

6. Which of the following statements regarding chlorophyll is correct?
- (1) Chlorophyll absorbs violet, blue and red light.
 - (2) Chlorophyll-b is the main light capturing pigment in plants.
 - (3) Chlorophyll-a is most efficient for capturing green light.
 - (4) Chlorophyll-a is involved in absorption and dissipation of excessive light energy.
 - (5) In photosystem-I, chlorophyll-a absorbs light at 680 nm wavelength.
7. A compound formed during ethyl alcohol fermentation, lactic acid fermentation and aerobic respiration is
- (1) oxaloacetate.
 - (2) citrate.
 - (3) acetaldehyde.
 - (4) acetyl CoA.
 - (5) pyruvate.
8. During the evolution of organisms, coelom was first developed in
- (1) Annelida.
 - (2) Arthropoda.
 - (3) Mollusca.
 - (4) Echinodermata.
 - (5) Chordata.
9. Which of the following structures can be seen in annelids as well as in arthropods?
- (1) Clitellum
 - (2) Parapodia
 - (3) Ventral nerve cord
 - (4) Capillaries
 - (5) Chitinous exoskeleton
10. Which of the following plants is evolutionarily closest to *Marchantia*?
- (1) *Anthoceros*
 - (2) *Selaginella*
 - (3) *Gnetum*
 - (4) *Pogonatum*
 - (5) *Nephrolepis*
11. In dicotyledonous plants
- (1) stamens produce megaspores that develop into pollen grains.
 - (2) pollen grain has two openings.
 - (3) seeds are present within carpels.
 - (4) perianth may be present.
 - (5) vascular bundles in the stem are scattered.
12. Which of the following statements regarding the epidermis of plants is correct?
- (1) It usually consists of several layers of cells.
 - (2) It is a permanent tissue.
 - (3) Root hairs are multicellular projections of epidermal cells.
 - (4) Trichomes are specialized epidermal cells.
 - (5) Deposition of suberin in epidermal cells prevents water loss.
13. Select the correct statement regarding the adaptations of plants for efficient photosynthesis.
- (1) Plants are branched in a pattern that is suitable to absorb the maximum amount of carbon dioxide from atmosphere.
 - (2) Large leaves are present in plants growing in dry environments to maximize light capture.
 - (3) Leaves of some plants are arranged almost vertically to get the maximum amount of light.
 - (4) Leaves of some plants are arranged horizontally to avoid damage by over intense light.
 - (5) Plants grow tall to avoid shading by neighbouring plants.
14. During the opening of stomata
- (1) sodium ions are actively transported into guard cells.
 - (2) turgor pressure of guard cells reduces.
 - (3) carbon dioxide content in the substomatal cavity increases.
 - (4) water potential in guard cells decreases.
 - (5) potassium ions are passively transported into guard cells.

15. Select the correct statement regarding nutritional requirements of plants.
- (1) Iron is a macronutrient required by plants.
 - (2) Deficiency of sulphur can be identified by chlorosis of older leaves.
 - (3) Magnesium is a component of carotenoids.
 - (4) Deficiency of nitrogen causes chlorosis mainly in young leaves.
 - (5) Molybdenum is required for nitrogen metabolism.
16. A feature seen in the sexual reproduction of all land plants is
- (1) non-requirement of external water for fertilization.
 - (2) internal fertilization.
 - (3) reduced gametophyte.
 - (4) production of two types of spores.
 - (5) having two types of sporophytes.
17. Which of the following statements regarding the responses of plants to light is correct?
- (1) There are two major classes of photoreceptors in plants.
 - (2) Blue light photoreceptors regulate seed germination.
 - (3) Exposure to direct sunlight stimulates vertical growth.
 - (4) Green and red are the most important colours of light for regulating photomorphogenesis.
 - (5) Positive phototropism occurs due to faster elongation of cells in the brighter side of the shoot.
18. The connective tissue that does **not** contain fibres under normal conditions is
- (1) areolar tissue.
 - (2) adipose tissue.
 - (3) blood.
 - (4) cartilage.
 - (5) bone.
19. Select the response with the correct example for different types of feeders seen among animals.
- | Type of feeders | Example |
|------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Substrate feeders | Oysters |
| (2) Fluid feeders | Maggots |
| (3) Filter feeders | Clams |
| (4) Substrate feeders | Aphids |
| (5) Bulk feeders | Humming birds |
20. Which of the following statements regarding the digestion of nucleic acids in food in man is correct?
- (1) It starts in the stomach.
 - (2) DNA is broken down to nucleotides by nucleotidase.
 - (3) Nucleosidase is involved in the digestion of nitrogenous bases.
 - (4) RNA is broken down to nucleotides by pancreatic nuclease.
 - (5) Intestinal nucleotidase acts on nitrogenous bases.
21. Which of the following may be a consequence of hypotension?
- (1) Unconsciousness
 - (2) Kidney damage
 - (3) Internal haemorrhage
 - (4) Increase in heart beat
 - (5) Stroke
22. The cells that mediate internal defences in innate immunity in man are
- (1) T cells and B cells.
 - (2) T cells and phagocytes.
 - (3) B cells and phagocytes.
 - (4) natural killer cells and T cells.
 - (5) natural killer cells and phagocytes.

