## Sample questions (Biology, Chemistry, Physics) - General Medicine

## Biology

- 1. Lymph:
  - a. originates from a part of the tissue fluid and flows into the bloodstream
  - b. circulates in a closed lymph system
  - c. is produced by the filtration of blood plasma in the lymph nodes
  - d. occupies about 10-15% of body weight
- 2. Hemophilia (hereditary bleeding) occurs:
  - a. more often in women
  - **b.** equally often in both sexes
  - c. more often in men
  - d. in men whose father was affected in this way
- 3. The plasma membrane consists of
  - a. only proteins and sugars (carbs)
  - b. a double layer of phospholipids and proteins
  - c. a layer of the glycocalyx only
  - d. a single layer of phospholipids and sugars (carbs)

## Chemistry

- 1. As the oxidation number of the atom d element increases in oxygen compounds
  - a. strengthen acid-forming properties
  - b. weaken the acid-forming properties
  - c. strengthen the base-forming properties
  - d. neither the acid-forming nor the base-forming properties change
- 2. What amount of water substance corresponds to the weight of 200 g of water
  - a. 11.0 mol
  - b. 5.5 mol
  - c. 55 mol
  - d. 15.0 mol
- 3. Avogadro's constant expresses
  - a. number of particles in 1 mol substance amount
  - b. the number of atoms in the compound
  - c. substance concentration of ions in gases
  - d. the volume of gaseous substances at an amount of substance 1 mole

## **Physics**

- 1. We observe that water boils already at fifty degrees Celsius. This phenomenon is most likely caused by
  - a. high concentration of dissolved salt
  - b. increased ambient pressure
  - c. reduced ambient pressure
  - d. the presence of superheated steam
- 2. The different "fluidity" of liquids refers to their
  - a. density
  - b. surface tension
  - c. hydrodynamic pressure
  - d. viscosity
- 3. The so-called limiting angle is always
  - a. equal to 90°
  - **b.** larger than 90°
  - c. smaller than 90°
  - d. equal to the fraction of the refractive indices of the environment at the interface at which refraction occurs.