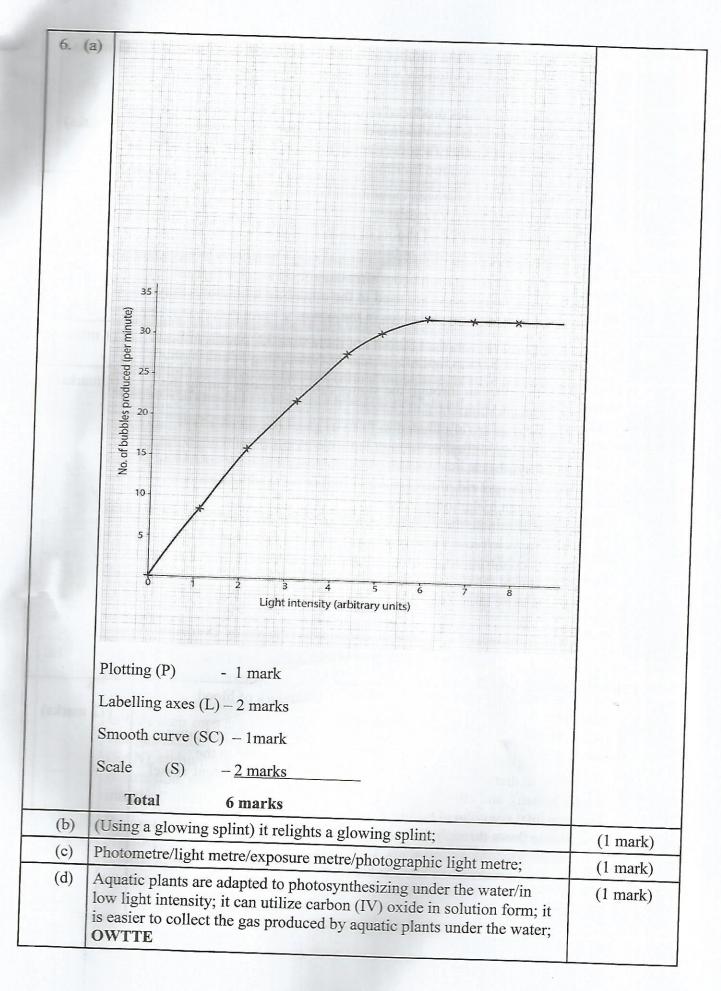
KCSE PAPER 2022

4.5.2 Biology Paper 2 (231/2)

1. (a)	(i)	Oxygen (is necessary for seed germination);	(1 mark)
	(ii)	Presence/inclusion of pyrogallic acid (in set-up E) absorbs oxygen in experimental set-ups);	(1 mark)
(b)	(i)	(35°C) is the optimum temperature required for functioning of (most) enzymes;	(1 mark)
	(ii)	To soften the seed coat/testa (for ease of emergence of the radicle)/ water activates germination enzymes/hydrolyses stored food/enhancing the rate of germination/solvent/medium of transport;	(1 mark)
(c)	(i)	Set-up E- germination will not occur due to lack of energy/oxygen;	(1 mark)
		Set-up F-germination will take place since the seed coat/testa is softened/there is oxygen (that was initially in the apparatus)/temperature is optimum;	(1 mark)
	(ii)	Germination/growth process stagnates/slows down then seedlings wither/die/dry up; the oxygen/moisture in the test tube will be depleted;	(2 marks)
2. (a)	(i)	Hippopotamus exhale carbon (IV) oxide which is used up by the algae/reeds to photosynthesize; their dung released into the water enriches it, favouring the growth of algae/ phytoplanktons/reeds; the dung is also fed on by fish;	(2 marks)
	(ii)	Algae are the primary producers for the lake ecosystem; release oxygen for use by organisms (in the lake ecosystem); purifies the ecosystem by using up the carbon (IV) oxide (produced by the fish/hippopotamus/other animals; regulates the pH of the water-by using up the carbon (IV) oxide; provide breeding grounds for fish; algae is fed on by fish/hippopotamus;	(2 marks)

(b)	 (i) Portions of fertilizers/organic manure applied on the farms find themselves deposited in the lake (due to surface run-off/siltation); enriching the lake ecosystem, favouring growth of plants/algae/ phytoplanktons (in the lake ecosystem); (ii) Excessive use of fertilizers/organic manure on the farms and their eventual deposition into the lake ecosystem into the lake ecosystem results in the overgrowth of phytoplanktons/leads eutrophication; Some agrochemicals (pesticides/herbicides) used in the farms may be toxic/poisonous to the aquatic organisms; Extensive surface run-off/soil erosion and deposition into the lake blocks/clogs gaseous exchange surfaces of aquatic life; i increases turbidity, reducing visibility/ light penetration in the water; 	e to s
3. (a)	Parental	
	Phenotypes Tall pea plant Tall pea plant ;	(5 marks)
	Parental	
	Genotypes Tt Tt	
	Tt × Tt	;
	Gametes T t T ;	
	F, Generation TT Tt Tt tt;	
	Genotypic Ratio: 1TT:2Tt:1tt ;	
	Accept correctly done Punnet square	
(b)	• Texture (of seed coat);	
	Colour (of seed coat/ cotyledon/ testa);Form/shape of the seed;	
(0)	A CC : 1 · 1	(2 marks)
(c) /	Artificial selection/ cross breeding/ polyploidy/genetic engineering (resulting in varieties with desirable traits);	(1 mark)

