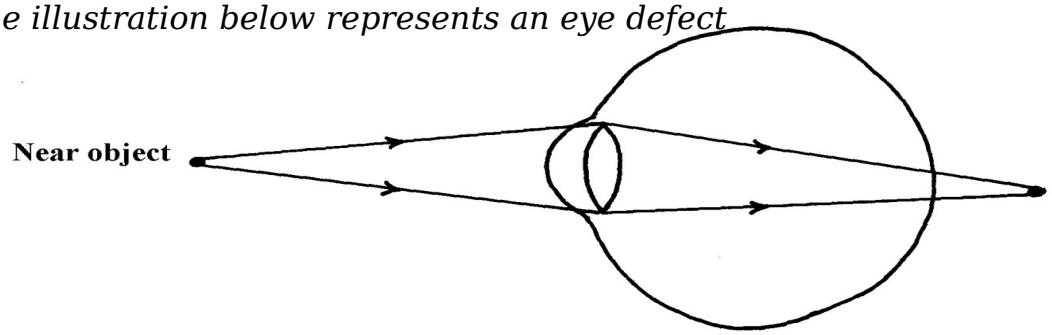
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN (A) PLANTS (B) ANIMALS[non-italics]

1. a) Name the hormone which controls moulting in insects.
   b) State the importance of moulting in insects.
2. *The illustration below represents an eye defect*

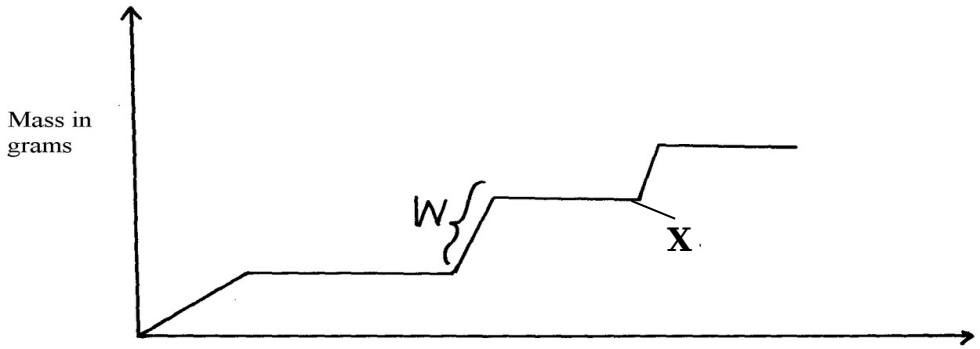


a) Name the eye defect.
b) Name the lenses that can be used to correct the defect.

3. *(a) State **two** functions of the kidney*
*(b) Name **two** substances that are not found in urine of a healthy person*

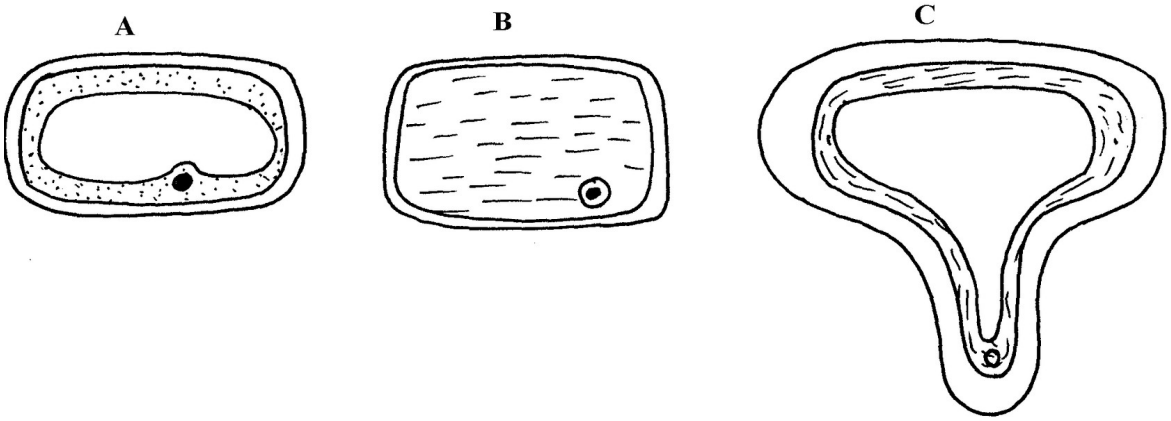
*(c) Name **two** diseases that affect the kidney*

