BIOLOGY PAPER 1 (THEORY)

PART I (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

Question 1

(a)	Mention one significant difference between each of the following:						
	(i)	Parenchyma and Sclerenchyma.					
	(ii)						
	(iii)	Hormones of ovulatory phase and hormones of luteal phase.					
	(iv)	Symplastic movement and apoplastic movement.					
	(v)	Phenotype and Genotype.					
(b)	Give	reasons for the following:	[5]				
	(i)	Testes descend into the scrotum before birth.					
	(ii)						
	(iii)	Nitrogenous fertilizers are not applied in fields where leguminous crops grow.					
		Genetic code is 'universal'.					
	(v)	·					
(c)	Each	of the following questions / statements has four suggested answers. Rewrite	[5]				
	the correct answer in each case:						
	(i)	Typhoid is classified as a:					
		(A) Viral disease					
		(B) Genetic disorder					
		(C) Bacterial disease					
		(D) Protozoan disease					
	(ii)	Bt cotton is resistant to:					
		(A) Insects					
		(B) Herbicides					
		(C) Salt					
		(D) Drought					
	(iii)	Roots and shoots lengthen through the activity of:					
		(A) Apical meristem					
		(B) Vascular Cambium					
		(C) Lateral meristem					
		(D) Cork Cambium					
	(iv)	An antiviral protein released from infected and dying cells is:					
		(A) Antigen					
		(B) Antibody					
		(C) Antiserum					
		(D) Interferon					
	(v)	Opening and closing of stomata is due to:					
		(A) Ca ²⁺					
		(B) Na ⁺					
		(C) K ⁺					
		(D) C1-					
(d)	State	the best known contribution of:	[3]				
(-)							
	(i)	Alec Jeffery					
		P.K. Sethi					
	(iii)	Hugo de Vries					
(e)	Expand the following:						
	(i)	SCID					
	(ii)	ZIFT					

PART II (50 Marks)

SECTION A

Answer any two questions.

Que	stion 2				
(a)	Describe the Miller and Urey experiment on the origin of life.				
(b)	Define the following:	[2]			
	 Frame shift mutations. 				
	(ii) Genetic drift.				
Que	stion 3				
(a)	Name and define the three types of natural selection.	[3]			
(b)	State the following:				
	(i) Hardy Weinberg's principle				
	(ii) Theory of recapitulation				
Ques	ction 4				
(a)	Mention the important features of the Neanderthal man.	[3]			
(b)	What are homologous organs? How do they help in providing evidence for organic evolution?	[2]			
	SECTION B				
	Answer any two questions.				
Qu	estion 5				
(a)	Describe the different types of vascular bundles.	[4]			
(b)	Give three anatomical differences between a monocot root and a dicot root.	[3]			
(c)	Explain the effect of light and temperature on photosynthesis.	[3]			
Ques	stion 6				
(a)	Explain the transpiration pull theory for ascent of sap.	[4]			
(b)	Explain the process of spermatogenesis in humans.	[3]			
(c)	Define the following:	[3]			
	(i) Placentation				
	(ii) Parthenocarpy				
	(iii) Diffusion				
Ques	tion 7				
(a)	Why are xylem and phloem classified as complex tissues? Describe the structure of phloem.	[4]			
(b)	Describe the ultra-structure of chloroplast.	[3]			
(c)	State three functions of the placenta.	[3]			

SECTION C

Answer any two questions.

(har	-	-	24
Qu			 •

(a)	Describe the experiment performed by Griffith. What conclusions did he infer from his observations?	[4]	
(b)	What is artificial insemination? Mention two ways in which it is useful in breeding of dairy animals.		
(c)	What is single cell protein? Give its source and significance.	[3]	
Ques	stion 9		
(a)	How did Hershey and Chase prove that DNA is the genetic material?		
(b)	Give one main application of each of the following:	[3]	
	(i) MRI		
	(ii) Ultrasound		
	(iii) ECG		
(c)	Explain the role of stem cells in medical treatment.	[3]	
Ques	tion 10		
(a)	Write short notes on:		
	(i) Multiple Atleles		
	(ii) Artificial measures to control population		
(b)	What complications will arise if the blood of an Rh positive person is transfused to an Rh negative person and vice versa?	[3]	
(c)	State any three goals of the human genome project.		