pH or temperature? (1)
- A. The enzyme becomes more efficient.
  - B. The enzyme becomes denatured and loses its function.
  - C. The enzyme speeds up the reaction rate.
  - D. The enzyme increases its affinity for the substrate.
- 
- 38.** Which of the following is an example of a cofactor required by some enzymes for activity? (1)
- |              |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Substrate | B. Vitamin B complex (Coenzyme) |
| C. Product   | D. Inhibitor                    |
- 
- 39.** What is the main difference between the structure of DNA and RNA? (1)
- A. DNA has a single strand, while RNA has a double strand
  - B. DNA contains uracil, while RNA contains thymine
  - C. DNA contains deoxyribose, while RNA contains ribose
  - D. DNA contains ribose, while RNA contains deoxyribose
- 
- 40.** What is the function of RNA in cells? (1)
- A. RNA is responsible for storing genetic information
  - B. RNA facilitates the translation of DNA into proteins
  - C. RNA stores energy for the cell
  - D. RNA is responsible for DNA replication
- 
- 41.** What is the primary function of meiosis in organisms? (1)
- A. To produce genetically identical daughter cells for growth and repair
  - B. To produce gametes (sex cells) with half the number of chromosomes
  - C. To replicate DNA for cellular repair
  - D. To divide somatic cells for tissue regeneration

- 
- 42.** What happens during the S phase of the cell cycle? (1)
- A. The cell grows and accumulates nutrients
  - B. DNA is replicated to form sister chromatids
  - C. The nuclear envelope dissolves, and chromosomes condense
  - D. The cytoplasm divides into two separate cells
- 
- 43.** In a monohybrid cross, when two heterozygous individuals (Tt x Tt) are crossed, what is the expected phenotypic ratio of the offspring? (1)
- A. 1:1
  - B. 3:1
  - C. 2:1
  - D. 1:2:1
- 
- 44.** Which of the following statements best describes Mendel's Law of Independent Assortment? (1)
- A. Alleles for a single trait separate during meiosis
  - B. Alleles for different traits separate independently of each other during meiosis
  - C. Dominant traits will always be expressed in offspring
  - D. Recessive traits will always be expressed when two recessive alleles are inherited
- 
- 45.** What is the genetic composition that determines an individual to be male in humans? (1)
- A. XX
  - B. XY
  - C. X
  - D. YY
- 
- 46.** Which of the following is an example of non-Mendelian inheritance? (1)
- A. Complete dominance
  - B. Incomplete dominance
  - C. Gene segregation
  - D. Independent assortment
- 
- 47.** What is one of the main uses of biotechnology in food production? (1)
- A. Genetic engineering of crops
  - B. Creating synthetic chemicals
  - C. Developing biological weapons
  - D. Reducing biodiversity loss
- 
- 48.** Which of the following is a key feature of forensic biotechnology? (1)
- A. The use of genetic engineering to improve crops
  - B. Analysis of DNA and other biological evidence at crime scenes
  - C. The development of new biofuels
  - D. Engineering microorganisms for industrial use
- 
- 49.** What is the main role of biotechnology in medicine? (1)
- A. Increasing the cost of drug production
  - B. Providing effective diagnostics, prevention, and treatment
  - C. Reducing the need for medical research
  - D. Limiting the development of new disease
- 
- 50.** Which of the following is an example of a biotechnological process used for wastewater treatment? (1)
- A. PCR amplification
  - B. Bio-trickling filters
  - C. Genetic engineering of plants
  - D. DNA sequencing

- 
- 51.** According to the World Health Organization (WHO), health is defined as: (1)
- A. The absence of disease
  - B. A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being
  - C. The ability to grow and reproduce
  - D. The ability to exercise regularly
- 
- 52.** What is the primary role of biology in nature conservation? (1)
- A. To reduce pollution
  - B. To manage renewable and non-renewable resources properly
  - C. To increase the demand for natural resources
  - D. To exploit natural resources for immediate use
- 
- 53.** Which of the following is an example of a non-renewable resource? (1)
- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| A. Cattle | B. Trees |
| C. Coal   | D. Water |
- 
- 54.** Which of the following activities does not contribute to the appreciation of nature? (1)
- |                    |                                           |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| A. Planting a tree | B. Reducing pollution                     |
| C. Hugging a tree  | D. Urbanization and excessive development |
- 
- 55.** What does food security ensure? (1)
- A. That food is produced only for wealthy individuals
  - B. That everyone has physical, social, and economic access to nutritious food
  - C. That food prices are high to prevent overconsumption
  - D. That food production remains the same each year
- 
- 56.** Which of the following is a renewable resource in Ethiopia? (1)
- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| A. Gold   | B. Coal |
| C. Coffee | D. Oil  |
- 
- 57.** Which of the following is NOT a main group of microorganisms? (1)
- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A. Bacteria | B. Fungi   |
| C. Mammals  | D. Viruses |
- 
- 58.** What is the key difference between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells? (1)
- A. Eukaryotic cells have no nucleus, while prokaryotic cells have a nucleus.
  - B. Eukaryotic cells are unicellular, while prokaryotic cells are multicellular.
  - C. Prokaryotic cells have no membrane-enclosed nucleus, while eukaryotic cells do.
  - D. Eukaryotic cells lack cell membranes, while prokaryotic cells have them.
- 
- 59.** Which shape do cocci bacteria have? (1)
- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. Spiral-shaped | B. Rod-shaped  |
| C. Spherical     | D. Oval-shaped |