4. The diagram below represents a growth pattern of arthropods.



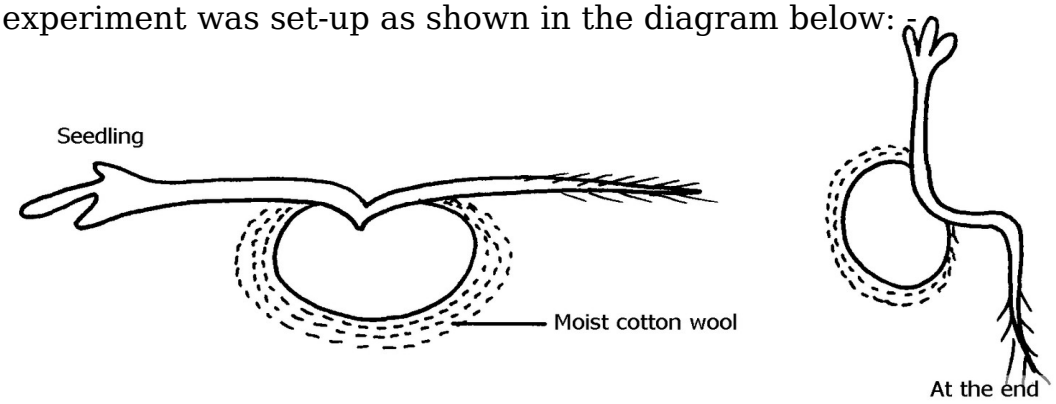
(a) Name the type of growth pattern represented on the graph.
(b)Identify the process represented by **X**.
(c) Which hormone is responsible for process at **X** in 15 (b) above?

5. Distinguish between natural and acquired immunity.
6. The cells shown below were obtained from different parts of a young root tip:



Give the name of the zone from which each cell was obtained A, B and C

7. *Differentiate between continuous and discontinuous variations*
8. An experiment was set-up as shown in the diagram below: -



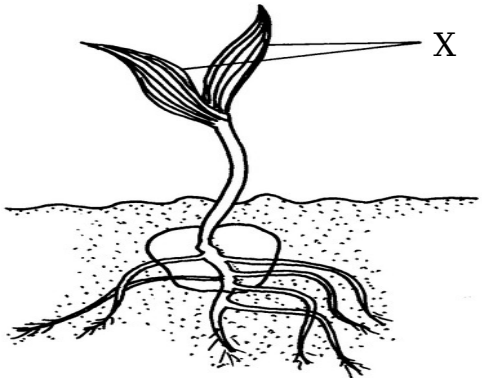
(a) Suggest the possible aim of this experiment
(b) Account for the observation at the end of the experiment

9. State the location of **each** of the following plant meristematic tissues: -

(i) Vascular cambium
(ii) Intercalary meristem

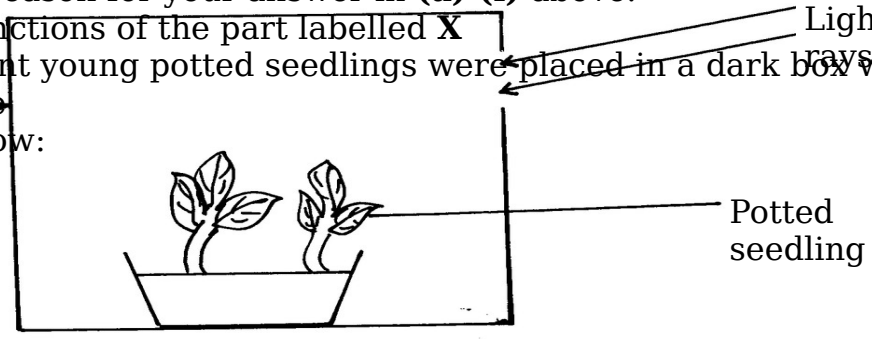
10. Define the following terms: a) Growth
b) Development
11. State **two** advantages of metamorphosis in the life insects
12. State **one** disadvantage of exoskeleton in insects.
13. Distinguish between primary growth and secondary growth in a flowering plant
14. What is the role of the following to a germinating seed: (i) Oxygen

