1. Testing the correctness of both parents using molecular genetic methods is called:

a) parentage

b) paternity

c) genetic type

d) genetic profile

2. Identification of the individual, so-called molecular dactyloscopy:

a) is parentage testing

b) is not carried out for CITES protected animals

c) is carried out directly in livestock farms

d) is to determine if the DNA sample belongs to a particular individual

3. Nowadays, genetic parentage testing is based on:

a) blood types

b) RNA analysis

c) variability of STR

d) eye colour

4. Short tandem repeats composed of mono, di, tri or tetra nucleotide motifs are called:

a) microsatellites

b) VNTR

c) bp

d) SNP

5. The isolation of genomic DNA is followed by the amplification of specific DNA fragments using the:

a) PCR – RFLP

b) AS – PCR

c) Multiplex PCR

d) Nested PCR

6. DNA amplification results in a mixture of fragments of different lengths that need to be separated.

To do this, a genetic analyser is used, the basic method of which is:

a) capillary electrophoresis

b) agarose gel electrophoresis

c) polyacrylamide electrophoresis

d) microscope

7. To correctly determine the sizes of the individual fragments, we need to add to the reaction:

a) distilled water

b) size standard

c) fluorescently labelled primers

d) ddNTP

8. If two different alleles are detected in the same marker in the subject, it is:

a) heterozygote

b) homozygote

c) hemizygote

d) hybrid

9. Parentage verification is based on the fact that the offspring inherits:

a) the whole genetic set from the mother

b) the whole genetic set from the father

c) half of the genetic set from the father, half from the mother

d) has a different genetic set than its parents

10. In what case can we state that "the origin does not agree with the listed parents - the father disagrees"?

a) the mother has none of the alleles of the potential offspring in the relevant microsatellite

b) the father has neither of the alleles of the potential offspring in the specific microsatellite

c) the father is a homozygote containing the same alleles as his offspring

d) the father is the same heterozygote as his offspring