



READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

1. This paper consists of SIX questions in two sections. Answer ALL questions.
2. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.
3. Do NOT write in the margins.
4. Where appropriate, answers should be illustrated by diagrams.
5. If you need to rewrite any answer and there is not enough space to do so on the original page, you must use the extra lined page(s) provided at the back of this booklet. Remember to draw a line through your original answer.
6. If you use the extra page(s) you MUST write the question number clearly in the box provided at the top of the extra page(s) and, where relevant, include the question part beside the answer.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.





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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

1. (a)

Figure 1 shows two plant organs.

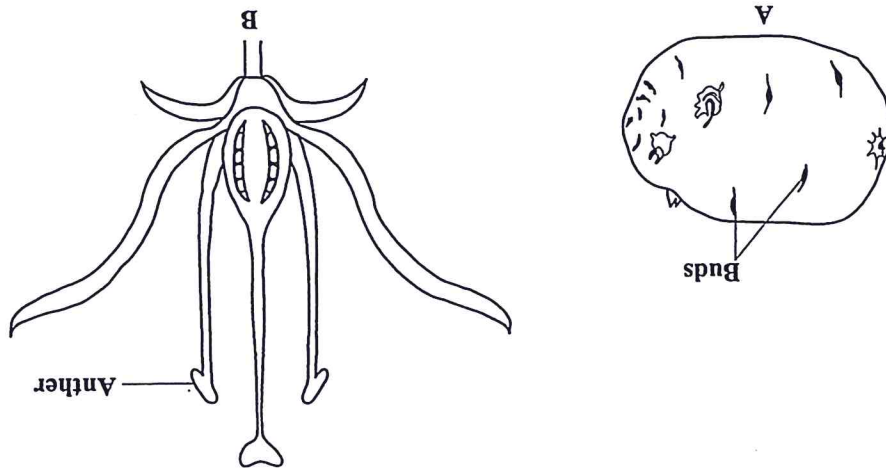


Figure 1. Plant organs

(i) Identify the type of reproduction carried out by EACH of the plant organs shown in Figure 1.

A:

B:

(2 marks)



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(4 marks)

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(b) Mitosis and meiosis occur at different points in the life cycle of a typical flowering plant. Describe TWO differences between the outcomes of cell division by mitosis and cell division by meiosis.

(3 marks)

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(ii) Outline the sequence of events that would take place from pollination to the formation of the seed/fruit from the organ shown in Figure 1B.

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(3 marks)

Space for diagram for (c)

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Deduce the genotypes of the parent plants. Explain your answer with the aid of a genetic diagram.

(c) The plant from which the flower shown in Figure 1B comes, exists in two varieties: one produces blue flowers while the other produces white flowers. A cross between two blue-flowered plants produces 100 seeds. Seventy-four of the plants that develop from these 100 seeds have blue flowers while 26 have white flowers.



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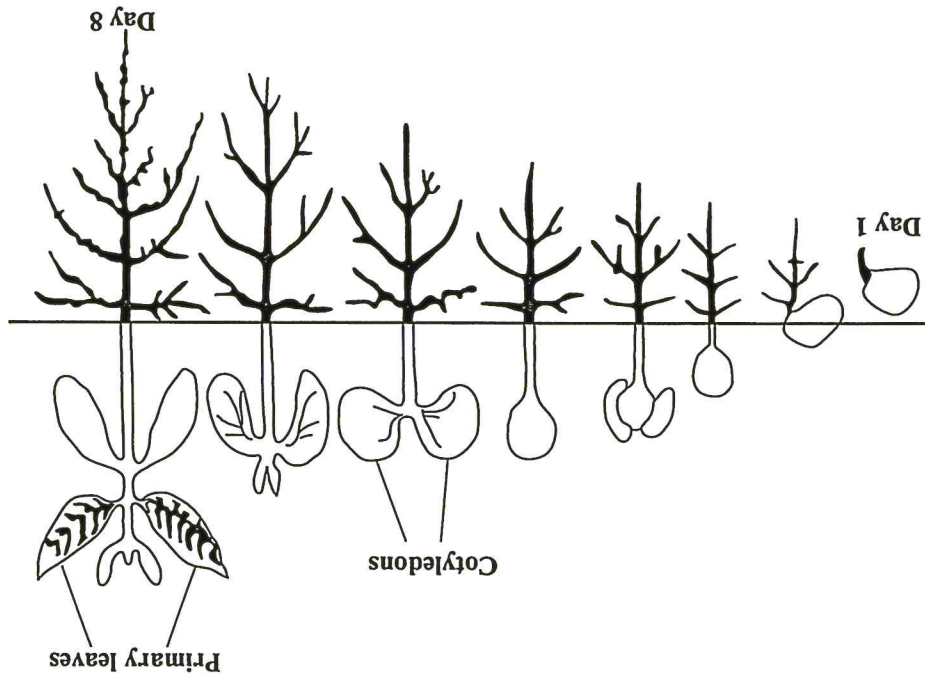
(1 mark)