(ii) Cotyledons
15. Give **three** applications of plant growth hormones in agriculture
16. State **two** functions of calcium in the human body
17. State the biological importance of ecdysis in arthropods
18. The diagram below represents a stage during the process of germination.



(a) (i) Name the type of germination illustrated in the diagram
(ii) Give a reason for your answer in **(a) (i)** above.
(b) Give **two** functions of the part labelled **X**

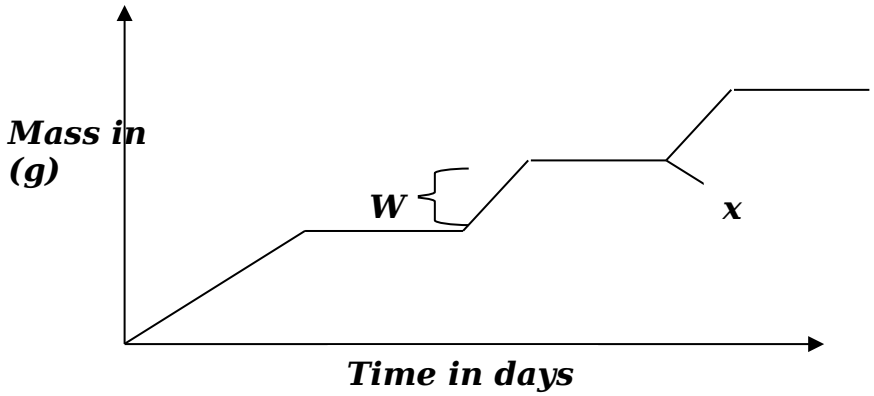
19. In an experiment young potted seedlings were placed in a dark box with unilateral light source as shown below:



(a) What was the aim of the experiment?

(b) State the observations made on the seedlings after 3 days

20. The graph below represents the growth of animals in a certain phylum.



(a) Name the type of growth pattern shown on the graph.

(b) Identify the process represents by **x.**

(c) Name the hormone responsible for the process in B above.

21. (a) State the role of the vascular cambium in plant growth and development.

(b) Explain why monocotyledons plants do not undergo secondary thickening.