23. Which of the following responses correctly indicates the main nitrogenous excretory product of the given animal group?

Animal group	Main nitrogenous excretory product
(1) Mammals	Uric acid
(2) Birds	Urea
(3) Frogs	Uric acid
(4) Sharks	Urea
(5) Insects	Ammonia

24. In humans, voluntary muscular movements are coordinated by

- (1) thalamus. (2) pons Varolii. (3) mid-brain.
- (4) medulla oblongata. (5) cerebellum.

25. Which of the following is the correct pathway of light and nerve impulses for the vision of humans?

- (1) cornea → aqueous humour → lens → vitreous humour → photoreceptors → ganglion cells → bipolar cells → optic nerve → occipital lobe of cerebrum
- (2) cornea → aqueous humour → lens → vitreous humour → photoreceptors → ganglion cells → bipolar cells → optic nerve → temporal lobe of cerebrum
- (3) cornea → aqueous humour → lens → vitreous humour → photoreceptors → bipolar cells → ganglion cells → optic nerve → occipital lobe of cerebrum
- (4) cornea → vitreous humour → lens → aqueous humour → photoreceptors → bipolar cells → ganglion cells → optic nerve → occipital lobe of cerebrum
- (5) cornea → vitreous humour → lens → aqueous humour → photoreceptors → bipolar cells → ganglion cells → optic nerve → temporal lobe of cerebrum

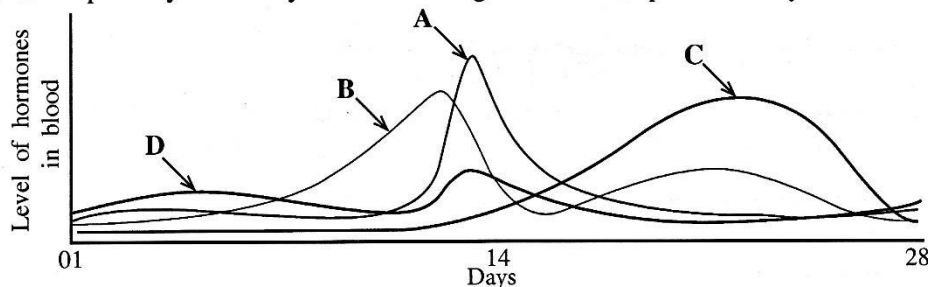
26. In which of the following responses, the hormone and its main function are correctly matched?

- (1) Melatonin - Regulating biological rhythms
- (2) Thymosin - Regulating innate immunity
- (3) Adrenalin - Decreasing the metabolic rate
- (4) Oxytocin - Stimulating milk production
- (5) Parathyroid hormone - Lowering blood calcium level

27. In spermatogenesis of man, reduction of chromosome number from diploid to haploid occurs during the production of

- (1) sperms from spermatids.
- (2) spermatids from secondary spermatocytes.
- (3) secondary spermatocytes from primary spermatocytes.
- (4) spermatogonia from primordial germ cells.
- (5) primary spermatocytes from spermatogonia.

28. This question is based on the following figure which shows the levels of hormones secreted by the anterior pituitary and ovary in blood during the normal reproductive cycle of mature human females.



The hormones indicated as A, B, C and D are respectively

- (1) FSH, LH, estradiol and progesterone.
- (2) LH, progesterone, estradiol and FSH.
- (3) estradiol, LH, FSH and progesterone.
- (4) LH, estradiol, progesterone and FSH.
- (5) FSH, LH, progesterone and estradiol.