Days After Germination	Length of Radicle (cm)
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

TABLE 1: LENGTH OF RADICLE AFTER GERMINATION

(i) Measure the length of the radicle of the seedling on EACH day and record your measurements in Table 1.

Figure 2. Diagram showing growth of a seedling over eight days



(d) Figure 2 shows the growth of a seedling over eight days.



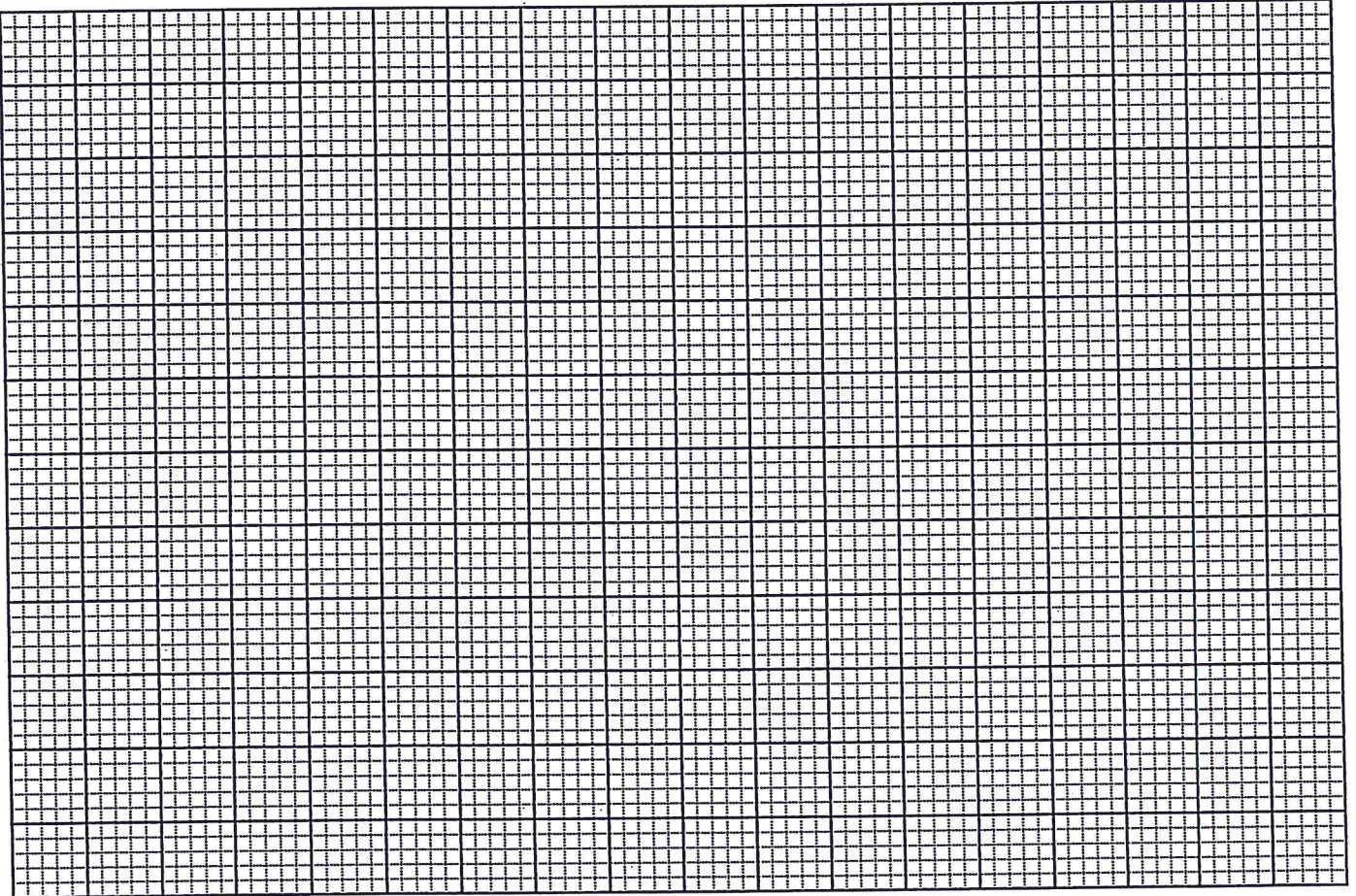
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(2 marks)

