NAME	ζ¢.	INDEX NO
	age	CANDIDATE'S SIGNATURE
SCHOOL		CANDIDATE S SIGNATURE
	700	DATE

231/3
BIOLOGY
PAPER 3
(PRACTICAL)
JULY/AUGUST 2014
TIME: 1¾ HOURS

TRANS-NZOIA COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATIONS-2014

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

BIOLOGY
PAPER 3
(PRACTICAL)
TIME: 1¾ HOURS

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

- (a) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
- (b) Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.
- (c) Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.
- (d) You are required to spend the first 15 minutes of the 1¾ hours allowed for this paper reading the whole paper carefully before commencing your work.
- (e) Additional papers must not be inserted.
- (f) This paper has three questions and pages.
- (g) Students should check the question paper to ascertain that all the paper are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

## FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY:

Question	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
1	15	
2	15	
3	10	
Total score	40	

Biology Paper 3 Turnover

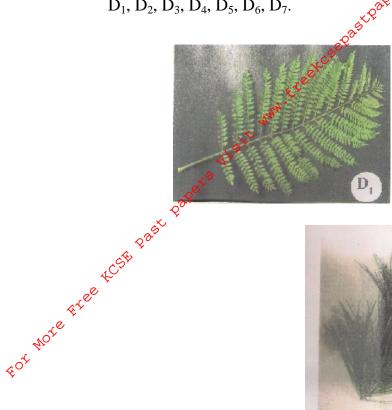
1. (a) You are provided with suspension W. Using the reagents provided carry food test and record the procedure, observation and conclusion.

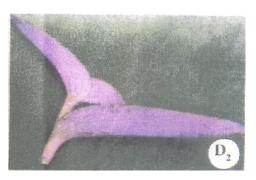
Food substance	Procedure	Observations	Conclusion
rietx	why Ercer		
Food substance			
*			
			(12 mai

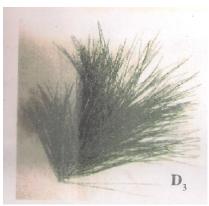
(b) Mention **two** enzymes that may be required to digest the content of suspension W in the alimentary canal of mammal. (2 marks)

(c) State the purpose of hydrochloric acid in the experiment. (1 mark)

You are provided with seven photographs of plant specimens. They are labelled specimen  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$ ,  $D_3$ ,  $D_4$ ,  $D_5$ ,  $D_6$ ,  $D_7$ .

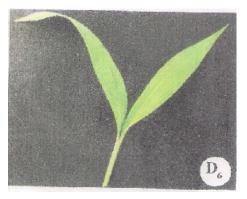














Use the dichotomous key to identify the taxonomic group of each of the seven specimens in the photographs provided.

The dichotomous key

(a)

1.	(a)	Leaves needle like	 go to 2
	(b)	Leaves broad	 go to 3

- 2. (a) Leaves arranged in clusters on stem ----- Pinaceae
  - (b) Leaves not arranged in clusters on stem ----- Auraucariaceae
- 3. (a) Leaves compound ----- go to 4 (b) Leaves simple ----- go to 7
- (b) Leaves simple ----- go to /
- 4. (a) Leaf pinnate ----- go to 5 (b) Leaf bipimate go to 6
- 5. (a) Leaflets attached to many small stalks that join the main one ------ Mimosaceae
  - (b) Leaflets attached to one stalk ----- Rosaceae
- 6. (a) Leaflets attached to many small stalks that join the main one Bignonaceae
  - (b) Leaflets attached to one stalk ----- Compoistae
- 7. (a) Leaves green ------ go to 8 (b) Leaves purple ----- go to 9
- 8. (a) Leaves parallel veined ----- Graminae
- (b) Leaves net veined ----- Geranaceae
- 9. (a) Leaves parallel veined ----- Commelinaceae
  - (b) Leaves net veined ------ Euphorbiaceae

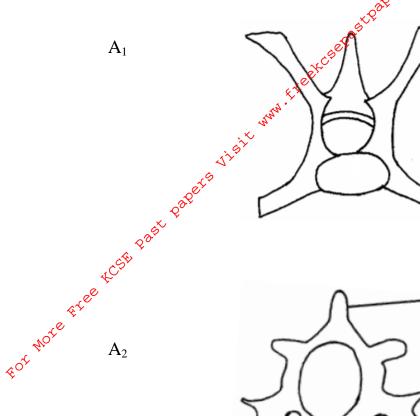
Specimen	Steps followed	Identify
$D_1$		
$D_2$		
$D_3$		
$D_4$		
$D_5$		
$D_6$		
$D_7$		

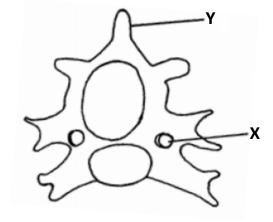
(14 marks)

(b) Suggest the possible habitat that specimen  $D_4$  is adapted to.

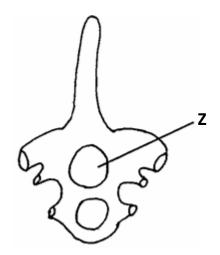
(1 mark)

The diagram **below** represents bones obtained from a mammal. 3.





 $A_3$ 



Identity bones. (a)

(3 marks)

 $\mathbf{A}_1$ 

 $A_2$ 

 $A_3$ 

	(b)	Name parts labelled.	(3 marks)
		Name parts labelled.  X	
		Y	
		Z	
	(c)	<b>v</b> . *	(1 mark)
		- age <sup>cto</sup>	
	(d)	State the function of part labelled $X$ .	(1 mark)
Q.	ACSE.	From which region of the body was bone labelled A <sub>2</sub> obtained.  State the function of part labelled X.	
~6 &~6			
Ò	(e)	State <b>two</b> adaptations of bone labelled $A_1$ to its function.	(2 marks)
		·	