

BECO "O" LEVEL

UCE GUIDE PRATICAL P2 BIOLOGY

1a) table 1

Test	Observation	Conclusion
Iodine	Turbid solution turns black solution	Much starch present
Benedicts	Turbid solution turns to blue and remains blue solution	Reducing sugar absent
Biuret	Turbid solution turns blue precipitate	Proteins absent
4	Turbid solution turned colourless, turns blue solution and remained blue solution.	Non-reducing sugars absent

Table III

Test tube	Observation	Conclusion
1	Turbid/clear solution turned to green, yellow to orange precipitate	Much reducing sugar absent
2	"	
3	Turbid solution turned blue solution and remained blue solution	"
		Reduany sugar absent

C(i) Solution V



- Starch digesting enzyme ✓
- It catalyses break down of starch into reducing sugar

ii) Solution T

- Enzyme activator ✓
- It promotes/favors activity ✓

ii) Solution X

- Enzyme inhibit
- It prevents/stops activity

d) Properties

- Its activity is favoured by presence of T
- Its activity is inhibited by medium X
- It catalyses hydrosols of f starch to reducing sugar
- It catalyses hydrolysis of starch on 35-40⁰c

2a) Fruits – have two scars and a periscope

b(i)

	Epicarp	Mesocarp	Endocarp	Sad(s)
A	Thick, has acid gland	Thick spongy	Juicy, very thick, spited	Many small sads
B	Thin, smooth	Thirsty thick	Juicy, very, thick	Many, small oval, short furnich
C	Thick, fleshy, smooth	Thick fleshy	Fibrous, thin, one locule	One, large, short furnicle

ii) A - Juicy endocarp to attract animals

- Sads with thick/hard testa to resists animal digestion

- Many sads to increase chances of disposal
- Sads covered by oily fluid to protect sads from digestion

C- Thick testa to protect sads

- Large to store a lot of food to increase chances of germinate

iii) 1 a) One sad.....1

b) Many sads..... Go to 2

2 a) Large sads.....D

b) Small sads..... go to 3

3 a) sads covered by only fluid.....B

b) sadsnotovind.....A

3a) Insecta – time thoracic sigments

- 3 pain of limbs

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b(i) K- ban 2 pain of wings, L are pain of wings

- Outer pair of wings are thick while all of L are thin
- Wings of K are broad while those of L are narrow
- K has brown wings but L has countless wings

ii) K has broad wings to increase S.A for flight

Outer wings of K are truck for protection but those of L are thin for flexibility

Outer wings of K are brown for camouflag

c) Limbs are joined for flexibility

Limbs are spiny for defence

Hind limbs are long for fast locomotion limbs are brown for camouflag

Four limbs are short for walking

Have arolium for gripping an a smooth surface

Are clasped for gripping a rough surface

d) Hairy head to carry germs

Hand bears antennae to sense food with gans

Head bear compound eyes to see food

Has proboscs for seeking food with germs

ii) Drawing of abdomen of K from its doisal view