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(iii) State TWO factors, other than water, that are required for the germination of the seed shown in Figure 2.

(4 marks)



(ii) Plot the data in Table 1 on the graph paper below. Put days on the horizontal (x) axis.



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Total 25 marks

(2 marks)

(e) Suggest why the cotyledons (seed leaves) become smaller as the primary leaves increase in size.

(4 marks)

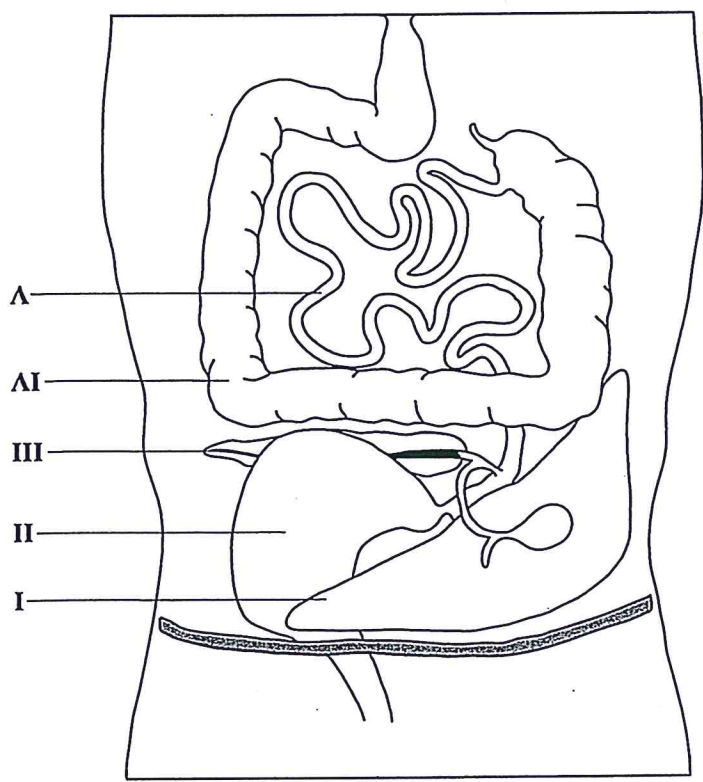
(iv) Describe an investigation to test the hypothesis, 'Water is needed for the germination of seeds'.

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Figure 3. Diagram of the human alimentary canal



(a) (i) Identify the structures labelled I, II, III, IV and V in Figure 3.

- I:
- II:
- III:
- IV:
- V:

(ii) Using the symbol, X, indicate on Figure 3, TWO places where protein digestion takes place. (2 marks)

(5 marks)

2. Figure 3 is a diagram of the human alimentary canal.



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Total 15 marks

(2 marks)

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(ii) Suggest TWO signs of nitrogen deficiency in plants.

(2 marks)

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(i) In the liver, excess protein is converted to urea which is excreted by some animals. Briefly describe ONE route by which the nitrogen excreted from animals (in the form of urea) is made available to plants.

(2 marks)

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(b) Nitrogen is needed for the synthesis of proteins.

(iv) Give TWO reasons why living organisms need protein.

(2 marks)

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(iii) Suggest TWO reasons why the locations indicated in (a) (ii) are suitable for protein digestion to take place.

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3. (a) Figure 4 is a concept map on diseases. Choose the correct term from the following list and complete the concept map in Figure 4.