29. Select the correct statement regarding human skeletal system.
- (1) Elbow joint formed by humerus, radius and ulna permits only flexion and extension of the fore arm.
 - (2) Hinge joint formed by femur, fibula and patella permits standing upright for a long time.
 - (3) Arches of the foot are important in distributing body weight only while standing.
 - (4) Secondary curvatures in the thoracic and sacral regions of the vertebral column help to maintain erect posture.
 - (5) A non-inflammatory degenerative disease called osteoporosis causes pain and restricted movement in the affected joints.
30. In man, sickle cell anaemia is an example for
- (1) heterozygous dominance.
 - (2) polygenic inheritance.
 - (3) epistasis.
 - (4) pleiotropy.
 - (5) epigenetics.
31. Which of the following statements regarding the cross $Rr \times Rr$ is correct?
- (1) The probability of having the allele r in both the egg and sperm at fertilization is $\frac{1}{2}$.
 - (2) This is a dihybrid cross because two alleles are involved.
 - (3) According to Mendelian inheritance, the probability of having dominant phenotype in F_2 generation by interbreeding of F_1 is $\frac{9}{16}$.
 - (4) If 1:2:1 ratio of phenotypes was obtained in F_2 generation by interbreeding of F_1 generation, it may be due to codominance.
 - (5) R and r are linked.
32. During the gametogenesis of a particular person, a gamete with 24 chromosomes was produced. This gamete was fertilized with a normal gamete and a child was born. Which of the following best explains this process and its result?
- (1) Aneuploidy, trisomy, Down syndrome
 - (2) Polyploidy, trisomy, Klinefelter syndrome
 - (3) Aneuploidy, monosomy, Down syndrome
 - (4) Aneuploidy, monosomy, Klinefelter syndrome
 - (5) Polyploidy, trisomy, Down syndrome
33. During replication of DNA, a cytosine molecule had been added instead of a thymine molecule in a gene. This mutated gene produced a peptide with the same amino acid sequence as the gene before mutation. This is an example for
- (1) insertion and nonsense mutation.
 - (2) substitution and silent mutation.
 - (3) insertion and silent mutation.
 - (4) substitution and missense mutation.
 - (5) insertion and missense mutation.
34. DNA polymerase obtained from thermophilic bacteria is used for PCR because
- (1) they contain more DNA polymerase than other organisms.
 - (2) that DNA polymerase does not have proofreading ability.
 - (3) that DNA polymerase is stable at high temperatures required for separation of DNA strands in the laboratory.
 - (4) it is the only DNA polymerase which can copy DNA in the laboratory.
 - (5) that DNA polymerase does not need a primer to initiate DNA synthesis.
35. A DNA fragment can be inserted in to a plasmid vector if that fragment has
- (1) a nucleotide sequence identical to that of the vector.
 - (2) been cut by the same restriction enzyme which had been used to cut the vector.
 - (3) originated from the same cell type as of the vector.
 - (4) the same length as that of the vector.
 - (5) at least one origin of replication (Ori).

36. Dry patana grasslands in Sri Lanka are found in
 (1) intermediate and wet zones. (2) dry and intermediate zones.
 (3) dry and arid zones. (4) dry, intermediate and wet zones.
 (5) arid, dry and intermediate zones.
37. Which of the following is **not** an environmental service value of biodiversity?
 (1) Regulating climate
 (2) Recharging ground water
 (3) Water purification
 (4) Helping disaster management
 (5) Prevention of soil erosion
38. Which of the following does **not** contribute to global warming?
 (1) Depletion of ozone layer (2) Cattle farming
 (3) Ozone in the lower atmosphere (4) Growth of phytoplankton
 (5) Water vapour in the atmosphere
39. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the culture media used to grow microbes in the laboratory?
 (1) Agar in culture media provides the suitable pH range for the growth of microorganisms.
 (2) Glucose is generally used to prepare culture media to grow fungi.
 (3) Culture media for bacteria are prepared using potatoes.
 (4) Any microorganism can be cultured in a culture medium.
 (5) Sodium chloride is usually added to all culture media.
40. Coliform bacteria were detected in a water sample obtained from a river. Drinking untreated water from this river may **not** likely to cause
 (1) typhoid. (2) cholera. (3) dysentery.
 (4) paratyphoid. (5) tetanus.

● For each of the questions 41 to 50 one or more of the responses is/are correct. Decide which response/responses is/are correct and then select the correct number.

- If only A, B and D are correct 1
 If only A, C and D are correct 2
 If only A and B are correct 3
 If only C and D are correct 4
 If any other response or combination of responses is correct 5

Directions summarised				
1	2	3	4	5
A, B, D correct.	A, C, D correct.	A, B correct.	C, D correct.	Any other response or combination of responses correct.

