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P530|1 BIOLOGY (THEORY) Paper 1 July/August 2019 2½ hours.



WESTERN JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education

BIOLOGY (THEORY)

Paper 1

2 hours 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- This paper consists of sections **A** and **B**.
- Answer **all** questions in both sections
- Answers to questions in section **A** should be written in the boxes provided.
- Answers to questions in section **B** should be written in the spaces provided.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY				
SECTION		MARKS	EXAMINER'S INITIALS	
A: 1 - 40				
B:	41			
	42			
	43			
	44			
	45			
	46			
TOTAL				

SECTION A

- 1. The cell structure lacking elaborate internal structures is the: A. Mitochondrion B. Centriole C. Lysosome D. Endoplasmic reticulum 2. Movement of ions and larger polar molecules across the plasma membrane is repelled by: A. Cholesterol B. Glycolipid C. Phospholipido D. Channel protein 3. The most important factor determining how much oxygen is carried by haemoglobin is the: A. level of oxygen in the blood C.temperature of the blood D.level of Ca^{2+} ions in the blood B. level of carbondioxide in the blood 4. The synthesis and assembly of cell wall components is a function of the: A. Golgi body B. microtubules C. Ribosomes C. cell membrane 5. During carbondioxide transport the movement of chloride ions from the plasma into red blood cells is aimed at: A. Restore its water potential B. maintain the blood PH C. Restore electro-neutrality of the cell D. Maintain a larger diffusion gradient for ions 6. The diameter of the glomerular capillaries is much less than that of the arterioles in order to: A. Eliminate glucose from the filtrate C.Eliminate proteins from urine D.Slow down the process of filtration B. Raise the filtration pressure 7. The following are the effects of territorial behavior except: A. Reduced reproductive fitness C.Reduced competition B. Increased variation D.Increased in breeding 8. Which of the following groups of plants inhabit areas where water is scarce? B. Hydrophytes A. Halophytes C. Mesophytes D. Xerophytes 9. Which of the following is NOT a mechanism for bringing materials into a cell? A. Endocytosis B. Phagocytosis C. Pinocytosis D. Exocytosis 10. Which one of the following is not true of sieve tubes? A. They lack nuclei B. Their endwalls are perforated C. They are metabolically inactive D. They have their cytoplasm even at maturity 11. The hormone which enables plants to respond to drought is: A. Gibberelins B. Abscisic acid
 - C. Auxins

D. Cytokinin

- 12. Which one of the following processes does not affect the biochemical oxygen demand in an environment? A. Nitrification B. Ammonification C. Nitrogen fixation D. Denitrification 13. Photorespiration does not occur in C_4 plants because they: A. Use phosphoenol pyruvic acid for fixing carbondioxide B. Mainly grow at high altitudes C. Are more abundant in cold regions D. Have succulent leaves which lower the internal temperature. 14. Three counts of 103, 46 and 20 of a plant species were made using a quadrant of $25cm^2$. The density of the plant per M^2 is; A. 169 B. 56.3 C. 22520 D. 676 15. Which of the following types of epithelial cells is likely to be found in body surfaces where diffusion of materials takes place? A. Transition B. Squamous C. Colummar D. Cuboidal 16. Rapid conduction of a nerve impulse in vertebrates is attributed to: A. The diameter of the axon B. The nodes of ranvier in the myelin sheath. C. The abundant synapses D. The high permeability of neural membranes to ions. 17. The air that remains in the lungs after maximum expiration is known as the: A. Residual air B. Dead air space D. Expiratory reserve volume. C. Vital capacity 18. Which of the following terms refers to the site of crossing over during meiosis? A. Synapsis B. Diakinesis C. Chiasma D. Centromere 19. When the extent of inhibition in an enzyme controlled reaction depends entirely on the concentration of the inhibitor, it indicates that inhibition is: A. Competitive B. Reversible C. Irreversible D. Non-competitive 20. Contraction of the intercostal muscles results into: A. Increased pressure in the chest cavity B. Ribs moving inwards and downwards C. Increased volume of the chest cavity D. Flattering of the diaphragm 21. Which of the following tissues contributes most in strengthening the stem of a young plant? A. Xylem B. Collenchyma C. Schlerenchyma D. Phloem 22. Which of the following processes is involved in the absorption of mineral salts from the soil by a plant? A. Diffusion
 - C. Active transport

