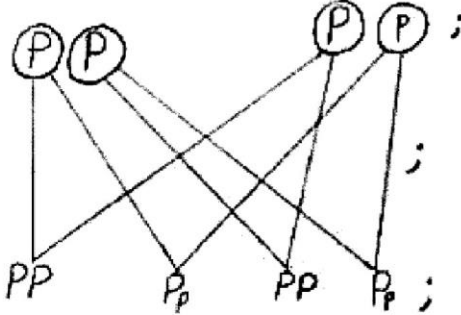


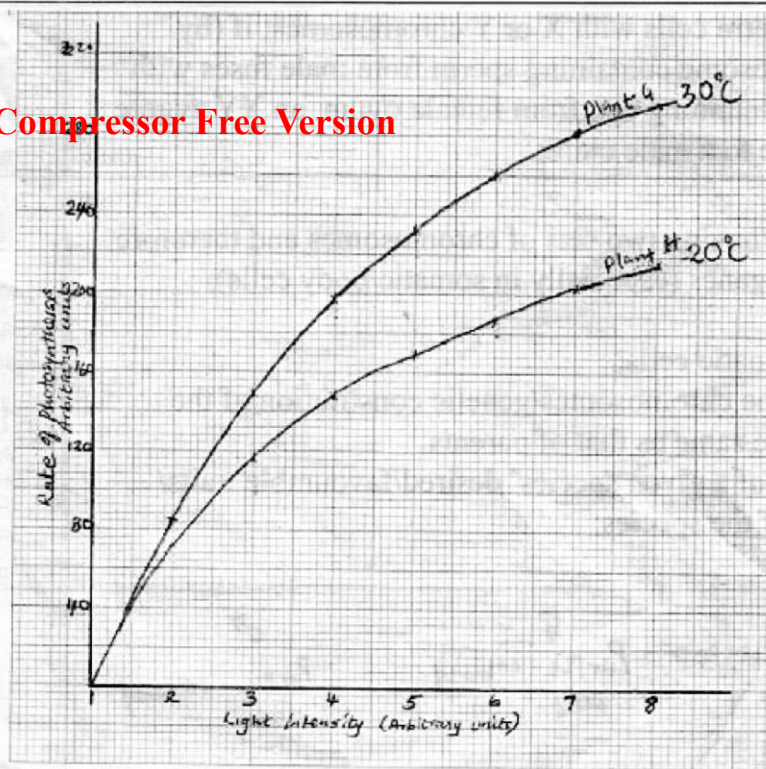
4.5.2 Biology Paper 2 (231/2)

1. (a)	<p>PDF Compressor: Free Version E – Nucleolus; F – Nuclear pore/nucleopore;</p> <p>ii. Facilitates movement of materials in and out of the nucleus;</p> <p>iii. Nuclear material in the bacterial cell is not enclosed within a membrane /prokaryotic, while in animal cell it is enclosed/ eukaryotic;</p>	<p>(1 mark) (1 mark) (1 mark) (1 mark)</p>
(b)	<p>i. Chloroplast; ii. Lysosome;</p>	<p>(1 mark) (1 mark)</p>
(c)	<p>i. Feeding (food vacuole); ii. Osmoregulation (contractile vacuole); iii. Excretion/removal of wastes;</p>	<p>(2 marks)</p>
2. (a)	<p>Presence of carbonic anhydrase enzyme; which speeds up the conversion of carbon (IV) oxide to weak carbonic acid; which dissociates into hydrogen carbonate ion/ (HCO_3^-) (that diffuses out of the red blood cells into the blood plasma);</p>	<p>(2 marks)</p>
(b)	<p>The body needs high amount of energy; (for the exercise/muscle activity) hence high respiration rate (more oxygen intake); releasing more carbon (IV) oxide (in the blood plasma);</p>	<p>(3 marks)</p>
(c)	<p>The high rate of respiration (during physical exercises coupled with normal cellular metabolism) results in the production of more carbon (IV) oxide/faster accumulation of lactic acid; lowering the blood plasma pH/making it more acidic (compared to when one is at rest);</p>	<p>(2 marks)</p>
(d)	<p>Haemoglobin;</p>	<p>(1 mark)</p>
3. (a)	<p>The cell is turgid; its cell sap was hypertonic (compared to the solution in which it was placed); by osmosis, water moved into the cell across its cell semi-permeable membrane, (swelling and becoming turgid);</p>	<p>(3 marks)</p>
(b)	<p>The red blood cell lacks the cell wall; water molecules move across its semi-permeable membrane by osmosis; into its hypertonic medium (inside the cell), cell contents/cytoplasm swelling and bursting/ haemolyses;</p>	<p>(3 marks)</p>
(c)	<p>Would haemolyse; due to lowering of the osmotic pressure of the blood below normal;</p>	<p>(2 marks)</p>