41. Which of the following statements regarding energy relations in organisms is/are correct?
 (A) In cellular respiration, photophosphorylation and oxidative phosphorylation occur.
 (B) During metabolic reactions, ATP oxidises to ADP.
 (C) Energy stored in ATP can be converted to electrical energy.
 (D) Substrate phosphorylation occurs in Krebs cycle.
 (E) All metabolic reactions release energy.
42. Which of the following classes includes/include animals having internal fertilization as well as those having external fertilization?
 (A) Osteichthyes (B) Amphibia (C) Reptilia
 (D) Chondrichthyes (E) Aves

43. Select the correct statement/statements regarding the respiratory pigments of animals.
- (A) Myoglobin is present in bony fishes.
 (B) Haemoglobin is present in mollusks.
 (C) Chlorocruorin is present in annelids.
 (D) Haemerythrin is present in annelids.
 (E) Haemocyanin is present in reptiles.
44. Smoking
- (A) stimulates the secretion of mucus by goblet cells in the respiratory tract.
 (B) causes tuberculosis.
 (C) decreases the oxygen transport in blood.
 (D) inhibits the action of cilia in the respiratory tract.
 (E) reduces heart beat.
45. Which of the following contributes/contribute for the maintenance of resting potential of a neuron?
- (A) Unequal distribution of Na^+ , K^+ , Cl^- and large anions inside and outside the neuron
 (B) Active transport of Na^+ out of the neuron and K^+ in to the neuron in 3:2 ratio
 (C) Opening of more K^+ channels than Na^+ channels in the neuron membrane
 (D) Transport of more Na^+ in to the intracellular fluid of the neuron than K^+
 (E) Transport of Cl^- from the neuron to the extracellular fluid
46. Parthenogenesis
- (A) produces a complete individual from an unfertilized egg.
 (B) produces female honey bees.
 (C) can be observed in some lizards.
 (D) forms only diploid progeny.
 (E) can be seen in all invertebrates.
47. Which of the following combinations is/are correct regarding the skeletons of animals?
- | Skeleton | Example |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| (A) Coelom | Annelids |
| (B) Pseudocoelom | Cnidarians |
| (C) Calcium carbonate plates | Echinoderms |
| (D) Bony plates | Reptiles |
| (E) Gastrovascular cavity | Nematodes |
48. In which of the following responses, the biomes that are encountered when traveling from the north pole towards equator are given in correct sequence?
- (A) Tundra, coniferous forests, temperate grasslands, deserts, tropical forests
 (B) Tundra, coniferous forests, temperate broad-leaf forests, chaparral, deserts
 (C) Tundra, temperate grasslands, coniferous forests, deserts, tropical forests
 (D) Tundra, temperate broad-leaf forests, coniferous forests, tropical forests, deserts
 (E) Tundra, coniferous forests, chaparral, temperate grasslands, savanna
49. Select the correct combination/combinations with respect to the use of microbes in industries.
- | Product | Microorganism used in the production |
|-----------------|---|
| (A) Yoghurt | <i>Lactobacillus bulgaricus</i> |
| (B) Vinegar | <i>Gluconobacter</i> sp. |
| (C) Citric acid | <i>Spirulina</i> sp. |
| (D) Lipase | <i>Rhizopus</i> sp. |
| (E) Vitamin C | <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> |
50. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding spoilage of food?
- (A) Saccharolytic microorganisms are responsible for rancidity of food.
 (B) Putrefaction occurs mainly due to breakdown of proteins.
 (C) Lipolytic microorganisms are responsible for fermentation of food.
 (D) Acids are formed during fermentation.
 (E) Rancidity occurs due to generation of amines.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்

අ.පො.ස. (උ.පෙළ) විභාගය/ க.பொ.த. (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை 2019

නව නිර්දේශය/ புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்

විෂය අංකය
பாட இலக்கம் **09**

විෂය
பாடம்

Biology

ලකුණු දීමේ පටිපාටිය/புள்ளி வழங்கும் திட்டம்
I පත්‍රය/பத்திரம் I

ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය விடை இல.	ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය விடை இல.	ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය விடை இல.	ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය விடை இல.	ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය விடை இல.
01.	3	11.	3	21.	1	31.	4	41.	4
02.	2	12.	2/4	22.	5	32.	1	42.	3
03.	5	13.	5	23.	4	33.	2	43.	2
04.	3	14.	4	24.	5	34.	3	44.	2
05.	2	15.	5	25.	3	35.	Any	45.	5
06.	1	16.	2	26.	1	36.	1	46.	5
07.	5	17.	1	27.	3	37.	4	47.	2
08.	1	18.	3	28.	4	38.	4	48.	3
09.	3	19.	3	29.	Any	39.	2	49.	1
10.	4	20.	4	30.	4	40.	5	50.	5

