

231/3 BIOLOGY PAPER 3

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Form 4



MARKING SCHEME



- 1. A) i) yellow
 - ii) red
 - iii) acid-base indicator
 - B) i) color change from red to yellow
 - ii) the gas is acidic
 - C) i) white precipitate formed
 - ii) carbon iv oxide
 - D) i) respiration(aerobic)
 - ii) Glucose + oxygen carbon iv oxide + water + energy
 - iii) for provision of energy
- 2. A) class- Dichotyledonae

Reasons - presence of two cotyledons in specimen L

- Net venation on plumule/leaves of specimen L(reticulate)
- B) i) K- hypogeal; cotyledon remains in the ground
 - L- epigeal; cotyledons brought above the ground
 - ii) K- epicotyl elongates pulling the plumule leaves and the shoot tip out of the cotyledons and out of the ground leaving the cotyledons in the soil.
 - L- Hypocotyl elongates pulling the cotyledons enclosing the plumule above the ground
- C) H-Epicotyl
 - G- hypocotyls
- D) As the bent parts exposed to sunlight, more light on the upper side causes auxins to migrate to the lower side; the increased auxin concentration on the lower side, stimulates faster elongation of cells; on the lower side leading to straightening og the seedling
- E) Both will develop a taproot system
- F) the cotyledons will part and the leaves will expand and spread out



3. a) V- Atlas

W- Axis

b)

Bone V	Bone W
Has a wider neural canal	Narrower neural canal
Has a very small centrum	Prominent centrum
Has a greatly reduced neural spine	Has a broad neural spine
Lack odontoid process	Has an odontoid process

- c) occipital condyles of the skull
- d) passage of the spinal cord and fitting of odontoid process of the axis
- e) name- odontoid process
 role- it fits into the canal of the atlas and allows for rotational movements of the head
- f) C,F and K (mark any one)
- g) protection of the spinal cord
- h) D and G (mark any one)