	o é	NUMBER
NAME	0,0,4	SIGNATURE
	eetcee	DATE

231/1
BIOLOGY
PAPER 1
TIME: 2 HRS
JULY/AUGUST 2014

ESTLANDS FORM 4 JOINT EXAMINATION

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

BIOLOGY

Paper 1 (Theory)
JULY/AUGUST 2014
Time: 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- a) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided at the top of this paper.
- b) There are eight (8) printed pages. Ensure that all pages are printed.
- c) Write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.
- d) Answer all the questions in the spaces provided in the question paper.
- e) Additional papers must not be inserted

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

Question	Maximum Score	Candidates Score
1-26	80	

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

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

	9	e Roasi	¥			
a) S	tate two roles of interphase	in cell division			age of the	(2 mks)
		a,				
b) S	State the significance of Me	iosis in cell divi	sion.			(1 mk)
	()				······	
The	1:					
	e diagram below shows a su	100			4	
e	,		P			
\$.C.		(((8				
			T-4			
W 623		00				(1 mk)
a) T	dentify nort lobelled V					
a) I	dentify part labelled P.		o ^c = *		1 //2	(* *****)
	e area		0 5 = 5	- 7 - 7 - 50	1 100	
 b) I	Explain the changes that tak					(2 mks
b) F	Explain the changes that tak		137	222		(2 mks
b) F	Explain the changes that tak		137	222		(2 mks
b) F i) C ii) (Explain the changes that take Changes in P			Est Service	A SARR	(2 mks
b) F i) C ii) (Explain the changes that take Changes in P	en the volume of	of air in the tl	horacic cavity in	ncreases whi	(2 mks
b) F i) C ii) (Explain the changes that take Changes in P	en the volume of	of air in the tl	horacic cavity in	ncreases whi	(2 mks
b) F i) C ii) (Explain the changes that take Changes in P	en the volume of	of air in the tl	horacic cavity in	ncreases whi	(2 mks
b) F i) C ii) (Explain the changes that take Changes in P	en the volume of	of air in the tl	horacic cavity in	ncreases whi	(2 mks
b) F i) C ii) (Explain the changes that take Changes in P	en the volume of the above men	of air in the the the thickness of air in the the	horacic cavity in	ncreases whi	(2 mks
b) F i) C ii) (Inh dec	Explain the changes that take Changes in P	en the volume of the above men	of air in the the the thickness of air in the the	horacic cavity in the can take place	ncreases whi	(2 mks
b) F i) C ii) (Inh dec	Explain the changes that take Changes in P	en the volume of the above men	of air in the the thickness of air in the thickness of	horacic cavity in	ncreases whi	(2 mks
b) F i) C ii) (Inh dec	Explain the changes that take Changes in P	en the volume of the above men	of air in the the the theorem of air in the the theorem of the the	horacic cavity in es can take place	ncreases whi	(2 mks)
b) F i) C ii) (Inh dec	Explain the changes that take Changes in P	en the volume of the above men	of air in the the thickness of air in the thickness of air	horacic cavity in	ncreases whi	(2 mks
b) F i) C ii) (Inh dec Exp	Explain the changes that take Changes in P	en the volume of the above men	of air in the the thickness of air in the thickness of air	horacic cavity in	ncreases whi	(2 mks
b) F i) C ii) (Inh dec Exp	Explain the changes that take Changes in P	en the volume of the above men	of air in the the thickness of air in the thickness of air	horacic cavity in	ncreases whi	(2 mks
b) F i) C ii) (Inh dec	Explain the changes that take Changes in P	to have the foll	of air in the the thickness of air in	horacic cavity in the can take place and take place are take place are taken as a second control of the capacity and the capacity are taken as a second control of the capacity and taken are taken as a second control of the capacity and taken are taken as a second control of the capacity are taken as a second control of the capacity and taken are taken as a second control of the capacity	ncreases whi	(2 mks)
b) F i) C ii) (Inh dec Exp	Explain the changes that take Changes in P	to have the foll	of air in the the thickness of air in	horacic cavity in the can take place and take place are take place are take place are taken pl	ncreases while.	(2 mks)

b) With a reason, state the mode of feeding of the animal.	(2 mks)
i) Mode of feeding	
i) Mode of feeding	
12. The diagram below shows a section through a structure in a plant.	5
12. The diagram below shows a section through a structure in a plant. M N N Recent Carrier in a plant.	
estro.	
a) Name the part of the pant from which the section was obtained. Give a reason	(2 mks)
i) Part	••••••
ii) Reason	
b) State the functions of parts labelled M.	(1 mk)
13. State one similarity and one difference between osmosis and diffusion.	и
a) Similarity	(1mk)
b) Difference	(1 mk)
14. a) Mention functions of the following parts of a light microscope.i) Fine adjustment knob	(1 mk)
ii) Condenser	(1 mk)
b) State two precautions that should be taken when storing a light microscope in t	
	(2 mks)