Active, Artificial, Hereditary, Damaged organs,
Natural, Microorganisms, Pathogenic

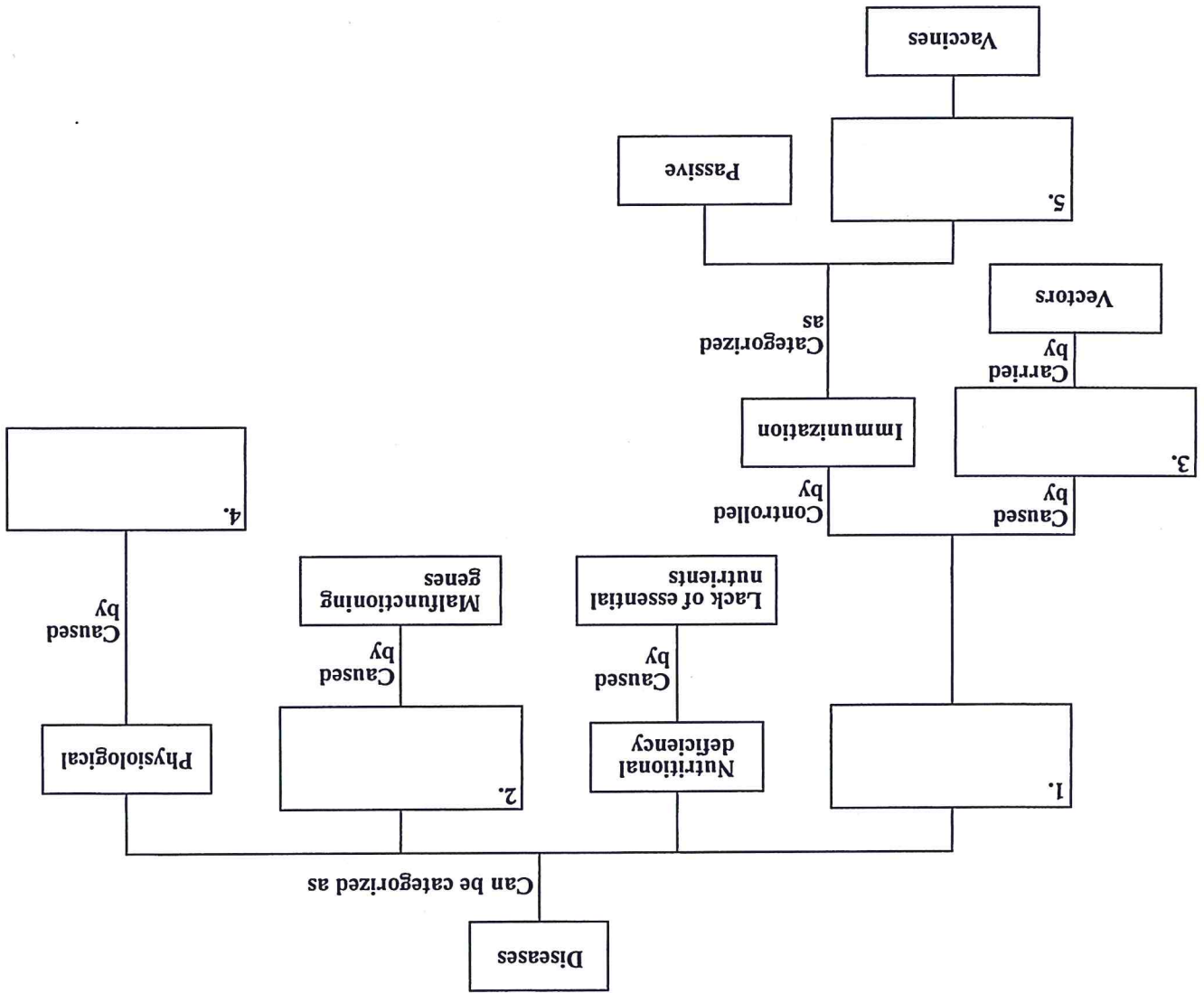


Figure 4. Concept map on diseases

(5 marks)

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Total 15 marks
(2 marks)

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(ii) Suggest TWO measures that could be used to control the population of the insect vector named in (d) (i).
(2 marks)

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(d) (i) Name TWO diseases transmitted by a named insect vector.