විශේෂ උපදෙස්/விசேட அறிவுறுத்தல் :

එක් පිළිතුරකට/ஒரு சரியான விடைக்கு ලකුණු 01/ஒரு புள்ளி வீதம்
මුළු ලකුණු/மொத்தப் புள்ளிகள் 1 × 50= 50

General Certificate of Education (A/L) Examination -2019

Biology 09 - New Syllabus

PAPER II – PART A

1. (A) (i) (a) Name the three major types of lipids found in organisms.

- Fats/ Triglycerides/ Tryacylglycerol
- steroids
- phospholipids

3 pts

(b) What is the type of lipid that forms a major component of the cell membrane?

Phospholipids

1 pt

(ii) What is the main structural difference between saturated fatty acids and unsaturated fatty acids?

Saturated fatty acids have hydrocarbon chains without double bonds while unsaturated fatty acids have hydrocarbon chains with (one or more) double bonds

1 pt

(iii) State three functions of rough endoplasmic reticulum.

- Transports proteins synthesized by ribosomes (attached to it)
- Synthesizes glycoproteins
- Produces transport vesicles
- (facilitates) growth of (own) membrane/ serves as membrane factory

Any 3 pts

(iv) Name three types of vacuoles seen in organisms.

- Contractile vacuoles
- food vacuoles
- central vacuoles

3 pts

(v) State two significances of mitosis.

- Maintains genetic stability
- Growth and development
- Cell repair/replacement/ regeneration/tissue repair
- Asexual reproduction

Any 2 pts

(B)(i) Where does the Calvin cycle take place in the chloroplast?

Stroma

1 pt

(ii) What are the three main steps of the Calvin cycle?

- Carbon fixation/ carboxylation (of CO₂ acceptor/ RuBP)
- Reduction (of 3PGA)
- Regeneration of RuBP/ CO₂ acceptor

3 pts

(iii) Where does the light reaction of photosynthesis take place?

Grana/ thylakoid membrane (of chloroplast) / membrane system of thylakoids

1 pt

(iv) State the three substances produced in the light reaction of photosynthesis.

- NADPH
- ATP
- Oxygen/ O₂

3 pts

(v) How does an increase in the oxygen concentration in mesophyll cells affect photosynthetic productivity in C3 plants?

- RuBP reacts/ binds with oxygen/ Rubisco oxygenase reaction takes place
- and produces (only) one molecule of 3 PGA/3 Phosphoglycerate/ lose one 3 PGA/ lose 50% of 3 PGA
- reducing productivity.

3 pts

(C)(i) Write in correct sequence, the four main stages by which the first cells have been produced according to the theory of biochemical evolution.

- Abiotic synthesis of small organic molecules/ Synthesis of small organic molecules from inorganic molecules.
- Polymerization (of above organic molecules) to form (organic) macromolecules
- Packing of macromolecules into membrane/ formation of protocells
- Nucleic acids gain self-replicating capability

4 pts

(ii) What is meant by polyphyletic?

Originated from more than one ancestor

1 pt

(iii) Briefly describe what a zygosporangium is.

- A sturdy structure
- Multinucleated
- Produced by plasmogamy/ fusion of cytoplasm of two parent cells/gametangia
- and Karyogamy/ fusion of nuclei
- during sexual reproduction
- of zygomycetes.
- Resistant to unfavorable environment/ conditions/ drying/ freezing
- Metabolically inactive (in adverse environmental conditions)
- Produces haploid spores

Any 7 pts

(iv) Production of flagellated sperms is a feature seen in some plants. Name one phylum having plants with each of the following features together with the feature of producing flagellated sperms.

Feature	Phylum	
(a) Presence of seeds	Cycadophyta	1 pt
(b) Absence of a vascular system	Bryophyta	1 pt

(v) (a) What are the structures used to maintain osmotic balance in flukes?

Flame bulbs/ flame cells/ protonephridia

1 pt

(b) Name the body cavity of nematodes.

