CSSC

BIOLOGY ~~04~~

MARKING SCHEME
FORM II

1.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
D	D	B	C	C	A	A	B	D	A

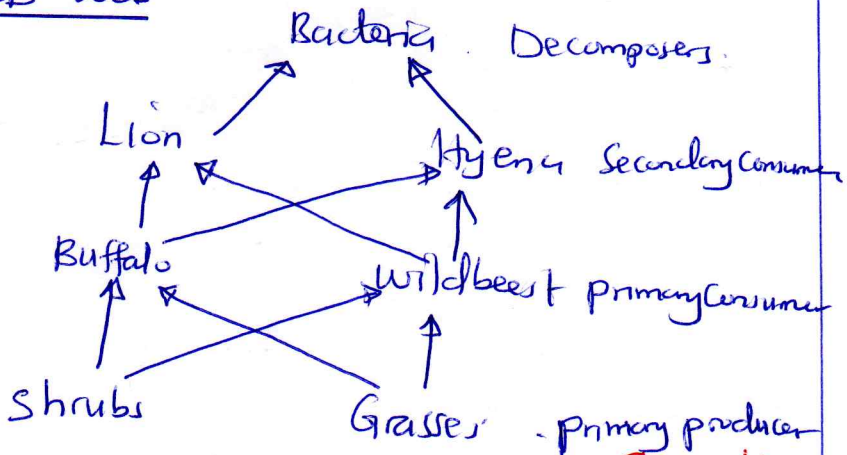
10 marks @ 01 mark

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v
H	C	E	F	A

05 marks @ 01 mark

3. a) **FOOD WEB.**



04 mark

b) i) Shrubs and Grasses 1st trophic level

ii) Buffalo and wild beest 2nd trophic level

iii) Lion and Hyena 3rd trophic level

iv) Bacteria 4th trophic level

04 @ 01 mark

c) i) Primary consumers (Buffalo and wild beest) will die.

ii) Decomposition of materials will not take place.

02 @ 01 mark

4 a) i/ A. Epidermal cell.
B. Stomata.
C. Chloroplast
D. Guard cell.

04 @ 01 mark

ii/ - It plays a part in controlling of closing and opening of the stomata and are used in the process of photosynthesis.

iii/ Guard cells have chloroplast (They manufacture their own food by the process of photosynthesis). but epidermal cells cannot synthesize their food because they do not contain chloroplast.

b/ Differences between respiration and Combustion

02 @ 01 mark

Respiration	Combustion
i/ It does not produce soot and smoke	- It produces soot and smoke -
ii/ It does not give light	- It gives light.
iii/ Its raw materials are carbohydrates	- Its raw materials are fuel like charcoal, coal and kerosene.
iv/ It occurs in the respiring cells	- It does not take place in the living cells

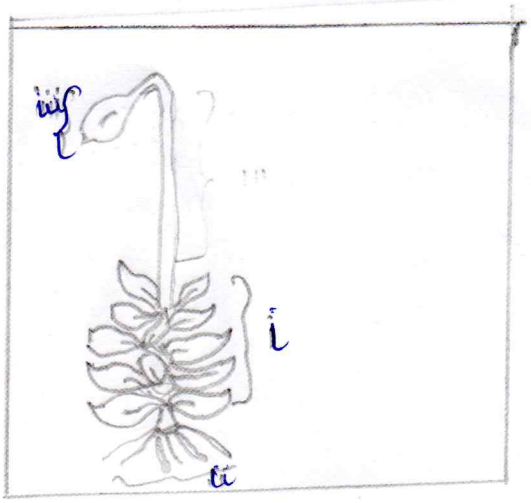
04 @ 01 mark

5. a) ADVANTAGES OF BACTERIA.

i) Many Bacteria are decomposers.
ii) Improve soil fertility.
iii) They make environment safe and clean.
iv) Helps in digestion of food materials in the ruminants stomach.
v) Bacteria produce Lactic acid as a result of fermentation of Carbohydrates.
vi) Some Bacteria are used to produce antibiotics.

06@01mark

b) THE DIAGRAM OF MOSS PLANT 01mark



i — Photosynthesis part.
ii — The part for support.
iii — Spore producing structure.

Diagram 01 mark
Labelling 03 @01mark.

6. a) Plant features affecting the rate of transpiration.

i) Number of stomata.

ii) An extensive root system.

iii) The size of the leaf.

iv) Leaf cuticle.

v) Position of the stomata.

05 @ 01 mark

b) i/ Diffusion. 02 marks

ii/ Roles of Diffusion.

a) It helps in movement of Oxygen gas from alveoli to the blood capillaries

b) It helps in movement of Oxygen gas from blood capillaries to tissue fluid.

c) It helps in movement of Oxygen gas from tissues fluid to the cell.

03 mark @ 01 mark.

7. a) i/ Placing the victim in a comfortable resting position.

ii/ Elevating the injured part.

iii/ Washing hands using soap and clean water and putting on the gloves

iv/ Washing the wound using salt water with clean cloth and covering it using sterile gauze and dressing it and taking the victim to the hospital.

04 @ 01 mark

7 b) i/ Calling for help -

ii/ For treating small wounds

iii/ To reduce muscular pain.

iv/ To put off small fire.

v/ To reduce pain.

vi/ To clean wounds and dressing them

06 @ 01 mark

8 a) i/ Have preserved specimens.

ii/ Have models eg eye model.

iii) Have cages.

iv/ Presence of aquarium.

v/ Have charts.

b) i/ Problem identification B.

ii) Hypothesis formulation C.

iii) Experimentation E.

iv) Data analysis A.

v) Drawing conclusion D.

10 @ 01 mark

9. i) Doing medical checkup · 02 mark.

ii) Tuberculosis · 02 marks

iii) The disease is caused by Mycobacterium Tuberculosis
01 mark
- The disease is transmitted through air
01 mark

iv)
- Avoid overcrowded areas.
- Isolating infected person.
- Covering mouth when sneezing and coughing.
- Avoid sleeping in poor ventilated room.

04 mark @ 1 mark.

10. Introduction.

Define the term Gaseous exchange any other related explanation 01½ marks.

Main body,

- Carbon dioxide concentration
- Haemoglobin Concentration
- Altitude.
- Age.
- Health status.
- Physical activity.

12 marks @ 02 marks.

Conclusion

Any related explaination 01½ marks.