Name	Alter	Index No
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231/2
BIOLOGY
PAPER 2
(THEORY)
JULY AUGUST
TIME 2 HOURS

## **KITUI WEST DISTRICT JOINT EVALUATION TEST - 2011**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

231/2 BIOLOGY PAPER 2 (THEORY) TIME: 2 HOURS

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name and index number in the spaces provided.
- This paper consists of **TWO** sections **A** and **B**.
- Answer ALL questions in section A in the spaces provided.
- In section **B** answer question 6 **Compulsory** and either question 7 or 8 in the spaces provided.

## **FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY**

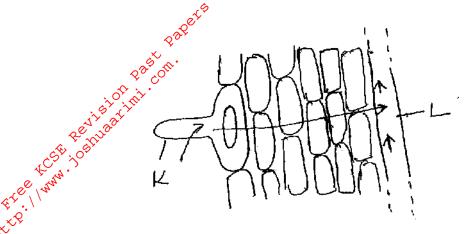
Section	Question	Maximum score	Candidates score
A	1	8	
	2	8	
	3	8	
	4	8	
	5	8	
	6	20	
В	7	20	
	8	20	
	<b>Total Score</b>	80	

This paper consists of 8 Printed pages.

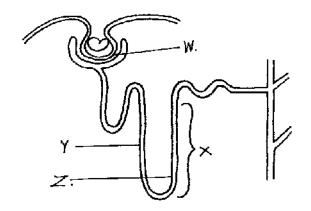
Candidates should check to ensure that all pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing

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1. The figure below represents the pathway of water from the soil into the plant.



a) Name the structures labeled <b>K</b> and <b>L</b> .	(2 Marks)
K	
L	
b) Explain how water from the soil reaches the structure labeled L.	(4Marks)
c) Name the process by which mineral salts enter into the plant.	(1Mark)



2. The diagram below represents a nephron from a human kidney.

a) Name the part labeled X.	(1Mark)
b) Sodium chloride is ectively pumped out of the part labeled Z into the medull.	
sodium chloride moves back into part Y. Explain the effect of the sodium	n chloride concentration in
the medullacof the kidney on the re-absorption of water from the collecting d	
) Most of the glucose filtered into the glomerular filtrate is reabsorbed. From	c
does this re-absorption take place?	(1Mark)
d) How is re-absorption of the sodium chloride controlled?	(2Marks)
e) Name the process that occurs in the part labeled W.	(1Mark)
In a snapdragon plant, a pure breed – red flowered plant was crossed with a pure	e breed white flowered
plant. The F1 generation had all pink flowers. When the F1 generation was selfer obtained in the F2 generation.	ed, 1654 plants were
a) (i) Identify the type of dominance demonstrated by the colour of the flowers.	. (1Mark)
ii) Give a reason.	(1Mark)
b) Using letter R, to represent the gene for red colour and W for white colour, w	work out the possible
genotypes of the F2 generation.	(4Marks)
c) Work out how many plants in the F2 had;	

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iii) Temperature

	and Arewers	231/2 Biology paper 2
	OF G	
	5. a) i) State three modes of transmission of H.I.V / A.I.D.S from an infected person.	(3 Marks)
	Rejuliation	
	ee win	
% X	ii) Suggest three effective ways of preventing H.I.V / A.I.D.S transmission to uninfe	ected person.
40,42		(3Marks)
	b) State the function of;	
	i) Seminiferous tubules.	(1Mark)
	ii) Oviduct.	(1Mark)

(8Marks)

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

6. The relationship between oxygen concentration, potassium gain and sugar loss in isolated barley root was determined. The results obtained are given in the table below. (The sugar loss and potassium gain are expressed in arbitrary units).

Percentage oxygen concentration	0	5	10	15	20	100
Sugar loss of	15	20	42	45	45	48
Potassium gain	5	55	70	73	75	70

5 55 70 73 75 70

The rece a) Plot on the same axes graphs of sugar loss and potassium gain against oxygen concentrations.

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b) i) Suggest the process by which potassium is taken in by the roots.	(1Mark)
	, , , , ,
ii) Give reasons for your answer. (2Ma	
c) Account for the sugar loss and potassium gain at.	
i 000 pyygan gangantration	(2Marks)
\\ \text{\sqrt}	
ii) Between 5% and 20% oxygen concentration.	(2Marks)
d) Apart from oxygen concentration, suggest two other factors that affect the above process.	(2Marks)
e) State two ways in which you can stop the above process from taking place.	(2Marks)
Describe how the various parts of the mammalian eye are adapted to their functions.	(20Marks)
Describe how the various parts of the mammalian eye are adapted to their functions.  a) Describe how desert plants conserve water.	(20Marks)
Describe how the various parts of the mammalian eye are adapted to their functions.  a) Describe how desert plants conserve water.  Describe how hydrophytic plants are adapted to living in areas with abundant water. (8Ma	(12Marks)
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