

**9.0 BIOLOGY (231)**

**9.1 Biology Paper 1 (231/1)**

1. (i) Nephritis; (ii) kidney stones; (2 marks)
2. (a)  $\frac{2}{2} < \frac{1}{1} \rho m^3 m^3$  (1 mark)
- (b) Dental carries;  
Periodontal/gingivitis/pyorrhoea; (2 marks)
3. (i) Identify similarities and differences between organisms;  
(ii) Organize scientific knowledge in an orderly system;  
(iii) Monitor emergence, presence and disappearance of organisms in and from the earth;  
(iv) Grouping organisms for easy study; (3 marks)
4. (a) Sucking small insects/animals; (1 mark)  
(b) A trap into which small animals fall and get trapped; (1 mark)
5. (a) Grass  $\longrightarrow$  Grasshopper  $\longrightarrow$  (1 mark)
- (b) (i) Chicken;  
(ii) Grass; (2 marks)
6. (a) This is the study of the inter-relationship between organisms and their environment; (1 mark)  
(b) The maximum population of a species than a particular habitat can support; without depletion of resources. (1 mark)
7. Water was hypotonic to cell sap of adjacent cells;  
and these cells absorbed water through osmosis;  
and their cell sap became less concentrated than those of the next cells;  
The process was repeated until water reached the sugar solution; (4 mark)
8. Fused head and thorax/cephalothorax often protected by a carapace;  
Gaseous exchange through gills;  
Two pairs of antennae;  
Five to twenty pairs of limbs;  
A pair of compound eyes;  
Three pairs of mouth parts (consisting of mandibles, maxillary, palp and labium) a pair of mandibles and 2 pairs of maxillae.  
  
First 3 (3 marks)
9. (a) Dicotyledonae; (1 mark)  
(b) Monocotyledonae; (1 mark)

10. (a) O Lactic acid in animals while in plants it is ethanol/alcohol;  
(ii) No carbon IV oxide produced in anaerobic respiration in animals while anaerobic respiration in plants produces carbon IV oxide; (2 marks)
- (b) Cytoplasm; (1 mark)
11. Moves the body tube through smaller distances to bring the image/specimen/object into sharper focus;  
Platform where specimen (on slide) is placed; (2 marks)
12. Chordata; Aves; (2 marks)
13. Source of energy; Storage materials; (2 marks)
14. (a) Dry/Arid/Semi-arid/Desert; (1 mark)  
(b) Succulent/fleshy stem; reduced leaves/  
leaves reduced into thorns/leaves modified into spines/spikes; (2 marks)
15. (a) To reduce layers of cells to allow light to pass through; (1 mark)  
(b) To make the cells turgid/prevent drying up; (1 mark)  
(c) To protect the lens on the objective; (1 mark)
16. (a) Weakened/defective valves in veins; causing blood/body fluid to accumulate; leading to swelling. (2 marks)  
(b) When exposed to air they disintegrate/rupture/burst; releasing thromboplastin; thrombokinese (2 marks)
17. (a) L- Duodenum;  
M- Pancreas; (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Bile;  
(ii) Emulsification/emulsifies fats;  
(iii) Provides alkaline medium for enzyme action.  
(iv) Neutralizes acidic chyme. (2 marks)
18. (a) Sublingual gland; submaxillary gland; parotid gland; submandibular First one (1 mark)  
(b) Lubricating food; digestion of starch; moisten food; provide alkaline medium; First two (2 marks)
19. (a) (i) Skin; (ii) buccal cavity/mouth cavity (2 marks)  
(b) Glucose + Oxygen (enzyme), Carbon IV oxide + water + energy;  
C, H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>6</sub> + 6O, (enzymg). 6CO<sub>2</sub> + 6H<sub>2</sub>O + ATP (1 mark)
20. (a) X; (1 mark)  
(b) X has fewer stomata; most stomata in leaf X are concentrated on the lower side; Any one (1 mark)

21. (a) Where different structures evolve to perform the same function (e.g. wings of insects and birds are different in structure but are used for flying); (1 mark)
- (b) Missing links;  
Distortion of parts during sedimentation/earthquakes/putrefication;  
Destruction of fossils by geological activities/faulting/folding; First two (2 marks)
22. Air that enters lungs has a higher content of oxygen than air that leaves the lungs;  
Air that enters the lungs has lower content of carbon (IV) oxide than air that leaves the lungs; (2 marks)
23. (a) (i) Ovule; (1 mark)  
(ii) Axile placentation; (1 mark)
- (b) Orange or any correctly named citrus plant; (1 mark)
24. (a) (i) Dominant gene expresses itself phenotypically in both its homozygous and heterozygous states while recessive gene can only express itself phenotypically in the homozygous state; (1 mark)  
(ii) Continuous variation is a characteristic for which there is a continuum or range while discontinuous variation is a characteristic for which there are discrete categories or units; (1 mark)
- (b) Either all offspring show the dominant characteristics;  
or half offspring show the recessive while the other half show the dominant characteristics; (2 marks)
25. (a) Softening of leather; (1 mark)  
(b) Treatment of malaria/manufacture of antimalaria drugs.; (1 mark)  
(c) Stimulant used in beverages; (1 mark)
26. egg/ovum/ova; (1 mark)
27. (a) Ligament; (1 mark)  
(b) Secretes synovial fluid; contains/holds the synovial fluid in place; any one (1 mark)
28. (a) It is a growth movement in plants in response to a unidirectional stimulus; (1 mark)
- (b) Accelerates growth of shoots;  
Can inhibit growth of roots; (2 marks)
29. Activate enzymes; provides a medium for enzymatic activities to break down stored food to soluble form; Hydrolyses; dissolves food materials; is a medium of transportation of dissolved food substances to growing regions of radicle and plumule;  
Softens seed coat to facilitate emergence of radicle; First four (4 marks)