22. *Explain how placenta is adapted to its functions*

23. State the role of the following during germination:

(a) oxygen

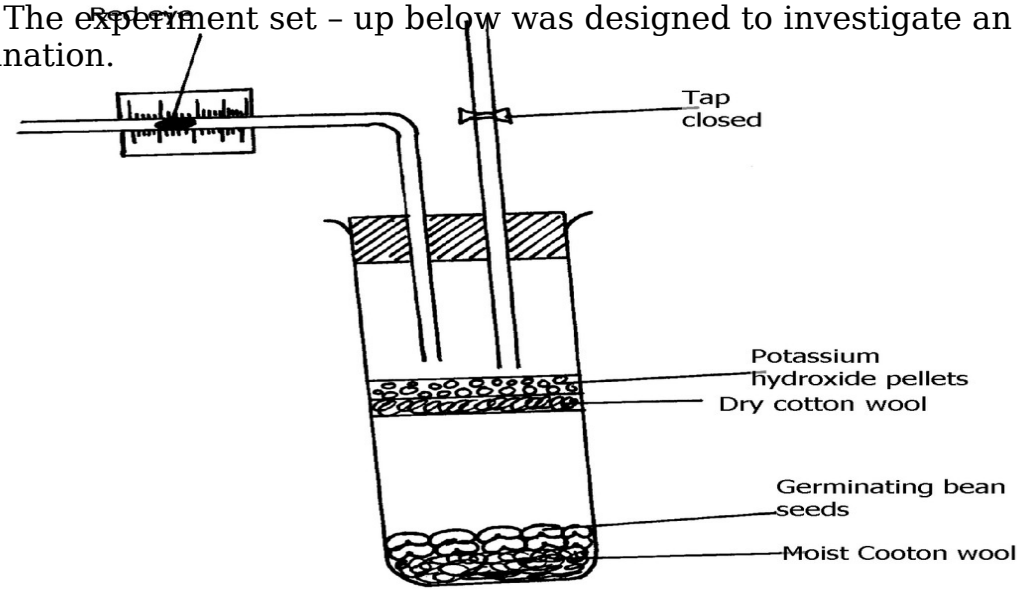
(b) enzyme

24. *Name the type of responses exhibited by: -*

(a) (i) Marine crabs burrowing into the sand to avoid dilution of their body fluids

(ii) Chlamydomonas plant moving towards a region of high light intensity

25. The experiment set – up below was designed to investigate an aspect of germination.



a) Why was potassium hydroxide pellets used in this experiment?

b) What was the role of moist cotton wool in this experiment?

c) i) By means of an arrow, indicate on the diagram the direction in which red dye would move during the experiment.

ii) Give reason for your answer in c(i) above.

d) Other than the factor investigated above, state any other **one** factor necessary for germination process.

26. The following data represents the development in dry mass of germinating seedlings within 18 weeks:

Time in weeks	0	1	2	4	6	10	13	15	16	18
Dry mass in grammes	0.1	2	3.2	10	18	32	44	45	44	38

(a) Using suitable scales plot a graph of dry mass against time

(b) Write reference to the graph, explain the changes in dry mass between: -

(i) Week 0 to 2

(ii) Week 5 to 13

(iii) Week 16 - 18

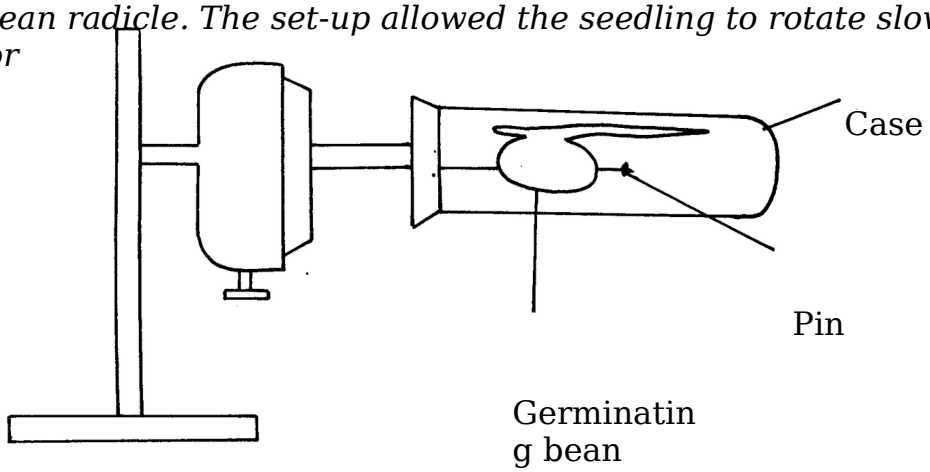
(c) (i) What is the significance of time zero?

(ii) What difference would be expected from the above results if the experiment started with the seeds? Give a reason for your answer

(d) (i) Describe how you carry out the experiment to obtain dry mass in the respective weeks

(ii) State **one** advantage of using dry mass instead of fresh weight in estimating growth of an organism

27. *The diagram below represents a set-up that was used to investigate the effect of rotation on the growth of a bean radicle. The set-up allowed the seedling to rotate slowly and continuously for seven days*



(a) Name the piece of apparatus illustrated

(b) (i) State the observation made on the shape of the radicle after seven days

(ii) Explain the observation in ***(b) (i)*** *above*

(c) Suggest a suitable control for this experiment

(d) Give any ***four*** *importance of tropism in plants*

28. Question missing.

29. (a) What is meant by the term **fertilization**?