4.	<p>a) Male produces sperm cells with X or Y chromosomes; if (by chance), Y chromosome containing sperm from male fuses with X chromosome containing egg from female ovum, an XY zygote results, giving rise to a male child;</p> <p>b)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> State of being/having two sets of chromosomes and therefore two copies of genes (especially in somatic/body cells); Mitosis; Body cells/somatic cells; Ensures that the chromosomes/genetic constitution of the offspring is the same as that of parents; <p>Ensures perpetuation of a given species' desired/favourable traits/qualities/continuity of the species;</p> <p>c) Testosterone;</p>	<p>(2 marks)</p> <p>(1 mark)</p> <p>(1 mark)</p> <p>(1 mark)</p> <p>(2 marks)</p> <p>(1 mark)</p>
5.	<p>Parental phenotype: ♀ Purple - coloured seed ♂ Purple - coloured seed</p> <p>Parental genotype: PP Pp ;</p> <p>Gametes: (P) (P) (P) (P) ;</p> <p>Crossings: </p> <p>F₁ offspring: PP Pp Pp Pp ;</p> <p>Genotypic ratio: 2PP : 2Pp ; 1 : 1</p> <p>(5 marks)</p>	<p>(5 marks)</p>
	<p>b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher yields; - Enhanced resistance to diseases/pests; - Early/faster maturity; - Enhanced resistance to harsh climatic conditions (drought/ extremes in temperature); <p>Any two</p>	<p>(2 marks)</p>
	<p>c) Chances of recessive/defective genes being combined increase, hence weaker offspring;</p>	<p>(1 mark)</p>

6. (8 marks)

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- a) Plotting, all points- (2 marks)
 Labeling axis, X and Y, - (2marks)
 Scale, X and Y, - (2 marks)
 Smooth curves - (2 marks)

b) To investigate/compare the effect of (varying) light intensity/temperature on the rate of photosynthesis; (1 mark)

c) Rate of photosynthesis is higher in plant G (than H); (Photosynthesis being an enzymatic process), enzymes were subjected to favourable/optimal temperatures (of 30°C); hence more activated, unlike in plant H where temperatures were lower (20°C); (3 marks)

d) (i) 1- 4 units
 Rapid increase in rate of photosynthesis increases with the increase in light intensity; due to increase in light energy for photosynthesis/formation of more ATP molecules; (2 marks)
 (ii) 4 – 8 units
 Slower/gradual increase in the rate of photosynthesis as the light intensity increases; because other factors become limiting/some chlorophyll molecules start bleaching; (2 marks)

e) i) Slight increase/no significant increase/remains constant; (1 mark)
 ii) The optimum light intensity has been exceeded/some chlorophyll could be destroyed; (1 mark)

f) Internal factor – Chlorophyll/enzyme concentration; (1 mark)
 External factor – Carbon (IV) oxide concentration/amount of water; (1 mark)

7.	a) Climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote(regular) rainfall/precipitation/prevent desertification; - Act as wind breakers; - Keep earth temperatures cool/reduce global warming; - Keeps biogeochemical cycles going e.g. hydrological, carbon, nitrogen, phosphorous, sulphur cycles; 	(3 marks)
	b) Biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conserve diverse flora/ fauna; - Conserve genetic variety; - Prevent extinction of rare species; - Source of research/employment; - Aesthetic/attracting tourism in foreign exchange; - Have impact on culture/religion/politics; - Food and shelter for other organisms and man; - Source of oxygen; 	(6 marks)
	c) Biotechnology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manufacture of medicines/directly used as medicinal; - Source of food/food products; - Provide fuel (when regulated); - Provide paper and related by-products (when regulated); - Provide timber (when regulated); - Products used in other industries e.g. tannin, wax, rubber, oil, honey; 	(4 marks)
	d) Water conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased ground water/high water tables; - Adds into rivers/lakes/permanency in existing water bodies/ reservoirs; - Water towers/water catchment; 	(3 marks)
	e) Pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimize soil pollution/ensuring cover against surface run-off/wind erosion/denudation; - Trees/vegetation clean the soil surface by absorbing nutrients from decomposed matter e.g. sewage; - Large scale clean-up of polluted air/dust; - Muffle noise pollution; 	(4 marks)

8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the eyelid; which protects the cornea from mechanical/physical/chemical damage; - Eye lid; protects the eye from bright light by reflex action; - Sclera/Sclerotic layer; – which contains (inelastic) collagen fibres which protects/maintains shape of the eyeball; - Cornea; – transparent to allow light pass through/has convex shape to refract light towards the retina; - Conjunctiva – (thin) epithelium for protection of cornea/has goblet cells for secretion of mucus for lubrication/ transparent to allow light pass through; - Choroid/choroid layer; – rich in blood vessels/highly vascularised, supplying the retina with nutrients/oxygen/ remove metabolic wastes/covered with (black) pigment cells to prevent reflection of light within the eye; - Ciliary muscles; have (contractile) muscles that contract/relax to alter the shape of the lens during accommodation; - Lens;- transparent to allow light pass through/elastic to allow adjustment of the shape of lens/ biconvex to refract light/focus light onto retina; - Iris; – has radial and circular muscles to alter diameter/size of the pupil, hence controlling the amount of light entering the eye/contain pigments that absorb light and stop it getting through to the retina; - Vitreous humour; – clear/transparent to allow light pass through/is a fluid that refracts light rays onto the retina/ maintain shape of the eye balls supports the eye; - Retina; contains cones, rods/photoreceptors to perceive light; - Optic nerve;- has sensory neurons/nerve cells that transmit impulses to the brain; - Fovea (centralis); – (most sensitive part of retina) contains numerous/high concentration of cones for visual acuity/ accurate vision; - Pupil ;- a hole/an aperture/opening in the iris, lets in light; - Suspensory ligaments;-are fibrous/inelastic fibres that hold lens in position; - Aqueous humour – is clear/transparent to allow light to pass through/is a fluid/liquid (exerting hydrostatic pressure) to maintain the shape of the eyeball/refract light rays onto the lens/cornea/contain glucose for nourishment; - Blind spot – a point where the optic nerve leaves the eye to the brain/passage of blood vessels since has no photoreceptors; 	(20 marks)
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