SIGNATURE

INDEX SO

553.1 BIOLOGY (THEORY) PAPER 1 APRIL – MAY 2019 2 ½ HOURS C7+465855 C756741077

POST PRIMARY KABALE DIOCESAN MOCK EXAMS

UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

BIOLOGY (THEORY) PAPER 1 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

- This paper consists of three sections A B and C
- > Answer all questions in section A and B and any two questions in section C
- > Indicate the numbers attempted in section C in the table

FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY

NUMBER	MARKS	EXAMINER'S INITIALS
Section A		•
No. 1-30		a call acco
Section B		
No. 31		
No. 32		
No. 33		
Section C		
No .		
No.		
TOTAL		

SECTION A

1	Which of the following explains why digestion A. Absence of fat digesting enzymes	C. High PH for the fat digeting enzymes	_
	B. Low PH for the fat digesting enzymes	D. Absence of bile salts that emulsify fats	
2	. Deciduous plants in temperate zones shade off t	heir leaves during winter.	
	A. To avoid freezing temperature	C. To cut down the process of guttat	tion
	B. Because of water shortage	D. Because of too much	
3	. During fertilization in plants, the,		
	A. Vegetative nucleus fuses with antipodal /cel	Inucleus	,
	B. Vegetative nucleus fuses with pollen tube nu	acleus	
	C. Generative nucleus fuses with the egg nucle	1	
	D. Generative nucleus fuses with the antipodal		
4.			·
	A. Glucose	C. Sodium ions	- 1
	B. Fibrinogen	D. Urea	
5.	In which one of the following animals will a hyd	drostatic skeleton be found	
	A. Grasshopper	C. Tilapia	- 1
	B. Earth worm	D. Rabbit	
6.	Some people prefer growing some crops vegetat	ively rather than by use of seeds because	
	A. These crops are usually ornamental		_
	B. This has always been a practice		
	C. Vegetative structures are safer and easy to ca	arry over long distances	
	D. In vegetative reproduction, the offsprings are	the same as the parents	
7.	The major form of reproduction in spirogyra dur	ing dry harsh season is,	
	A. Fragmentation	C. Conjugation	
	B. Budding	D. Spore formation	
8.	The function of the choroid layer in the human ex	ye is.	
	A. Focusing lightrays onto the retina	C. Controlling the amount of light entering th	e eye.
	B. Supplying nutrients to the eye.	D. Bringing about accommodation	
9.	Which of the following is found in all circulatory	systems?	
	A. Heart	C. Capillaries	
	B. Blood pigment	D. A circulatory fluid	