(b) (i) Name the type of cell division that produces gametes

(ii) Where does the type of cell division mentioned above occur in mammals?

(c) What happens to the wall of the uterus;

(i) before the release of an egg?

(ii) if no fertilization occurs?

(b) How is the placenta adapted to its functions?

30. The relationship between seed fresh mass in the *lupin lupinus* and percentage seed germination,

percentage seedling survival and seedling fresh mass is shown in the table;

Seed fresh Mass mg^{-1}	**Percentage germination**	**Percentage of seedlings surviving 2 leaf stage**	**Mean seedling fresh mass 5 weeks after germination/mg**
Below 16	41.9	84.6	24.3
17-25	90.2	96.8	44.2
26-35	95.6	98.8	60.7
36-45	97.5	100.0	86.4
Above 45	100.0	100.0	106.4

a) How was percentage germination in column two of the table calculated?

b) Why was seed fresh mass preferred to seed dry mass to take measurements of the seed weight

in the experiment

c) i) Explain why the measurements of mean seedling fresh mass (5) weeks after germinated

may not have been an accurate measurement of growth that had occurred

ii) How could more meaningful and accurate measurement been obtained in **c(i)** above?

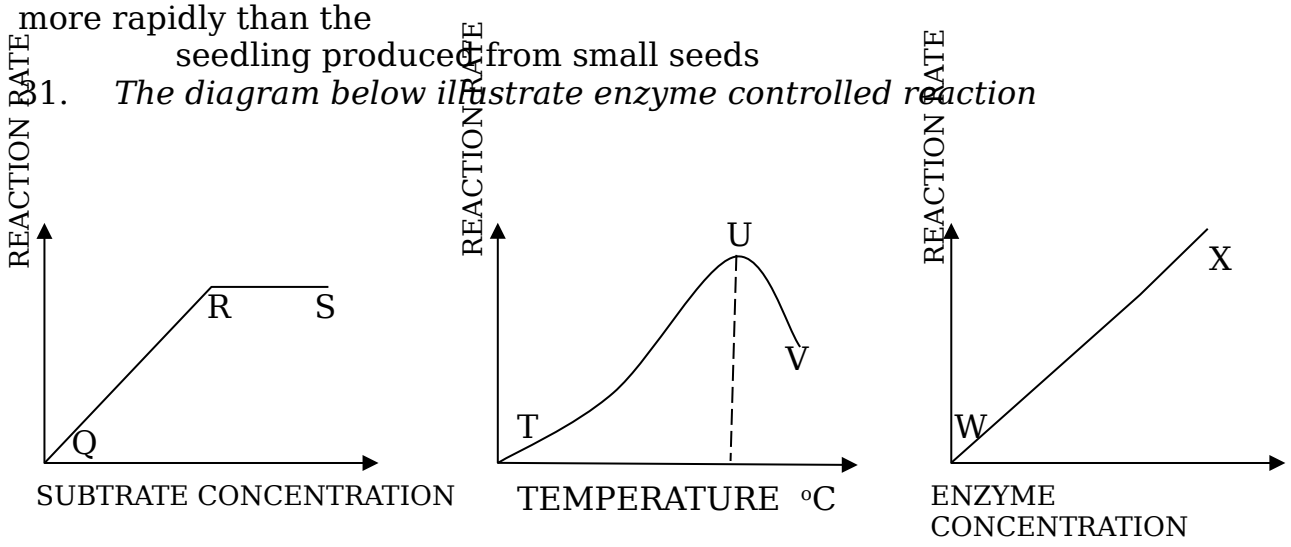
d) With reference to the figures in the taste indicate the relationship between seed fresh mass

and percentage seed germination, percentage seedling survival and seedling fresh mass

