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#### RESOURCE EXAMINATIONS SET NUMBER ONE

## **Uganda Certificate of Education**

**BIOLOGY** 

(THEORY)

Paper 1

#### 2 hours 30 minutes

#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

This paper consists of sections A, B and C.

Answer all questions in Sections A and B, plus two questions in section C.

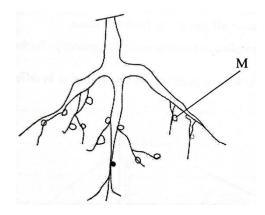
Write answers to section  $\mathbf{A}$  in the boxes provided, answers to section  $\mathbf{B}$  in spaces provided, and answers to section  $\mathbf{C}$  in the answer booklet provided.

	For Examiner's Use Only				
Sec	ction	Marks	Examiner's signature and No.		
A	No. 1-30				
	No. 31				
B	No. 32				
	No. 33				
C	No.				
	No.				
	Total				

### **SECTION A (30 MARKS)**

Answer all questions in this section. Write the letter representing the correct answer to each question in the boxes provided.

- **1.** An organism has a cylindrical body, over 30segments, two pairs of legs per segment and bears mandibles. To which class or arthropods would you place it?
  - A. Diplopoda.
  - **B.** Insecta.
  - C. Chilopoda.
  - **D.** Crustacean.
- 2. During the Biuret's test, 2cm<sup>3</sup> of dilute sodium hydroxide NaOH was added to 2cm<sup>3</sup> of solution followed by 3drops of copper (II) sulphate solution, a purple ring formed at the surface of the solution and rest of the solution remained blue. This was caused by the error of?
  - **A.** Adding too little of the reagents which made the reaction incomplete.
  - **B.** Adding too much of the reagent which made the reaction incomplete.
  - **C.** Not shaking the mixture.
  - **D.** Heating the mixture.
- **3.** The diagram below is a root of a dicotyledonous plant.



The importance of the organism found in structure labelled m is to

- **A.** Convert free nitrogen in air to nitrate which is absorbed by plants.
- **B.** Store absorbed water for the plant.
- **C.** Store manufactured food for the plant.

4.	When lumps of soil for clay, loam and sand are rolled in hands, the ease with which they
	crumble is always in the reducing order as.
	A. Clay, sand, Loam.
	B. Sand, Clay, Loam.
	C. Sand, Loam, Clay.
	D. Clay, Loam, Sand.
5.	Four membranes P,Q,R and S were found to have average of 3,4,12 and 2 mitochondria
	respectively per cell. Which membrane is most likely to allow passage of materials by
	active transport?
	<b>A.</b> P
	<b>B.</b> Q
	C. S
	<b>D.</b> R
6.	An adaptation by plants to obtain nitrogen include all the following except?
	<b>A.</b> Mycorrhiza on plant roots.
	<b>B.</b> Bacteria in root nodules.
	C. Possession of aerial shoots.
	<b>D.</b> Being insectivorous.
7.	Which one of the following is the correct route taken by blood on leaving the heart in a
	fish?
	<b>A.</b> Gills → Body → heart.
	B. Body → Gills → Heart.
	C. Gills → Heart → Body.
	<b>D.</b> Body → Heart → Gills.
8.	The rapid elongation of epicotyl during germination causes?
	<b>A.</b> Delay in emergency of photosynthetic leaves.
	<b>B.</b> Cotyledons to grow above the ground.

**D.** Carryout gaseous exchange for the plant.

	D.	Cotyledons to remain below the ground.	
9.	Which	one of the following does not contribute to flight in birds?	
	A.	Quill feather.	
	В.	Hollow bone.	
	C.	Down featgher.	
	D.	Strong pectoral muscles.	
10	The fo	llowing are parts of a plant seed. (i) Testa. (ii) Plumule. (iii) Radicl	e. (iv) micropyle.
	(v) Co	tyledon. Which of these parts play a role in protection of the embr	yo?
	A.	(ii) and (iii).	
	В.	(i) and (v)	
	C.	(i) Only.	
	D.	(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).	
11.	. When	a unique plant structure was studied, it was found to possess	buds, nodes and
	interno	odes. This can be best classified as?	
	A.	Leaf.	
	В.	Root.	
	C.	Flower.	
	D.	Stem.	
12.	. The of	fsprings of a cross between short rooted radicle and long rooted ra	ndicle plants were
	found	to always be oval rooted. This is an example of?	
	A.	Incomplete dominance.	
	В.	Mutation.	
	C.	Complete dominance.	
	D.	Crossing over.	
13.	. Which	pair of food stuffs proide energy during starvation?	
	A.	Carbohdrates and proteins.	
	В.	Carbohydrates and lipids.	