A. An economic	i 1930 (3) (2)
A. An ecosystem	C. Niene
B. A population	D. Community
11. Under secretion of antiduretic hormone (ADH) by the pituitary gland into blood results into
A. Pernicious anaemia	C. Goitre
B. Diabetes mellitus	D. Diabetes insipidus
12. Which one of the following characteristic	es in man is not a discontinuous and discontinuous
A. Blood groups	C. Tongue rolling
B. Body weight	D. Albinism
13. The non-green parts of variegated leaves	12 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
A. Osmosis	C. Diffusion from the green plants
B. Transpiration pull	D. Translocation through veins
14. A cell divides by mitosis every 15 minute	es. How many cells will be formed in one hour?
A. 16	C. 64
B. 36	D. 12
15. Which of the following is true of epigeal	germination?
 A. Hypocotyl elongate 	C. Cotyledons remain below the ground
A. Hypocotyl elongateB. Epicotyl elongate	C. Cotyledons remain below the ground D. Occurs only in monocots
B. Epicotyl elongate	
B. Epicotyl elongate	D. Occurs only in monocots
B. Epicotyl elongate 16. Colour blindiness is due to a sex-linked g	D. Occurs only in monocots gene. A female (Woman) would be colour blind only if
B. Epicotyl elongate16. Colour blindiness is due to a sex-linked gA. Only father is colour blind	D. Occurs only in monocots gene. A female (Woman) would be colour blind only if C. Mother is a carrier and father is normal D. Mother is a carrier and father colour blind
B. Epicotyl elongate16. Colour blindiness is due to a sex-linked gA. Only father is colour blindB. Only mother is colour blind	D. Occurs only in monocots gene. A female (Woman) would be colour blind only if C. Mother is a carrier and father is normal D. Mother is a carrier and father colour blind
 B. Epicotyl elongate 16. Colour blindiness is due to a sex-linked g A. Only father is colour blind B. Only mother is colour blind 17. The part of the brain that deals with temp 	D. Occurs only in monocots gene. A female (Woman) would be colour blind only if C. Mother is a carrier and father is normal D. Mother is a carrier and father colour blind perature regulation is the;
 B. Epicotyl elongate 16. Colour blindiness is due to a sex-linked g A. Only father is colour blind B. Only mother is colour blind 17. The part of the brain that deals with temp A. Cerebrum 	D. Occurs only in monocots gene. A female (Woman) would be colour blind only if C. Mother is a carrier and father is normal D. Mother is a carrier and father colour blind perature regulation is the; C. Medulla D. Cerebellum sh colours of the objects is the function of the
 B. Epicotyl elongate 16. Colour blindiness is due to a sex-linked g A. Only father is colour blind B. Only mother is colour blind 17. The part of the brain that deals with temp A. Cerebrum B. Hypothalamus 	D. Occurs only in monocots gene. A female (Woman) would be colour blind only if C. Mother is a carrier and father is normal D. Mother is a carrier and father colour blind berature regulation is the; C. Medulla D. Cerebellum sh colours of the objects is the function of the C. Blind spot
 B. Epicotyl elongate 16. Colour blindiness is due to a sex-linked g A. Only father is colour blind B. Only mother is colour blind 17. The part of the brain that deals with temp A. Cerebrum B. Hypothalamus 18. The ability of the human eye to distingui 	D. Occurs only in monocots gene. A female (Woman) would be colour blind only if C. Mother is a carrier and father is normal D. Mother is a carrier and father colour blind perature regulation is the; C. Medulla D. Cerebellum sh colours of the objects is the function of the
B. Epicotyl elongate 16. Colour blindiness is due to a sex-linked gas. A. Only father is colour blind B. Only mother is colour blind 17. The part of the brain that deals with temp. A. Cerebrum B. Hypothalamus 18. The ability of the human eye to distinguit A. Rods B. Fovea 19. Identical twins will result when.	D. Occurs only in monocots gene. A female (Woman) would be colour blind only if C. Mother is a carrier and father is normal D. Mother is a carrier and father colour blind berature regulation is the; C. Medulla D. Cerebellum sh colours of the objects is the function of the C. Blind spot D. Cones
B. Epicotyl elongate 16. Colour blindiness is due to a sex-linked gas. A. Only father is colour blind B. Only mother is colour blind 17. The part of the brain that deals with temp. A. Cerebrum B. Hypothalamus 18. The ability of the human eye to distinguit A. Rods B. Fovea 19. Identical twins will result when. A. Each ovary releases an egg which each	D. Occurs only in monocots gene. A female (Woman) would be colour blind only if C. Mother is a carrier and father is normal D. Mother is a carrier and father colour blind berature regulation is the; C. Medulla D. Cerebellum sh colours of the objects is the function of the C. Blind spot D. Cones
B. Epicotyl elongate 16. Colour blindiness is due to a sex-linked gas. A. Only father is colour blind B. Only mother is colour blind 17. The part of the brain that deals with temp. A. Cerebrum B. Hypothalamus 18. The ability of the human eye to distinguit A. Rods B. Fovea 19. Identical twins will result when. A. Each ovary releases an egg which each B. One ovary releases 2 eggs and each each each elements.	D. Occurs only in monocots gene. A female (Woman) would be colour blind only if C. Mother is a carrier and father is normal D. Mother is a carrier and father colour blind perature regulation is the; C. Medulla D. Cerebellum sh colours of the objects is the function of the C. Blind spot D. Cones ch is fertilized separately regg is fertilized by a separate sperm
B. Epicotyl elongate 16. Colour blindiness is due to a sex-linked gas. A. Only father is colour blind B. Only mother is colour blind 17. The part of the brain that deals with temp. A. Cerebrum B. Hypothalamus 18. The ability of the human eye to distinguit A. Rods B. Fovea 19. Identical twins will result when. A. Each ovary releases an egg which each	D. Occurs only in monocots gene. A female (Woman) would be colour blind only if C. Mother is a carrier and father is normal D. Mother is a carrier and father colour blind D. Mether is a carrier and father colour blind D. Medulla D. Cerebellum Sh colours of the objects is the function of the C. Blind spot D. Cones Ch is fertilized separately Seg is fertilized by a separate sperm Ch are fertilized separately