(2 marks)

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(iii) Suggest TWO ways, other than gene therapy, in which genetic engineering is used for the prevention and treatment of diseases.
(1 mark)

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(c) (i) For which category of diseases would gene therapy be appropriate?

(3 marks)

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(b) Suggest THREE ways in which physiological diseases may be managed.

SECTION B

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

4. Figure 5 shows the internal structures of two leaves from plants growing in different environmental conditions.

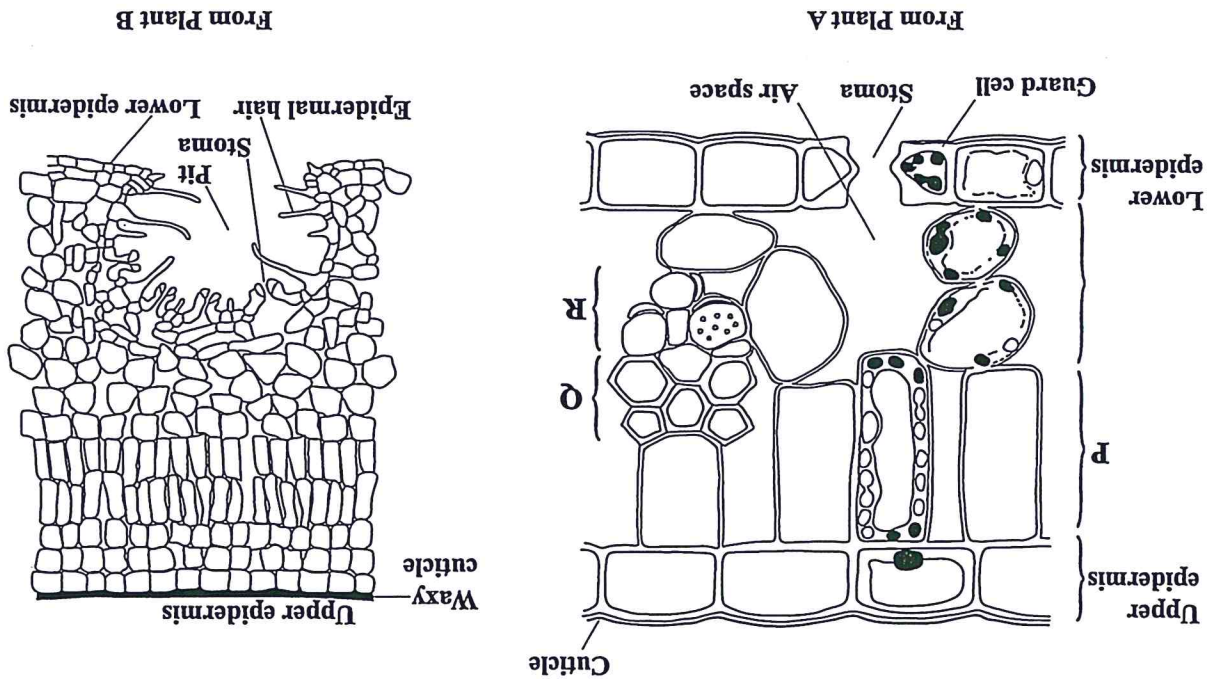


Figure 5. Internal structures of leaves from two plants

- (a) Identify the structures labelled P, Q and R in Figure 5 and state the role of EACH in photosynthesis.

P

Role

Q

Role

R

Role

(6 marks)

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Total 15 marks

(5 marks)

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Adaptions

Environment for Plant B

Environment for Plant A

Figure 5.
Suggest the type of environment in which each plant, Plant A and Plant B would be found growing, and THREE adaptations expected in Plant B, other than those shown in

(c)

(4 marks)

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(b) Describe ONE difference in the cuticles and ONE difference in the lower epidermis of the two plants, A and B, and explain the significance of these differences.

