

## <u>BIOLOGY PP3</u> <u>MARKING SCHEME</u> Identity

<b>Specin</b> 1(a)	nen D2	:	<b>steps f</b> 1b,	<b>followed</b> 2b,	4b		<b>Identity</b> commelinaceae	
	D3	:	1a				Pinaceae	
	D4	:	1b,	2a	3a		Mimooaceae	
	D5	:	1b,	2b,	4a,	5b	Gerannaceae	
	D6	:	1b,	2b,	4a,	5a	Graminae	
	D7	:	1b,	2a,	3b		Compositae	(12mks)
	Semi ·	-arid/Dry	y/Desert	/Arid				(1mk)

Teacher.

2.

Provide protection against injury by herbivores

Food being tested for	Procedure	Observation	Conclusion
Starch	To 1cm <sup>3</sup> of Z add 2 drops of iodine solution	Blue-black colour	Starch present
Reducing sugar	To 1cm <sup>3</sup> of Z add 1cm <sup>3</sup> of Benedict's solution, Boil/heat/warm	No colour change/blue colour	Reducing sugar absent
Protein	To 1cm <sup>3</sup> of Z add drop of Biuret reagen	Purple /violet	Protein present
Ascorbic acid /vit.c	To 1cm <sup>3</sup> of DCPIP add substance Z dropwise	No colour change/DCPIP not decolourized /blue colour	Vit c/ascorbic acid absent

(1mk)

3. Specimen Lumbar vertebra (a)(i) Μ (1mk)  $(1^{st} two)$ Presence of metapophysis Reasons Large/broad centrum Long transverse processes (2mks) (ii)Specimen N: - Cervical vertebra (1mk)  $(1^{st} two)$ Reasons Short neural spine Presence of vertebraterial canal Winged/branched/divided transverse process Presence of cervical ribs (2mks) (b) Neural canal for passage of spinal cord Transverse process for attachment of muscles \_ Facets for articulation with other vertebrae  $(1^{st} four)$ Vertebraterial canal for passage of blood vessels and nerves. \_ Neural spine for attachment of muscles -Neural arch and centrum for protection of spinal cord (4mks) (c) Μ N Vertebraterial canals absent Verbreterial canal present Long tranverse processes Short transverse processes Neural spine broad/wide/large/long Neural spine narrow/short/small Metapophysis present Metapophysis absent  $(1^{st} four) 4mks$ Neural canal is narrow Neural canal is wide.