- 
- 60.** Which of the following best describes the habitat of Archaea? (1)
- A. Archaea are only found in warm, tropical climates.
  - B. Archaea inhabit extreme environments such as hot springs, saline lakes, and deep-sea vents.
  - C. Archaea only live in the human gut.
  - D. Archaea thrive in forested areas with abundant rainfall.
- 
- 61.** What is the primary difference between fungi and plants? (1)
- A. Fungi can photosynthesize, while plants cannot.
  - B. Fungi do not have cell walls, while plants do.
  - C. Fungi have chitin in their cell walls, while plants have cellulose.
  - D. Fungi are always unicellular, while plants are always multicellular.
- 
- 62.** Which of the following is an example of how fungi benefit humans? (1)
- A. Fungi can cause diseases in humans.
  - B. Fungi help in the fermentation process to produce traditional beverages like Tej and Tella.
  - C. Fungi only serve as food for other organisms.
  - D. Fungi are used to produce energy in power plants.
- 
- 63.** Which of the following diseases is caused by the protozoan Plasmodium? (1)
- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. Giardiasis    | B. Malaria    |
| C. Toxoplasmosis | D. Amoebiasis |
- 
- 64.** What is the primary mode of transmission for Leishmania parasites? (1)
- |                       |                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Contaminated water | B. Mosquito bites                |
| C. Sand fly bites     | D. Direct human-to-human contact |
- 
- 65.** Which of the following protozoan diseases affects the liver and causes diarrhea in humans? (1)
- |               |                            |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| A. Malaria    | B. Toxoplasmosis           |
| C. Amoebiasis | D. African trypanosomiasis |
- 
- 66.** What is the outer protein shell of a virus called? (1)
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. Envelope | B. Genome   |
| C. Capsid   | D. Peplomer |
- 
- 67.** Which of the following types of viruses contain RNA as their genetic material? (1)
- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. Papovavirus  | B. Parvovirus  |
| C. Retroviruses | D. Herpesvirus |
- 
- 68.** In which of the following structures do DNA viruses primarily replicate? (1)
- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. Cytoplasm | B. Nucleus      |
| C. Ribosomes | D. Mitochondria |
- 
- 69.** Which of the following is NOT a stage in the viral replication cycle? (1)
- A. Attachment of the virus to a host cell
  - B. Replication of the viral genome
  - C. Fusion of the viral particle with a host's DNA
  - D. Release of new virus particles



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- 70.** What role do microorganisms play in agriculture? (1)
- A. They help in the decomposition of organic matter and formation of humus
  - B. They prevent the nitrogen cycle from occurring
  - C. They convert phosphorus to a form that plants cannot use
  - D. They eliminate all plant pests
- 
- 71.** What is the main benefit of using anaerobic bacteria in sewage treatment? (1)
- A. They produce oxygen for the process
  - B. They reduce the volume of sludge and produce methane gas, which can be used as an energy source
  - C. They increase the oxygen consumption of the water
  - D. They prevent bacteria from spoiling the water
- 
- 72.** Which of the following is an example of disease transmission via droplet infection? (1)
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Cholera   | B. Malaria    |
| C. Pneumonia | D. Salmonella |
- 
- 73.** Which of the following is an example of a disaccharide? (1)
- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| A. Glucose | B. Maltose   |
| C. Starch  | D. Cellulose |
- 
- 74.** What is the main difference between alpha-D-glucose and beta-D-glucose? (1)
- A. The number of carbon atoms
  - B. The position of the hydroxyl group on carbon 1
  - C. The type of glycosidic bond formed
  - D. The size of the glucose molecule
- 
- 75.** Which of the following is a polysaccharide that is a storage form of glucose in animals? (1)
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. Starch    | B. Glycogen |
| C. Cellulose | D. Chitin   |
- 
- 76.** What type of reaction results in the formation of disaccharides from monosaccharides? (1)
- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. Hydrolysis | B. Condensation |
| C. Oxidation  | D. Reduction    |
- 
- 77.** Which of the following lipids are made up of fatty acids, glycerol or other alcohol, and phosphoric acid? (1)
- |                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| A. Triglycerides | B. Waxes  |
| C. Phospholipids | D. Sterol |
- 
- 78.** What is the main reason lipids are insoluble in water? (1)
- A. They contain a large number of oxygen atoms.
  - B. They are polar molecules.
  - C. They are hydrophobic in nature.
  - D. They have a high molecular weight.
- 
- 79.** Which type of lipid is an ester of fatty acids and long-chain alcohols? (1)
- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| A. Triglycerides | B. Waxes    |
| C. Phospholipids | D. Steroids |