15.	Explain how loss of body heat can be reduced by vasoconstriction of blood capillaries during cold weather.	in the skin (2 mks)
	and the second s	•••••••
16.	a) Explain why members of the phylum arthropoda are able to occupy a large variety of ha	bitats. (2 mks)
	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	
	b) The diagram below shows a certain plant.	
vore	ALLE .	
	i) Name the division in the kingdom Plantae to which the plant belongs.	(1 mk)
× 5	ii) State the function of structures labelled L.	(1 mk)
17.	a) Two tall pea plants were crossed and 75% of the offspring were tall while the rest were Using letter (T) to represent gene for tallness, state the genotypes of the parents.	
	b) What is artificial selection?	(1 mk)
18.	a) What is metamorphosis?	(1 mk)
-		
	b) What is the biological significance of metamorphosis to an insect.	(2 mks)

9. a) State two functions of Luteinizing hormone of	er and monitorious systems	(2 mks)
d Contract of the Contract of	=	
9. a) State two functions of Luteinizing hormone of		
b) State the functions of the following structure pregnancy.	s in the umbilical cord in the h	uman female during
programey.		(1 mk)
i) Umbilical artery		(1 mk)
11) Umbilical vein.	***************************************	
20. In an investigation, a student collected two pla sunken in pits into the leaf epidermis while leaf	nts A and B. Plant A had hairy aves of plant B were broad and	leaves and few stomata many stomata on upper
surface only.		Na.
a) In which habitat would you find;		av
& i) Plant A		(1 mk)
ii) Plant B		(1 mk)
11) 1 talle 2		
b) What is the significance of hairs on leaves of	f mlant A	(1 mk)
21. State two ways in which nephrons of animals	inhabiting dry areas are modif	ied to conserve water. (2 mks)
21. State two ways in which nephrons of animals	inhabiting dry areas are modif	ied to conserve water. (2 mks)
21. State two ways in which nephrons of animals	inhabiting dry areas are modifications and amount of dilute hydroclesses added drop by drop until	ied to conserve water. (2 mks) nloric acid and allowed to the fizzing stopped. Fev
 21. State two ways in which nephrons of animals 22. A solution of sugar cane was boiled with a scool. Sodium hydrogen carbonate solution drops of Benedict's solution were added to the end of the experiment. 	inhabiting dry areas are modifications are modifications are modificated amount of dilute hydroches and boiled. An orange of the mixture and boiled. An orange of the mixture and boiled.	ied to conserve water. (2 mks) nloric acid and allowed to the fizzing stopped. Few ange precipitate formed and allowed to the fizzing stopped.
 21. State two ways in which nephrons of animals 22. A solution of sugar cane was boiled with a scool. Sodium hydrogen carbonate solution drops of Benedict's solution were added to the end of the experiment. a) What was the role of the following in the end of billowing in the end of the hydrochloric acid. 	inhabiting dry areas are modificant amount of dilute hydrock was added drop by drop until the mixture and boiled. An orangement?	ied to conserve water. (2 mks) nloric acid and allowed to the fizzing stopped. Few ange precipitate formed at (1 mk)
 21. State two ways in which nephrons of animals 22. A solution of sugar cane was boiled with a scool. Sodium hydrogen carbonate solution drops of Benedict's solution were added to the end of the experiment. a) What was the role of the following in the end of the hydrochloric acid. 	inhabiting dry areas are modificant amount of dilute hydrock was added drop by drop until the mixture and boiled. An orangement?	ied to conserve water. (2 mks) nloric acid and allowed to the fizzing stopped. Few ange precipitate formed at (1 mk)
 21. State two ways in which nephrons of animals 22. A solution of sugar cane was boiled with a scool. Sodium hydrogen carbonate solution drops of Benedict's solution were added to the end of the experiment. a) What was the role of the following in the end of billowing in the end of the hydrochloric acid. 	inhabiting dry areas are modificant amount of dilute hydrock was added drop by drop until the mixture and boiled. An orangement?	ied to conserve water. (2 mks) nloric acid and allowed to the fizzing stopped. Few ange precipitate formed at (1 mk)

			3	contr			
23.	The diagrams l questions that fo	below show ollow.	embryos of cert	aine vertebrate* a	nimals. Examine t	them and ans	wer the
	×	fish	tortoise	chick	human		
		Certo	wind ore	O'AN THE	Commercial		
	a) Mention two ancestral ori	gin.	structural features		os that suggest that	they have a c	ommon mks)
	· CC					•••••••	
o ^ş		menon in org		being exhibited l	by these diagrams of	of the embryos	
24.			y are relay neuron	es found?		X **	mk)
	b) State the surv	vival value c	of these responses				
	i) Phototr	ophism.					mks)
						Q.	
	ii) Chemo	otakism				(2	mks)
					••••••	***************************************	*********

25. State three functions of an exoskeleton in members of the phylum arthropoda.

(3 mks)

(1 mk)

	••••••	
eb) Give two reasons for your answer.	ø	(2 mks)
		•••••••••
c) State a functional difference between a tendon and a ligament.	***************************************	(1 mk)
		ā