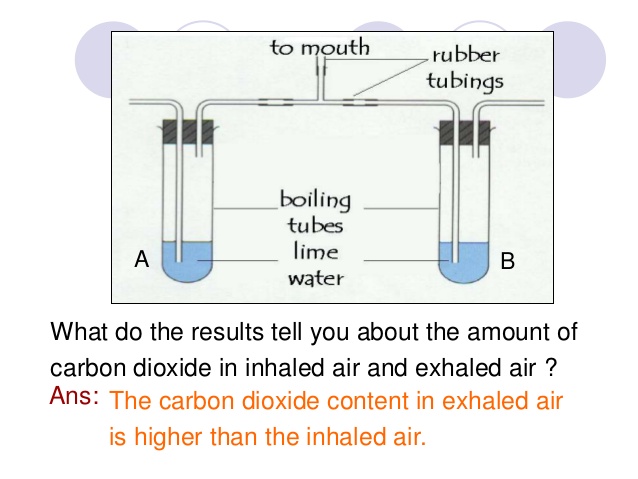
**SUKELLEMO JOINT EXAMINATIONS**

**231/2**

**BIOLOGY PP2**

**MARKING SCHEME.**

1.a)



Each arrow ½ marks;

b **carbon (IV)oxide;**

c) Boiling tube A **Lime water remains clear;**

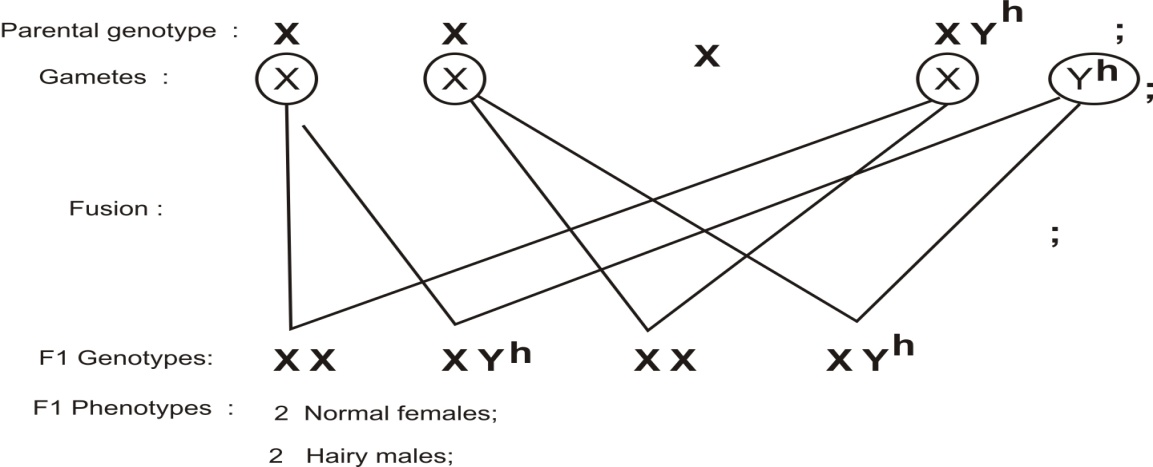
Boiling tube B **A white precipitate is formed.;**

1. **In tube A the level of Carbon (IV) Oxide in inhaled air is low; compared to high amount of Carbon (IV) Oxide exhaled from the body; due to high rate of respiring cells;**

2. (a) A pair of genes occurring on chromosomes, controlling a particular trait./ Alternative form of a gene controlling a particular trait

(b)

R



With premature baldness;

R

R

R

(c) The gene is located only on the **y** chromosome; /have no alleles on the chromosome; females do not inherit y-chromosome/females have xx only;

d) Hairs on the pinna/ nose;

*3(*a) Process that moves substances/ions/amino acids/sugar across the cell membrane against a concentration gradient by use of energy; OWTTE.   
(b) State three factors that increase the rate of active transport. (3 marks)   
 - Increase in oxygen concentration;   
 - Increase in glucose concentration;   
 - Increase in temperature towards optimum for best working of respiratory enzymes/optimum temperature for respiratory enzymes;   
 - Optimum pH for best working of respiratory enzymes;

*(c)*  - Re-absorption of water from the kidney (tubules);   
 - Absorption of water in the large intestines;   
 -movement of water into the cells from tissue fluids;  *MARK THE FIRST TWO*

d) It gains water by osmosis; and become turgid ;

1. a) Pelvic girdle/Pubic bones/ innominate bones;

b) i) Sacral vertebra/Sacrum;

ii) Acetabulum;

c) Ball and socket joint;

d) i) Obturator foramen

ii) Its an aperture through which blood vessels nerves and muscles pass;

Reduce the weight of the pelvic girdle;

e) i) Pubis symphysis;