4.	(a)	(i) At temperatures below optimum, the rate (of mineral ions uptake) is slow due to inactive respiratory enzymes; at optimum temperature, the rate (of mineral ions uptake) is highest since respiratory enzymes are most active; at temperatures beyond optimum, the rate (of mineral ions uptake) slows since the respiratory enzymes are destroyed/denatured;	(3 marks)
		(ii) Glucose is a respiratory substrate (which when oxidized releases energy); needed for active uptake of mineral ions; high glucose concentration produces more energy; while low glucose concentration produces less energy;	(3 marks)
	(b)	 Are long/elongated (to penetrate through the soil) to reach more mineral ions; Are numerous/ many; 	(2 marks)
5.	(a)	 Transmission of sound vibrations (from the tympanic membrane to the oval window); Amplification of sound vibrations; 	(2 marks)
	(b)	 (i) Thin/tight/pliable membrane that vibrates/converts sound waves into vibrations; (ii) Highly coiled to accommodate a larger number of sensory cells; Has numerous sensory cells (to perceive sound vibrations); 	(1 mark)
	()	• Filled with a fluid to enhance transmission of sound vibrations; To balance pressure between the atmosphere and middle ear/on both	(1 mark) (1 mark)
	(c)	sides of the eardrum/middle and outer ear;	
	(d)	 Trap dust particles/prevent entry of solid/ foreign particles/bacteria/(micro)organisms; Maintain the pliability/ flexibility of tymphanic membrane; 	(1 mark)
		(ii) • Absorbs (mechanical) shock;• Transmission of vibrations in the inner ear;	(2 marks)



	(e)	(i) Rapid increase in the number of bubbles produced; due to increased light intensity which increased the rate of photosynthesis;	(3 marks)
		(ii) Number of bubbles produced remain constant; since the rate of photosynthesis had reached the maximum; due to optimum light intensity; other factors (such as carbon (IV) had oxide concentration) became limiting;	(3 marks)
	(f)	 Supply sodium hydrogen carbonates in the set-up/ any other source of carbon (IV) oxide; Increase the number of shoots of aquatic plants; Increase temperature to optimum; 	(2 marks)
	(g)	Photosynthesis and respiration occur simultaneously in plants/gases produced during one process are used in the other; not all bubbles may be accounted for/some gas dissolves in the water;	(2 marks)
	(h)	32 or any other value less than 32 but not more than 32, photosynthesis had reached the peak/maximum/less than 32-bbleaching of chlorophyll;	(1 mark)
7. (a)	Plants eliminate vapour through the stoma/cuticle/lenticels during the process of transpiration; Some other wastes are eliminated in form of gases (oxygen/carbon (IV) oxide through diffusion/through lenticels/stoma/pneumatophores during photosynthesis; Some plants also get rid of excess water in form of water droplets/guttation through hydathodes in their leaves; Some plants eliminate their wastes by shedding their leaves; Plants also recycle/reuse their wastes, for instance the carbon (IV) oxide produced during respiration being used in photosynthesis; as the oxygen produced during photosynthesis is used up during respiration; Other plants store their wastes in vacuoles; while others deposit them in stems/roots; Some waste products like gum, resins, oils are removed by exudation through the bark; Max - 8 marks	(8 marks)	
	(b)	It has kidney/renal tubule; and glomerulus/ a network of blood capillaries; Bowman's capsule; (with a capsular space between inner and outer wall); and a glomerulus where ultrafiltration occurs; due to the difference in diameters of the blood vessels serving it; afferent vessel (wider lumen); and efferent vessel (narrower lumen); The proximal convoluted tubule; extend from the Bowman's capsule. The filtrate flows through the proximal convoluted tubule where useful substances/ glucose, amino acids, some water and mineral salts/ ions are selectively reabsorbed into the bloodstream; by diffusion/active transport;	(12 marks)

	Ascending and descending/The Loop of Henle has a descending arm for water reabsoption; and an ascending arm where salts are reabsorbed;	
	The (filtrate empties into the) distal convoluted tubule; where (more) water is reabsorbed into the blood by osmosis/under the influence of Antidiuretic Hormone (ADH) and (more) mineral salts are reabsorbed by diffusion/active transport under the influence of aldosterone;	
	Max-12 marks	
8(a)	 Phototropism; growth curvature in response to direction/ unidirectional light; shoots are positively phototropic while roots are negative; phototropism enables plant shoots reach light for photosynthesis; 	(15 marks)
	• Chemotropism; is growth response to a gradient of chemical substance/mineral ions/salts concentration; for instance, the growth of pollen tube towards the embryo sac for fertilization/growth of roots towards certain mineral salts (for absorption);	
	• Geotropism; is the growth response to gravity; shoots are negatively geotropic while roots are positively geotropic; geotropism enables the roots reach water/mineral ions for absorption/enables roots to grow into the soil for anchorage;	-
	 Hydrotropism; is the growth response to water/ moisture; roots are positively hydrotropic, enabling roots reach water for absorption; 	
in in	 Thigmotropism/haptotropism; is the growth response due to contact with solid objects; observed in climbing stems/ tendrils/plants with weaker stems to enable them reach light for photosynthesis/exposing flowers for pollination/fruit dispersal; 	
	Max-15 marks	
(b)	Mammalian heartbeat is controlled in two ways, non-nervous; and through nervous control;	d (5 marks)
	During the non-nervous control, the cardiac muscles are myogenic/initiate their own contractions/relaxations;(stimulation/electrical charges/excitations originate from within, in the Sino Atrial Node (SAN), stimulus/ excitation spreads through auricles leading to their contraction, stimulus/ excitation proceeds to the atrioventricular node into the Purkinje tissue to all ventricles (right/ left) which contract;	
	During the nervous control, the blood pressure and chemical composition of blood is monitored by the cardiovascular centre of the brain;/the heartbeat rate can be increased through sympathetic nerve; heartbeat rate lowered through vagus nerve/parasympathetic nerve;	