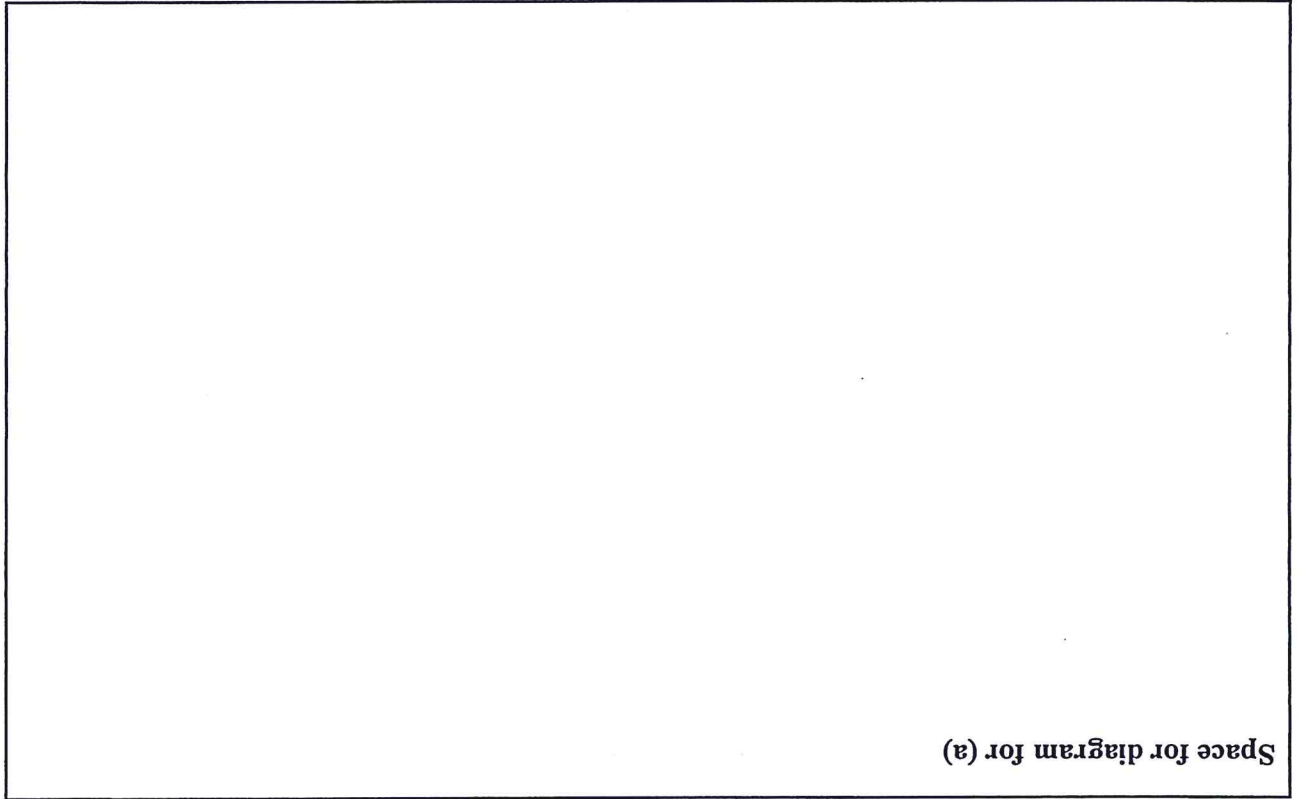




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(5 marks)

Space for diagram for (a)



5. (a) Draw a clearly labelled diagram to show the internal structure of human skin.



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(6 marks)

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Explain THREE factors that may have caused a lower yield of tomatoes in Harry's plot. more tomatoes, which are larger and healthier than Harry's tomatoes.

The plots of land are identical in size and are located next to each other. The plants in both plots receive the same amount of water and fertilizer. At harvest, Karen reaps many Harry plants tomato seedlings 10 cm apart and Karen plants the same variety 30 cm apart.

(b)

(2 marks)

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(ii) Describe briefly a technique for sampling organisms in the pond.

(4 marks)

Organism	Natural Habitat
Cactus	
Mora	Forest
King fish	
Red mangrove	Pond

TABLE 2: ORGANISMS AND THEIR NATURAL HABITAT

(i) Complete Table 2 to match EACH organism with its natural habitat.

Table 2 is an incomplete table showing organisms and their natural habitat.

(a)

6.



IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS TEST.

END OF TEST

Total 15 marks

(3 marks)

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(c) Suggest THREE ways by which human activity could adversely affect an oyster population living in a mangrove swamp.



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