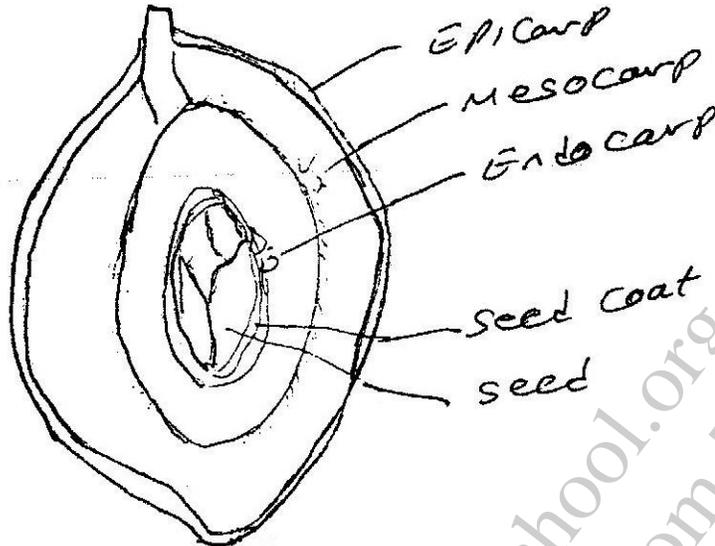


**BIOLOGY PAPER 231/2 K.C.S.E 1999
PRACTICAL MARKING SCHEME**

1. **Confidential requirement: Specimen S- Mango fruit, mature but not ripe, Specimen T- Leguminous pod (bean fruit) any legume.**
You are provided with specimens labeled S and T. draw a plan diagram of the cut surface of specimen S. label it.



- (a) Open specimen T longitudinally. State three differences between specimen S and T

S- One seed - Meso-carp/ epicarp and endocarp separated	T – Several seeds/ many, two – ten - Mesocarp fused with epicarp and endocarp
- Placentation central - Fleshly succulent fruit	- Placentation marginal - Dry fruit
- Absence of sutures/ lines of weaknesses - Pericarp thick	- Presence of sutures/ lines of weakness - Pericarp thin

- (b) With reasons in each case state the type of fruit and method of dispersal for specimen S and T

Specimen S

Type of fruit – Drupe

Reason - One seed/ hard endocarp/ fibrous endocarp/owwte

Method of dispersal - Animal/ Man

Reason – Fleshly mesocarp/ scented/ juicy/succulent/ brightly Coloured. Rej. Edible

Specimen T.

Type of fruit - legume pod/ leguminous fruit

Reason – two sutures/ lines of weakness

Method of dispersal- Mechanical (self) explosive mechanism

Reason – lines of dehiscence(two) lines of weakness.

2. You are provided with specimen labeled X, Y and Z

- (a) Identify the specimens

X – Ulna

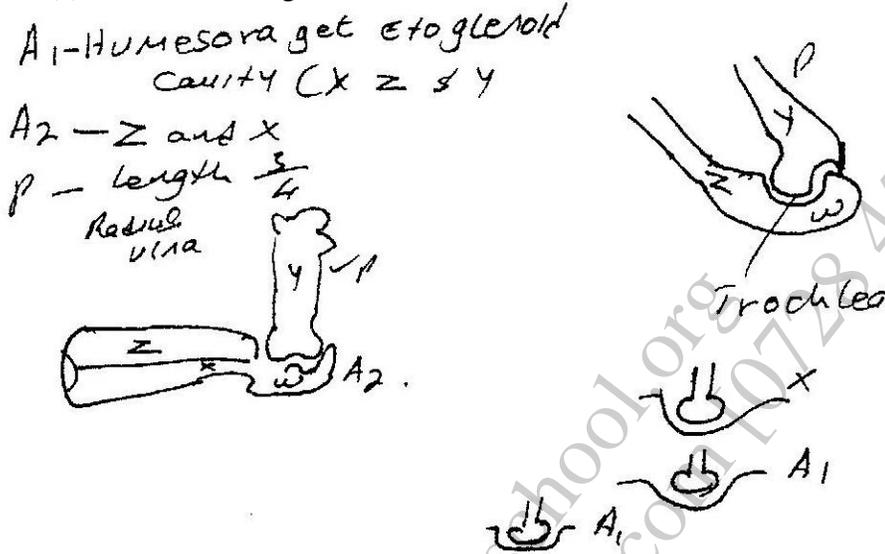
Y- Humerus Rej. Humerous

Z- Radius

(b) Name the part of the mammalian body from which the specimens were obtained.

- Forelimb/arm/legs/ humerus/ upper arm/ ulna and radius lower arm

(c) Make a drawing to show how X, Y, and Z are articulated



State the magnification of your drawing X $\frac{1}{4}$ - X1

(d) With reasons name the type of joint formed at the proximal and distal ends of Specimen Y

Proximal end- Ball and socket

Reason- Head shaped like a ball/ ball like/ rounded head/ round head/ allow movement.

Distal end- Hinge joint

Reason - allow movement in only one plane/ presence of a groove/ presence of condy/ trochlea which articulates with sigmoid notch.

(e) What is the significance of the part labelled W

Attachment of muscles/ tendons; formation of hinge joint; with adjacent bone)

Prevent overstretching of forearm backwards; allows movements in only plane/ 180 degrees.

You are provided with a specimen labeled R. Examine it

(f) Name the observable features that adapt the specimen to:

Forward movement

- Tail/ tail fin/tail muscles/candal fin

Balancing

- Pectoral fins; pelvic fins

Staying upright

- Dorsal fins; anal fins/ventral fins

Fast movement

- Streamlined body

- backward facing scales,
- Slimy/ Mucoid surface

3. You are provided test for the food substances in the suspension in the table below.

- (a) Using reagents provided test for the food substances in the suspension. In the table below, record the food tested, your procedures, observations and conclusions.

Food Substance	Procedure	Observation	Conclusion
Starch	Add a drop of iodine on M on a white tile	Brown colour/ retain colour of iodine/ yellow/ reddish Acc. No colour change Rej. Red/No change alone	Starch absent
Reducing sugar	Add a few drops of benedict's solution and warm/ heat/ boil	Blue colour of benedict's solution/ colour change to purple/ violet Rej. No change alone	Reducing sugar absent/ monosachariaple sugar absent/ Rej specific names of sugars e.g glucose
No reducing sugar	Add a few drops of HCl and heat; (cool), add sodium bicarbonate; add benedict's solution and heat Note – stop heating if step is omitted.	Fizzing/ effervescence/bubbling; Red precipitate/ colour changed from blue to green, yellow orange/ brown/ red; order of colour must be correct. Acc. Final colour change. E.g green, yellow, orange brown	Non- reducing sugar; presence of reducing sugar after hydrolysis.
Protein	Add 1% CuSO ₄ ; Sulphate and then sodium hydroxide - If formula is used must be correct. Order does not matter	Colour change to purple/violet	Protein present

- If food substance is omitted or wrong, procedure, observation and conclusion wrong
- If cooling absent in non- reducing sugars stop marking

- (b) Name two enzymes that may be required to digest suspension M in the alimentary canal in human beings.

- Pepsin/ trysin/ erepsin /sucrose/ invertase

- (c) State the role of hydrochloric acid and sodium hydrogen carbonate in the experiment.
- HCl hydrolyze/breakdown/ digest/convert/ change; non- reducing sugars/disaccharides/ complex sugars/(rej sucrose) for reducing sugars/simple sugars/ monosaccharides

<http://atikaschool.org>
sales@manyamfranchise.com [0728 450 425]