- 
- 80.** What is the primary function of glycolipids in the cell membrane? (1)
- A. To store energy
  - B. To provide insulation
  - C. To maintain the stability of the membrane and facilitate cellular recognition
  - D. To act as an energy source
- 
- 81.** What is the primary function of the Calvin cycle in photosynthesis? (1)
- A. To split water molecules
  - B. To convert light energy into chemical energy
  - C. To fix carbon and produce glucose
  - D. To generate oxygen gas
- 
- 82.** Which pigment is most responsible for the absorption of light energy in photosynthesis? (1)
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Carotenoids   | B. Phycobilins   |
| C. Chlorophyll a | D. Chlorophyll b |
- 
- 83.** Where does the light-dependent reaction of photosynthesis take place? (1)
- A. In the stroma of the chloroplast
  - B. In the cytoplasm
  - C. In the thylakoid membranes of the chloroplast
  - D. In the mitochondria
- 
- 84.** What is the role of NADPH in the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis? (1)
- A. To produce ATP
  - B. To provide reducing power for the Calvin cycle
  - C. To absorb light energy
  - D. To split water molecules
- 
- 85.** Which of the following occurs during the light-independent reactions (Calvin cycle)? (1)
- A. Water is split to release oxygen
  - B. Light energy is converted into chemical energy
  - C. Carbon dioxide is fixed into an organic molecule
  - D. ATP is converted into NADP+
- 
- 86.** Which of the following plants uses the C4 pathway for carbon fixation? (1)
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. Peanuts   | B. Cacti    |
| C. Sugarcane | D. Soybeans |
- 
- 87.** What is the primary reason that C4 and CAM plants are more efficient in hot, dry climates? (1)
- A. They have larger stomata
  - B. They reduce photorespiration by increasing CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in their cells
  - C. They do not require light for photosynthesis
  - D. They only perform photosynthesis at night

- 
- 88.** What does photorespiration involve in C3 plants? (1)
- A. The enzyme rubisco adds O<sub>2</sub> instead of CO<sub>2</sub> to RuBP, wasting energy
  - B. The plant fixes CO<sub>2</sub> twice in one cycle
  - C. The plant produces excess sugars that are stored for later use
  - D. The plant converts light energy directly into ATP without CO<sub>2</sub> fixation
- 
- 89.** Which of the following is a direct consequence of photosynthesis for life on Earth? (1)
- A. It contributes to the oxygen balance in the atmosphere
  - B. It releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere
  - C. It consumes all atmospheric carbon
  - D. It destroys fossil fuels
- 
- 90.** Where does glycolysis occur in a eukaryotic cell? (1)
- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. Mitochondria | B. Cytosol   |
| C. Nucleus      | D. Ribosomes |
- 
- 91.** What is the main role of ATP in cellular metabolism? (1)
- A. To store energy in chemical bonds
  - B. To transport oxygen in the cell
  - C. To store and transfer energy for biochemical reactions
  - D. To break down glucose
- 
- 92.** Which of the following is a product of the Krebs cycle? (1)
- |             |                                                       |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Oxygen   | B. NADH, FADH <sub>2</sub> , ATP, and CO <sub>2</sub> |
| C. Pyruvate | D. Glucose                                            |
- 
- 93.** What occurs during the pyruvate oxidation (link reaction)? (1)
- A. Glucose is broken into two pyruvate molecules
  - B. Pyruvate is converted into acetyl CoA
  - C. Oxygen is consumed to form water
  - D. ATP is synthesized directly
- 
- 94.** What is the final electron acceptor in the electron transport chain (ETC)? (1)
- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| A. NADH              | B. Oxygen  |
| C. FADH <sub>2</sub> | D. Glucose |
- 
- 95.** Which part of the mitochondria is involved in oxidative phosphorylation? (1)
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. Outer membrane | B. Inner membrane |
| C. Matrix         | D. Cristae        |
- 
- 96.** What is the main purpose of a respirometer? (1)
- A. To measure the volume of carbon dioxide produced during respiration
  - B. To measure the temperature change during aerobic respiration
  - C. To measure the volume of oxygen consumed during aerobic respiration
  - D. To measure the amount of glucose used in the respiration process

- 
- 97.** What happens during fermentation in the absence of oxygen? (1)
- A. Oxygen is consumed to produce ATP
  - B. Pyruvate is converted to lactate or ethanol to regenerate NAD<sup>+</sup>
  - C. The electron transport chain produces ATP
  - D. Glucose is completely oxidized to carbon dioxide and water
- 
- 98.** Which type of fermentation occurs in muscle cells when oxygen is scarce? (1)
- A. Alcohol fermentation
  - B. Aerobic respiration
  - C. Lactic acid fermentation
  - D. Glycolysis

— END OF EXAMINATION —

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