Pseudocoelom

1 pt

40 pts X 2.5 = 100marks

2. (A) (i) State the three basic functions of epithelial tissues of animals.

- Protection
- Secretion
- Absorption

3 pts**(ii) State three structural features of meristematic cells in plants.**

- Isodiametric / (roughly) spherical
- Central nucleus
- Dense/ thick cytoplasm

3 pts**(iii) Name two types of specialized cells of found in the epidermis of plants.**

- Trichomes
- Guard cells
- Root hairs

Any 2 pts**(iv) You are given 12 potato strips immersed in distilled water, each of which is about 5 cm long and six petri dishes kept on graph papers, each containing sucrose solutions of 0.15 M, 0.20 M, 0.25 M, 0.30 M, 0.35 M and 0.40 M concentrations. State in correct sequence, the steps followed to determine the water potential of given fresh potato tissue.**

- Completely immerse two potato strips in each sucrose solution / petri dishes
- (immediately) measure their length by the graph paper (placed under the petri dish)
- Leave (covered/ closed petri dishes) for 30 – 60 minutes (any value between these are accepted)
- Measure the length of potato strips (and calculate the mean value)
- Plot a graph of percentage mean change in length on Y axis and molarity/concentration of sucrose solution on X axis / Plot a graph of percentage mean change in length versus molarity/ concentration of sucrose solution.
- Determine the concentration of sucrose solution where there is no change in length (from the graph)
- Determine the water potential using (relevant data) tables

7 pts**(v) State three functions of calcium in plants.**

- Component of/participation in the formation of middle lamella/cell wall
- Maintenance of membrane structure
- Maintenance of membrane permeability
- Signal transduction

Any 3 pts**(B) (i) Name two plant genera having photosynthetic gametophytes.**

- *Pogonatum*
- *Nephrolepis*
- *Marchantia*
- *Anthoceros*

Any 2 pts

(ii) Name the group of plants having the least developed gametophytes.

Anthophyta/ angiosperms/ flowering plants

1 pt

(iii) What are sori?

Cluster of sporangia

1 pt

(iv) What is pollination?

Transfer/ deposition of pollen to a mature stigma/ovule

1 pt

(v) State three functions of cytokinins in plants.

- Regulate cell division in shoots/ roots
- Stimulate / induce seed germination
- Modify apical dominance/ promote lateral/ axial bud growth
- Promote movement of nutrients into sink tissues
- Delay leaf senescence

any 3 pts

(C) (i) (a) Where is the caecum located in the human alimentary canal?

At the junction/place where the ileum opens to the colon /between small intestine and large intestine/ between ileum and colon

1 pt

(b) Name the type of cells in gastric glands of man that secretes pepsinogen.

Chief cells

1 pt

(ii) What is the main function of buffers present in saliva?

Prevent tooth decay (by neutralizing acid)

1 pt

(iii) State whether the following substances are transported actively or passively across epithelium of intestinal villi.

- (a) Vitamins: Actively
- (b) Amino acids: Actively
- (c) Fructose: Passively

3 pts

(iv) (a) Name the main blood vessel formed by converging blood capillaries of the intestinal villi.

Hepatic portal vein

1 pt

(b) Why is double circulation more effective than single circulation in supplying blood to body parts?

Due to the higher pressure (exerted by heart) in systemic circulation/provides blood to organs at higher pressure

1 pt

(v)(a) What is hypertension?

Sustained elevated blood pressure above normal limits

1 pt

(b) State consequences of hypertension.

- Kidney damage
- Adrenal gland disorders
- Heart attack
- Stroke/ cerebral hemorrhage
- Damages blood vessels/arteries/arterioles/capillaries
- Death

Any 5 pts

40 pts X 2.5 = 100 marks

3. (A) (i) State three main differences between active immunity and passive immunity.

Active immunity	Passive immunity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long lasting (protection) • Involve T and B lymphocytes/ T and B cells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short term (protection) no involvement of T and B lymphocytes/ T and B cells
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memory cells develop/ immunologic memory retained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> memory cells not developed/no immunologic memory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antibodies produced in the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antibodies gained from outside/ Readymade antibodies

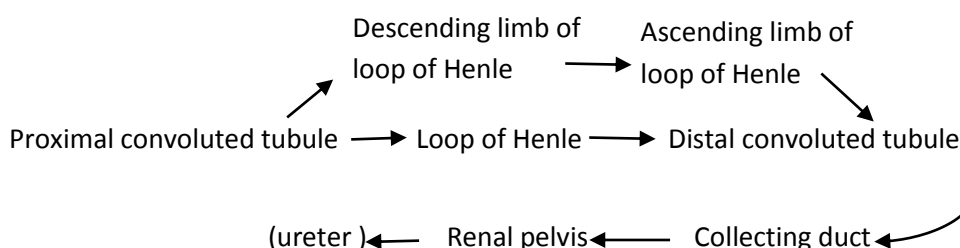
Any 3 pts

(ii) Name the two types of nephrons present in the human kidney.

