FORM 3 ENDTERM 3 EXAM

BIOLOGY PAPER 1

| | CLASS: | |
|------|---|----------|
| | tate three ways in which protein are important to plant. | (3marks) |
| 2. T | he diagram below represents a cell organelle. | |
| | A B C | |
| (a) | Identify the organelle. | (1 mark) |
| (b) | Name the part labeled B . | (1 mark) |
| (c) | State the function of part labeled A . | (1 mark) |

| 3. | Define binominal nomenclature. | (1marks) |
|--------|--|------------|
| 4. | Name any two problems that animal species overcome by their dispersion. (2) | marks) |
| | Explain why tropical forests do not have undergrowth (2marks) | |
| | How is blood pressure generated and maintained in a vein? | (2marks) |
| 7. | What is the function of catalase? | . (2marks) |
| 8. | (a) State the important of cross-pollination to flowering plants. (1mark | x) |
| (b) Ho | ow is self-pollination a disadvantage to flowering plants? (1mark) | |
| | | |

9. What is the role of light energy in autotrophic nutrition in spermatophyte? (2 marks)

| 10. How is fur important to desert animal, other than in the regulati | (1mark) |
|---|-----------------------------|
| | |
| 11. What are the functions of named product of white blood cells? | (3 marks) |
| 12. Explain three adaptations of cardiac muscles to their function. | (3 marks) |
| 13. A form one student trying to estimate the size of onion cells obs | served the following on the |
| | |
| (a) Define the term resolving power. | (1 mark) |

| (b) micr | rometers. | (2 marks) |
|--------------|--|-------------------------|
| | What is tidal volume in ventilation in man? | |
| 15. I | Define peristalsis and state its importance in the nutrition | n of mammals. (2 marks) |
| 16. | The diagram below shows part of plant tissue. | |
| | w x | |
| (a) | Name cell labeled \mathbf{X} and part labeled \mathbf{W} . | (2 marks) |
| | X | |
| \mathbf{W} | | |

| 17. Why is the liver part of the digestive system? | (2 marks) |
|---|------------|
| 18. State the importance of cytoplasmic filaments in sieve tube elements. | . (1 mark) |
| 19. State any two characteristics of populations. | (2marks) |
| 20. Describe any two functions of mitosis? | (2 marks) |
| 21. The diagram below shows the exchange of gases in alveolus. | |
| O_2 CO_2 A | |

5 | Page

(3 marks)

(a)

State how the alveoli are adapted to their function.

| (b) Name the cell labeled A . | (1 mark) |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 22. What are the external conditions needed, by root hair cells, for the ions from the soil? | e uptake of minera (2 marks) |
| 23. The diagram below represents a pyramid of biomass derived from a Consumer producer | certain ecosystem |
| (a) Suggest the type of ecosystem from which the pyramid was derived | |
| (b)State the significance of short food chains in an ecosystem | (1mk) |
| | |
| | nan. (2 marks) |

| ce of Carbon (IV) oxide t | to aquatic ecosystems. (2 mai | rks) |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| ow shows apparatus to de | emonstrate a certain biological | process |
| Oil Boiled and cooled glucose plus yeast suspension | Liquid X | |
| al process was being inve | estigated in the experiment | (1mk) |
| vord equation that repres | ents the reaction above | (1mk) |
| et up, why was it importa | ant to boil and cool glucose bef | ore adding yeast? |
| | cuticles of leaves? | (2marks) |
| | Oil Boiled and cooled glucose plus yeast suspension al process was being invented and cooled glucose plus yeast suspension | Boiled and cooled glucose plus yeast |

| 28. Outline two functions of parenchyma cells in herbaceous plants. | (2 marks) |
|--|--------------------------|
| | |
| 29. What is the important of diffusion to red blood cells? | (2marks) |
| 30. The diagrams below show a pair of homologous chromosomes. Student questions that follow. | dy them and answer the |
| | |
| (i)State the phenomenon shown above | (1mk) |
| (ii) What is the genetic significance of the phenomenon above? | (2mks) |
| 31. Account for the thick wall and narrow lumen of an artery. (2ma | arks) |
| 32. How do pathogens that enter the body through the respiratory trac causing diseases? (1mag) | ct in man prevented from |

| 33. Where does th | e detoxification o | f ammonia t | ake place ir | n mammals? | (1mark) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--|-------------------|
| 24.27 | | | 6.11 | 1 . | (2 1) |
| 34. Name the proc | esses that take pia | gr | | opiasi. | (2marks) |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 35. The experiments using a raw tulk | | w was set up | to investig | ate a certain | physiological pro |
| = | oer C | Concentrated | | ate a certain | physiological pro |
| = | oer C | | | ate a certain —Raw potat | |
| = | oer C | Concentrated | | | |
| 35. The experiment using a raw tul | oer C | Concentrated | | —Raw potat — Trough — Distilled | |
| = | oer C | Concentrated | | —Raw potat — Trough | |
| using a raw tu | oer S | Concentrated | glucose | —Raw potat — Trough — Distilled water | o tuber |
| = | oer S | Concentrated | glucose | —Raw potat — Trough — Distilled water | o tuber |
| using a raw tu | oer S | Concentrated | glucose | —Raw potat — Trough — Distilled water | o tuber |

| 36. Name the causative organism of the following di | seases |
|---|--------|
| (i) Malaria | (1mk) |
| | |
| (ii) Bilharzia | (1mk) |
| | |