**C.** Early emergency of photosynthetic leaves.

С.	Lipids and proteins.	
D.	Carbohydrates and vitamins.	
<b>14.</b> A fruit	has the following characteristics	
(i)	Air spaces.	
(ii)	Fibrous mescarp.	
(iii)	Spongy seed coat.	
Which	of the following is the main dispersal agent for the fruit?	
<b>A.</b>	Animals.	
В.	Self-mechanism.	
C.	Wind.	
D.	Water.	
<b>15.</b> Which	one of the following methods can be used to collect very delic	cate and small insects
found	on the back of trees?	
<b>A.</b>	Sweep net.	
В.	Pooter.	
C.	Pit fall trap.	
D.	Quadrant.	
<b>16.</b> Which	cell changes shape to carry out its normal function?	
<b>A.</b>	Muscle cell.	
В.	Neuron.	
C.	Root hair cell.	
D.	Xylem vessel.	
<b>17.</b> The fu	nction of diaphragm on a microscope is to?	
<b>A.</b>	Magnify the specimen.	
В.	Regulate the amount of light.	
C.	Reflect light into the stage.	
D.	Focus the specimen clearly.	

<b>18.</b> Which	one of the following is the role of efferent essel of the nephrone?	
<b>A.</b>	Drains the glomerulus.	
В.	Supplies the glomerulus.	
C.	Filters the blood.	
D.	Purifies the blood.	
<b>19.</b> Which	one of the following factors reduce interspecific competition in a co	mmunity?
A.	Large number of species.	
В.	High intraspecific competition.	
С.	Resource partitioning.	
D.	Similar predator-prey strategies among the species.	
	sive use of pesticides in the long run affects mostly?	
	Carnivores.	
	Parasites.	
	Producers.	
D.	Herbiores.	
<b>21.</b> Which	part of the eye contains blood esels that supply oxygen and nutrient	as and removes
metabo	olic wastes from the eye?	
<b>A.</b>	Retina.	
В.	Choroid.	
C.	Ciliary body.	
D.	Cornea.	
_	ganism has 26 chromosomes in its brain cells. The number of chron	nosomes in its
Č	e will be?	
	26.	
	52.	
С.	23.	
D.	13.	

**23.** Which of the following stores carbon dioxide for long in the carbon cycle?

<b>A.</b>	Living plants.	
В.	Dead plants.	
C.	Fossils.	
D.	Living animals.	
<b>24.</b> Mamn	nals have a higher capacity to learn than other animals due to having	
<b>A.</b>	Medulla oblongata.	
В.	Specialized cerebellum.	
C.	Hypothalamus.	
D.	Enlarged cerebrum.	
<b>25.</b> Produc	ction of smooth and light pollen grains is an adaptation for?	
<b>A.</b>	Cross pollination	
В.	Insect pollination.	
C.	Wind pollination.	
D.	Self-pollination.	
<b>26.</b> Which	one of the following mineral deficiency in plants may lead to poor ro	oot growth?
<b>A.</b>	Iron.	
В.	Copper.	
C.	Calcium.	
D.	Phosphorus.	
<b>27.</b> In the	duodenum, products ready for absorption are those of digestion of?	
A.	Starch and lipids.	
В.	Starch only.	
C.	Proteins and lipids.	
D.	Lipids only.	
<b>28.</b> The ex	tistence of ring worm on human skin is an example of?	
<b>A.</b>	Parasitism.	
В.	Mutualism.	
C.	Commensalism.	

<b>29.</b> Which one of the following is not a nervous problem?	
A. Tetanus.	
B. Meningitis.	
C. Polio.	
<b>D.</b> Elephantiasis.	
<b>30.</b> In which of the following organisms would gaseous exchange by simple	diffusion be highly
effective?	
A. $\underline{Surface\ area} = \underline{20}$	
Volume 5	
<b>B.</b> Surface area $= 10$	
Volume 2	
C. Surface area = $\underline{10}$	
Volume 8	
<b>D.</b> Surface are $a = 50$	
Volume 8	