e) Suggest an explanation why seedling produced from large seeds grow more rapidly than the

seedling produced from small seeds

31. *The diagram below illustrate enzyme controlled reaction*

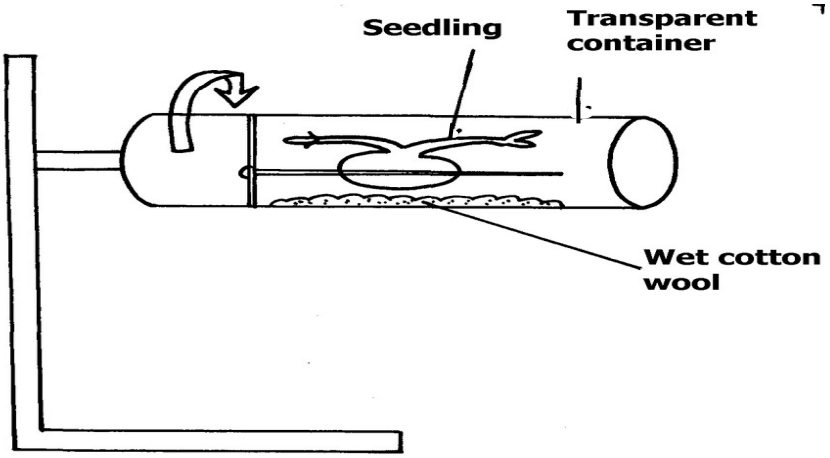


a) State the relationship between rate of reaction and enzyme concentration
*b) Account for the rate of reactions between; i) **Q** and **R***

*ii) **R** and **S***
*iii) **U** and **V***

*c) Name **one** other factor that affects enzyme action, not illustrated above*

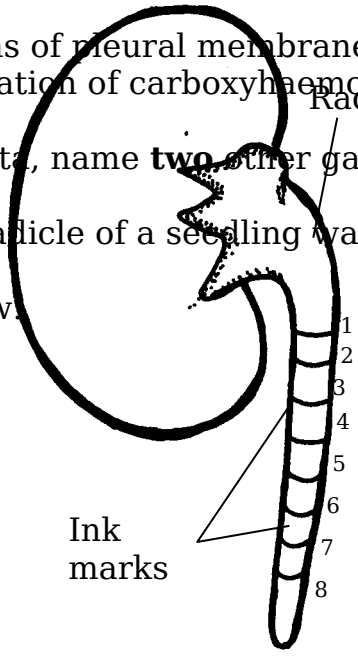
32. *Carefully study the figure below and answer the questions that follow: -*



The seedling with straight radicle and plumule was attached to a machine horizontally as shown
above. The machine rotates making one revolution in 15minutes.
(a) Draw how the seedling would look like after one week
*(b) Explain your drawing in **(a)** above*
(c) Name the machine used in the experiment above
(d) What would happen if the seedling was put horizontally outside the machine
(e) Name the stimuli investigated and type(s) of response expected in the experiment

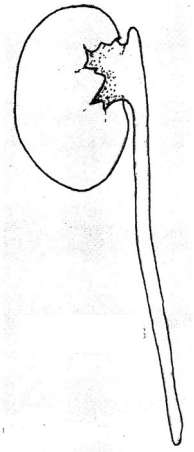
33. (a) Give the form in which each of the following substances ate transport in mammalian blood:
(i) Carbon (IV) oxide
(ii) Oxygen
(b) Give **two** functions of pleural membrane
(c) Explain why formation of carboxyhaemoglobin in the blood of a mammal results in death
(d) Other than stomata, name **two** other gaseous exchange surfaces in plants

34. In an experiment the radicle of a seedling was marked equidistant using Indian ink as shown
in the diagram below



(a) What was the aim of the experiment?

(b) On the diagram below mark on the radicle to show the appearance of the marks after 3days



(c) State **three** characteristics of cells found just behind the root cap of a radicle

(d) Give **two** factors inside a seed that causes seed dormancy