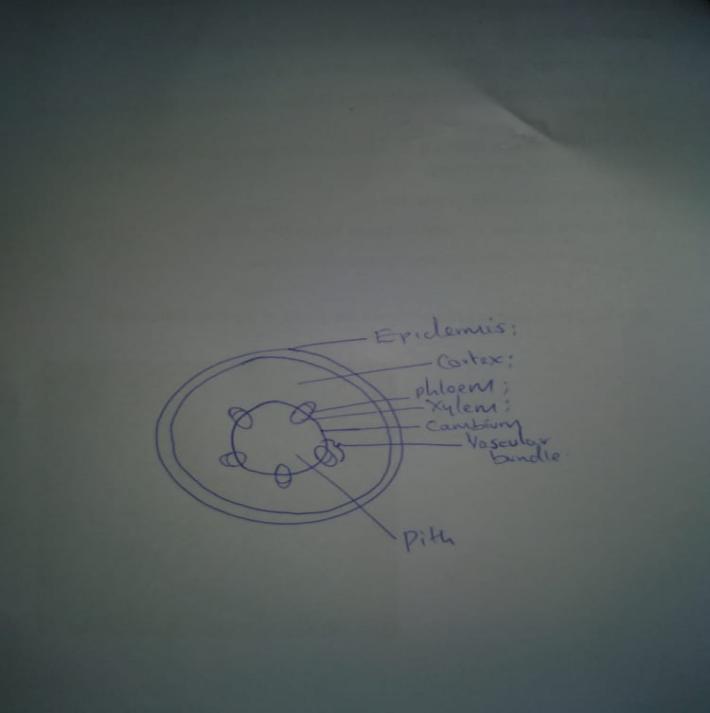
ii) It relaxes thus expanding the size of pelvic cavity;

5. a) Dicotyledonae;

b) They have broad leaves;

They have network veins;

* Their floral parts are arranged in fours or fives or their multiples;



Drawing …1mk

Labels……3mks

6(a) (i) High rainfall is followed a month later by high grasshopper population/low   
 rainfall is followed a month later by low population of grasshoppers;   
(ii) vegetation/grass sprouts; vegetation/grass provide food for grasshoppers hence multiply rapidly; vegetation also offer shelter/camouflage for grasshoppers hence predators do not spot them easily;   
 (b) Presence of large number of grasshopper is associated with large number of crows in the same month; Acc — the reverse. The crows feeding on grasshopper/predating on the grasshopper; if grasshopper population is low the crow population decrease due to migration to other areas in search of alternative food (sources);   
(c) (i) grasshoppers — 2nd (trophic) level/ primary consumers;   
 (ii) crows — 3rd (trophic) level/secondary consumers;   
 (iii) the grass in the study area — 1st (trophic) level/producers;   
 (d) (i) Total count;   
 (ii Capture re-capture;   
 (e) Vegetation/grass would sprout/increase due to decrease of grasshoppers; The predator would compete for food/grasshoppers with the crows (causing some grasshoppers to migrate) rapidly declining grasshopper population;   
f) Maximum number of organism an area/habitat can comfortably support without depletion of the available resources; OWTTE.   
(g) Cattle feed on the same type of food/grass (hence high competition food); while wild animals feed on a variety of foods/some are browsers while some are carnivores/; or cattle occupy same ecological nitche; while wild animals occupy different ecological nitches;   
(h) A natural unit composed of abiotic and biotic factors; whose interactions; lead to self- sustain ing system;



8.– The mouth has different types of teeth; that chew food increasing surface area for enzyme action;.

-The mouth has salivary glands; that secrete saliva which lubricates and softens food; Salivary amylase breaks down starch into maltose;

-The tongue rolls food into boluses; and pushes them to the back of the mouth for swallowing.

-The esophagus is hollow for easy swallowing of food; it has muscles that contract and relax; to move food boluses through peristalsis

-The alimentary canal is long; to provide a large surface area for digestion and absorption of food;

- Small intestine is highly coiled; offering a large surface area for digestion and absorption of food;

-the inner lining of the ileum has villi and micro-villi which increase surface area for absorption

-Doudenum has openings of duct; through which pancreatic juice and bile get into the lumen;

-The alimentary canal has goblet cells that secrets mucus; for lubrication of food; and protection of the wall from digestive enzymes;

-The Brunner’s glands also secretes an alkaline fluid ;which provide an optimum pH for action of intestinal enzymes;

-Small intestines has intestinal glands; that secrete digestive enzymes;

-the ileum has a rich network of blood capillaries that supply oxygen and remove metabolic waste from the intestinal tissues; and transports digested food and other nutrients

-The walls have circular and longitudinal muscles; whose peristaltic contractions causes movement of food in the gut; and mixing of food with digestive enzymes;

-The ileum has a thin epithelium; that allows soluble food materials to pass through rapidly into the bloodstream;

The villi has lacteal; to transport absorbed lipids;

The colon has a wide lumen; to increase surface area for absorption of water and mineral salts;

The anus has anal sphincter muscles; that relax and contract to eliminate the indigestible and undigestible materials; max 20mks