**D.** Symbiosis.

## **SECTION B (40 MARKS)**

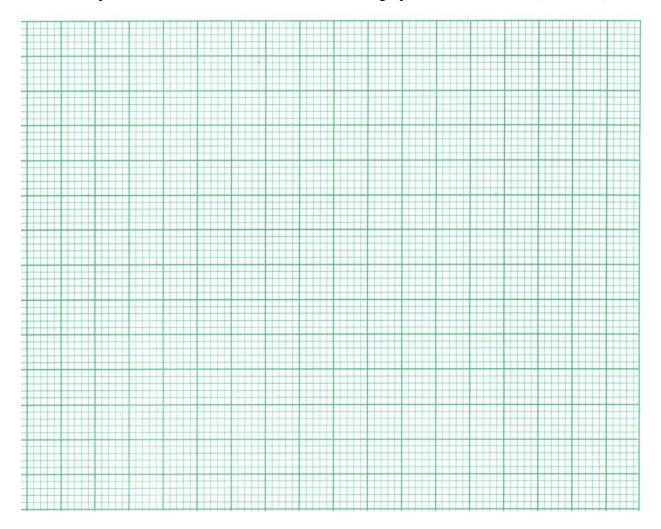
Answer all questions in this section. Answers must be written in the spaces provided.

**31.** Association of Biology Educators (**ABE**) monitored population of two animal species **A** and **B** at Entebbe botanical gardens. They recorded population of each animal every after four weeks for a period of thirty two weeks. Results obtained are shown in the table below, study it and use it to answer questions that follow.

Time (weeks)	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32
Population of Animal A	10	20	28	30	20	10	22	32
Population of Animal <b>B</b>	5	10	15	25	28	15	11	20

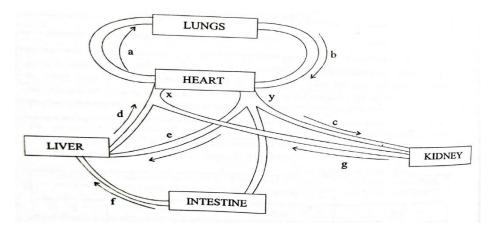
(a) Represent the above information on a suitable graph.

(08 marks)



( <b>b</b> ) wn	ich of the two animals represent;	
<i>(i)</i>	Prey	(01 mark)
(ii)		(01 mark)
(c) Giv	e a reason for your answers in (b) above.	( <b>02</b> marks)
( <b>d</b> ) Fro	m the graph, explain the variation of animal population with time.	(08 marks)
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**32.** Figure below represents blood vessels supplying selected organs. The arrows show the direction of blood flow.



	ne blood vessels <b>a</b> , <b>b</b> , <b>c</b> , <b>d</b> , <b>e</b> , <b>f</b> .	(03 marks)
(b) State	e the differences in composition of blo	od in blood vessels;
(i)	c and g	(02 marks)
(ii)	a and b	(01 marks)
	d and f	(02 marks)

(c) Explain the di	ifference in blo	ood pressure in blood vessels	$\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{y}$ . (02 marks)
<b>3.</b> (a) Complete the	table below b	y filling in the examples of p	hysical digestion, the part of
alimentary canal	where it tak	es place and one importanc	e of the physical digestion
mentioned in the	human body.		(04 marks)
E	of almainal	Don't of alimentary one al	·
_	of physical	Part of alimentary canal	importance
	estion		
(i)			
(ii)			
(iii)			
<b>(b)</b> State three wa	rys in which th	ne ileum is adapted for	
( <b>i</b> ) Di	gestion of foo	d substances.	(03 marks)
(-)	8		(,
•••••	•••••		
(ii) At	osorption of fo	od substances.	(03 marks)
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# **SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

Attempt any **two** questions of your choice from this section. *Answers to these questions must be written in the answer booklets provided.* 

<b>34.</b> (a) Give the features of a plant cell that distinguishes it from an animal cell, and in each	
case, state the function of the feature you have given.	( <b>04</b> marks)
(b) State reasons why plants do not have a specialized respiratory surface	. ( <b>04 marks</b> )
(c) Describe how plants are suited for gaseous exchange.	( <b>04</b> marks)
(d) Give three ways in which respiration in plants differs from photosynthesis.	
	( <b>03</b> marks)
35. (a) Explain how ultrafiltration and selective reabsorption result into formation of	
hypertonic urine in mammals.	(10 marks)
(b) Describe an experiment you would carry out to test for the presence of glucose in the	
urine of a person with malfunctioning kidneys.	
<b>36</b> . (a) Describe how amount of light entering the eye is controlled.	( <b>06</b> marks)
(b) Describe how each of the following parts of the eye is adapted to its function.	
(i) Retina	( <b>03</b> marks)
(ii) Choroid	( <b>03</b> marks)
(iii) Lens	( <b>03</b> marks)
37. (a) Describe the structure and function of different types of feathers in a bird.	
	( <b>06</b> <i>marks</i> )
(b) Briefly explain how each of the following flight movements take place in a bird.	
(i) Flapping	( <b>03</b> marks)
(ii) Glinding	(02 marks)
(iii) Soaring	(02 marks)
(c) Outline the adaptations of birds to flight.	(02 marks)
END	