- Cortical nephrons
- Juxtamedullary nephrons

2 pts

(iii) Write in correct sequence, the pathway of a creatinine molecule from a Bowman’s capsule to the ureter in man.

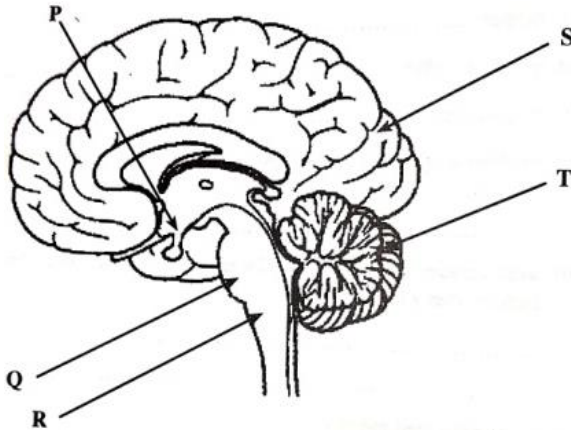


1 pt

(iv) State two disorders related to human urinary system.

- Bladder stones /Kidney stones/ Renal calculi
 - Chronic Kidney disease / CKD /CKDu/ Chronic Kidney Disease of unknown etiology
 - Kidney frailer
- any2 pts**

(v) This question is based on the following diagram of the human brain.



(a) Name the structures labeled as P, Q, R, S and T in the above diagram.

P - Hypothalamus

Q - Pons Varolii

R – Medulla oblongata

S – Cerebrum/ Cerebral

hemisphere/occipital lobe

T – Cerebellum

5 pts

(b) Name the structures responsible for the following functions of man.

Maintaining posture: Cerebellum / T

1 pt

Coordination of running: Medulla oblongata/R, Pons Varolii / Q

2 pts

Regulation of thirst: Hypothalamus / P

1 pt

(B)(i) What is a sensory receptor?

- A specialized structure which can detect a specific stimulus and
- convert its energy to a changing membrane potential
- to be transmitted as an action potential to central nerves system

3 pts

(ii) Where are the receptors that detect sound vibrations located in the human ear?

Basilar membrane / organ of Corti

1 pt

(iii) Name two trophic hormones secreted by anterior pituitary of man.

- Follicle stimulating hormone / FSH
- Luteinizing hormone / LH
- Thyroid stimulating hormone / TSH
- Adrenocorticotrophic hormone / ACTH

Any 2 pts

(iv) Give an example for aregulation involving a positive feedback mechanism related to endocrine system in man.

(Regulation involving/role of/action of)Oxytocin in child birth/parturition/ milk ejection

1 pt

(v) Why does blood glucose level increase above the normal level in type 2 diabetes?

Failure of target cells to take up glucose from blood

1 pt

(C) (i) (a) State the importance of locating testes outside the abdominal cavity in man.

To be cooler /at a lower temperature than the body for proper/ efficient production of sperms.

1 pt

(b) Write in correct order, the pathway of sperms from testes to the urethra in man.

(Seminiferous tubules) → Epididymis → Vas deference → Ejaculatory duct
(urethra) ←

1 pt

(c) What is the sperm nutrient present in the secretion of prostate gland of man?

No marks

(ii) (a) What are the structures in the human ovary that contain hormone producing cells?

- (Growing/Graffian/Ovarian) Follicle,
- Corpus luteum

2 pts

(b) What is fertilization?

Fusion of (haploid) nucleus/pronucleus of sperm/ male gamete and (haploid)nucleus/pronucleus of ovum/female gamete / fusion of (haploid) nuclei/pronuclei of sperm and ovum/ male and female gemetes

1 pt

(c) In which phase of the human uterine cycle does implantation occur?

Secretory phase

1 pt

(iii) (a) What is the basis of the early pregnancy tests?

Presence of hCG in urine / blood

1 pt

(b) Give two examples for assisted reproductive technology methods.