- B. Osmosis
- D. Pinocytosis

23. The follicle cells surrounding the ova atA. Corona radiata B. Vitelline membrrC. Zona pellucida D. Fertilization metric	the time of ovulation form the: ane mbrane	
24. Which of the following processes occurA. Fixation of carbondioxide by PEPB. Formation of pyruvate from malate	in the bundle sheath cells? C.Regeneration of PEP from pyruvate D.Formation of malate from oxalate	
25. Which one of the following cells is the mA. T-Killer cellsC. T-Helper cells	nost vulnerable to HIV? B. T-Suppressor cells D. Memory cells	
26. After an action potential, repolarizationA. Entry of sodium ions into the cellB. Sodium ions diffusing out of the cell	of the membrane begins by: C.Entry of potassium ions into the cel D.Potassium ions diffusing out of the	ll cell
27. Which of the following show divergent eA. Wings of a cockroach and a batB. Skeletons of a mouse and a Cray fish	volution? C.Fore limbs of a pigeon and a mo D.Eyes of a locust and a kite	nkey
28. Which one of the following sets of characteristic desert conditions?A. Uric acid production and short loop of B. Short loop of Henle and Urea production C. Ammonia production and long loop of D. Long loop of Henle and Urea production	acteristics is an adaptation in mammals of Henle. etion of Henle ion	to
29. The basic structure of a nucleo tide is:A. Phosphate-Ribose-inorganic baseB. Ribose-Guanine-Uracil	C.Phosphate-Purine-Pyrimidine D.Phosphate-Ribose-Organic base	
 30. If the solute potential of the external solution is said to be: A. Hypotonic to the cell solution B. Hypertonic to the cell solution C. Isotonic to the cell solution D. of lower osmotic pressure than the cell 	lution is higher than that of the cell, the ell solution	
31. Gene mixing during meiosis occurs durA. Zygotene B. Diplotene	ing C. pachytene D. Leptotene	
32. A rhesus positive foetus whose mother is because the:A. Mother's baby produces antigens aga B. Foetus lacks antibodies against the rC. Mother's red blood cells mix with the D. Mother's body produces antibodies against antibodies against body produces against body pro	is rhesus negative may not be born alive ainst foetal antibodies mother's antigens e foetal blood against the foetal antigens	

33. The graph below shows variation of oxygen concentration and ammonium ions (NH_4^+) in a stream.



Which of these is the correct reason for the trend of oxygen concentration from the point of sewage discharge?

- A. Oxygen escapes to the atmosphere
- B. Aerobic bacteria use oxygen to oxidize ammonium ions to nitrates
- C. Ammonium ions dissolve all the oxygen in the water
- D. Aquatic plants cut off oxygen supply to the stream



- B. Thyroid stimulating hormone D.Ecdysone
- 36. The figure below shows the concentration of antibodies in the blood of a person over a period of time.



The type of immunity shown is:

A. Natural active

C. Artificial active

B. Natural passive D. Artificial passive

- 37. Blood groups in humans is an example of:
- A. Incomplete dominance B. Co-dominance
- C. Qualitative inheritance D. Pleotropy
- 38. Which type of natural selection does artificial selection resemble?
- A. Progressive selection B. Kin selection
- C. Disruptive selection D. Stabilizing selection
- 39. Bryophytes are more vulnerable to air pollution than pteridophytes because Bryophytes:
- A. Lack a waxy leaf cuticle
 - B. Cannot tolerate higher concentrations of pollutants
 - C. Lack special cells for storing pollutants
 - D. Are mainly distributed in industrial centres
- 40. The main function of kupffer cells of the liver is to:
 - A. Eliminate sex hormones B. Form red blood cells
 - C. Eliminate haemoglobin C. Destroy old red blood cells

SECTION B (60 MARKS) Answer ALL the questions in the spaces provided.

41.	(a) What is meant by transpiration? (01 mark)
	(b) Explain how the following factors affect the rate of transpiration.(i) Temperature (03 marks)
	(ii) Sunken stomata in leaves(03 marks)
(c)	What is the effect of water stress on plants? (03 marks)



(b) Describe how end-product inhibition works. (03 marks)

(c) The figure below shows the effect of two types of inhibition on the rate of an enzymecatalyzed reaction.



(i) Suggest the nature of inhibitor:

(b) V	What is the effect of high levels of each of the following gases in the atmosphere? (07 marks)
	(i) Carbon dioxide
	(ii) Sulphur
	dioxide
c) State one	indicator in the environments where there is prevalence of high levels of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. (01 mark)

45. The figure below shows the changes in potential difference (p.d) across the membrane of a neurone over a period of time. The membrane was stimulated at time A and time B with stimuli of different intensities.



С D (02 marks) Е (02 marks)(b) Suggest why stimulus A did not result in an action potential being produced (02 marks) while stimulus B did. (c) What is the role of a myelin sheath in the transmission of a nervous impulse? (02 marks)

46. The graph below shows the fluctuations in blood levels of three hormones during pregnancy.



(a) Compare the variation in the levels of human chorionic gonadotropin with progesterone. (04 marks)
(b) Explain the chief effects of the three hormones during pregnancy.(04 marks)
(c) Basing on the above effects, suggest how a miscarriage could be induced in a pregnant woman. (02 marks)

END