20. Which one of the following organisms would	give lactic acid when respires anaeropically
A. Algae	C. Amoeba
	D. Bryophytes
B. Fungi	
A. The kidney tubules convert glucose to ure	
B. Glucose passes back to blood stream from	
C. The kidney tubules do not allow glucose to	
D. Glucose is oxidized before reaching the co	
22. Which of the following is not a function of a p A. Secretion of some hormones	placenta?
B. Supply of nutrients to the foetus	
C. Supply of the mothers blood to the foetus	
D. Removal of excretory products from the fo	
23. Which of the following secretions has enzyma	tic digestive role?
A. Hydrolysis of starch in the mouth	
B. Supply of nutrients to the foetus	
C. Circulation of blood in the body	
D. Removal of excretory products from the fo	
24. Which of the following groups of terrestrial an A. Mammals	imals is most adapted to water conservation C. Birds
B. Insects	D. Reptiles
25. At the compensation point in green plants,	
A. Photosynthesis stops	C. more carbondioxide is absorbed
B. More oxygen is given out as by product	D. No net exchange of gases takes place
26. Meristematic cells in plants divide by the proce	ess of
A. Meiosis	C. Fragmentation
B. Mitosis 27. Growth in insects is said to be	D. Budding
A. Intermittent	C. Dorminant
B. Continous	D. Ecdysis
28. A person of blood group O in his blood has	
A. Antigen O and antibodies a, b	C. Antigen A, B and no antibodies
B. No antigen, but antibodies	D. Antigen a, b. and antibodies

A it is in homozygous state only				-Ci uin			
B. It is in heterozygous state only						(-
C. It is a both homozygous and hetero.	zygous	state					
D. It is homozygous recessive state on						,	
0. Which one of the following hormones of		he cont	ruction c	of the use	erus duri	na histh?	
A. Progesterone			C. Prota		- rus duri	ng ontur.	
B. Oestrogen			D. Oxyt				
Answer all questions in a large study to analyse the effort of from different plants at particular distribute background and treated with ion	of the m tances f	ection is arrum from the lution.	road on e road, l The tab	green pl poiled in	lants, lea n ethano	ol display	ed on
1							
volume of iodine solution required to re			MULTINE STORE				
Distance from the road (m) Volume of iodine used (mm³) a) Represent the above data graphically	0 11.0	10 10.0	30 9.0	50	80 6.5	110 5.0 (06 Mar (04 Mar	
Distance from the road (m) Volume of iodine used (mm³)	0 11.0	10 10.0	30			5.0	3.5 ks)
Distance from the road (m) Volume of iodine used (mm³) a) Represent the above data graphically	0 11.0	10 10.0	30			5.0 (06 Mar	3.5 ks)
Distance from the road (m) Volume of iodine used (mm³) a) Represent the above data graphically	0 11.0 d in (a) a	10 10.0	30			5.0 (06 Mar	3.5 ks) ks)

State any two factors that may affect the volume of todin	e in the above experiment (02 Ma
Two young seedlings grown in pots were kept in the dar	k for 2 days. The plants were wa
and placed in the bell jar as shown in the figure below.	
又又又	Light
A A A	
[]	
Burning candle Dis	h of canstic soda
(a) What was the aim of the experiment?	(01 Mark)
•	
(b) State the role of the following	(03 Marks)
(i) Burning candle	
(ii) Caustic soda	
(iii) Bell Jars	

Shipper a seanded as the start of the race!	(04 Marks
	and the second section of the second section s
(d) How is the cochlea adapted to its function?	(03 Marks)
SECTION C	
Answer only two questions from this section	
4. (a) What is gaseous exchange?	(02 marks)
(b) Explain briefly how gaseous exchange occurs in fish(c) Describe the characteristic features of the respiratory surface of an inse	(09 marks) ect? (04 marks)
5. (a) Describe how tissue fluid is formed and returned in the capillary bed. (b) How are the following tissues adapted to their functions in plants	(07 marks)
(i) Xylem	(04 marks)
(ii) Phloem	(04 marks)
6. (a) Explain the mechanism that is involved in active flight	(10 marks)
(b) How are the special structures possessed by the fore wings in birds inv flight simple?	(05 marks)
77. (a) Describe how nitrogen in plants and animals is transformed into nitro	ates consumable by (10 marks)
other plants (b) Explain ways how carbondioxide is replaced into the atmosphere?	(05 marks)