- In-vitro fertilization/IVF
- Intra – cytoplasmic sperm injection /ICSI

2 pts

(iv) (a) State three functions of the human skeletal system other than support, protection and movement.

- Storage / release of calcium
- Storage / release of phosphorous/ phosphate
- Production of blood cells/red blood cells/white blood cells

3 pts

(b) What is the structural arrangement that provides nodding movement of the human skull?

No marks

(c) In which human vertebrae, a prominent bifid spinous process is found?

3rd to 6th/ typical cervical vertebrae

1 pt

(v) (a) What is a sarcomere?

(repeating) contractile units present in striated muscle cell/fiber/ Region between two adjacent/consecutive Z-lines in the myofibril/functional unit of striated muscles / muscle cell/ muscle fiber

1 pt

(b) Name the currently accepted theory of striated muscle contraction.

Sliding filament theory

1 pt

40 pts X 2.5 = 100 marks

4. (A) (i) What is a pedigree chart?

Diagrammatic representation of the inheritance of a particular trait/character within a given family tree

1 pt

(ii) What are the data required to prepare a pedigree chart?

Data of a particular trait/character for many generations

1 pt

(iii) What is denoted by each of the following symbols used in a pedigree chart?



- Affected/ diseased male



- (Not affected/Normal) female

2 pts

(iv) Hardy Weinberg equilibrium of a population is expressed as $p^2+2pq+q^2=1$. What are denoted by p and p^2 in this equation?

p - Frequency / proportion of dominant allele

p^2 - Frequency / proportion of dominant homozygotes 2 pts

(v) In a population of about 100,000 persons, a recessive trait is expressed by about 4,000. If this population is at Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, about how many persons are heterozygous for that character?

32 000 1 pt

(B)(i) State the significance of RNA polymerase in DNA synthesis.

- Initiates synthesis of RNA on a DNA template by adding ribonucleotides
- Adds/forms a short RNA primer (on the DNA template)
- Forms DNA-RNA hybrid to facilitate the action of DNA polymerase

3 pts

(ii) Name two final products of genes other than polypeptides.

- Ribosomal RNA/ r RNA
- Transfer RNA/ t RNA

2 pts

(iii) What is the source of genetic variation?

Mutations

1 pt

(iv) What are the information expected from a restriction map?

- Position/ location of restriction sites and
- Distance between restriction sites

2 pts

(v) (a) Give two applications of DNA fingerprinting.

- Paternity/ Parenting testing
- Criminal identification
- Victim identification
- Detecting/identifying pathogenic / infectious organisms /agents

Any 2 pts

(b) Name the DNA delivery system specifically used in plant genetic engineering.

(Delivery system) using/via *Agrobacterium*/ *Agrobacterium* mediated (gene transfer)

1 pt

(C)(i) What is meant by habitat in environmental biology?

Physical area where a species/ an organism lives

1 pt

(ii) (a) State the three types of interactions that occur in an ecosystem when abiotic and biotic components are considered and give one example for each of them.

- | Type of interaction | Example |
|---------------------|---|
| • Biotic – biotic | Competition/ symbiosis/commensalism/ parasitism/ mutualism/ predation/feeding relationships |
| • Biotic – abiotic | Water/ nutrients uptake by plants (from soil)
Obtaining oxygen (from air) by plants /animals |
| • Abiotic – abiotic | Chemical reactions in soil |
- (No marks are given for examples if interaction is not written)

6 pts

(b) What is ecosystem diversity?

Variety of habitats, living communities and ecological processes in the living world

1 pt**(iii) (a) What is a flagship species?**

Species selected as a symbol/ icon to represent an ecosystem in need of conservation

1 pt**(b) Name a flagship species in Sri Lanka.**

Blue magpie

1 pt**(iv) State the environmental problems that occur due to open dumping of solid waste.**

- Create/provide breeding grounds for vectors of diseases/ mosquitoes/flies/mice
- Spreading of water borne diseases/ typhoid/ paratyphoid/cholera/ dysentery/ gastroenteritis
- Generate unpleasant smell/ odour
- Generate methane/ causing explosions/ contribute to global warming
- Ground water/ water resources can be contaminated/ polluted

5 pts**(v) Briefly explain what a sanitary landfill is.**

- An engineered/ a planned means of disposal of waste
- Waste is spread in layers
- Tightly compacted/ volume is greatly reduced
- Waste is covered with soil
- Waste will be decomposed through
- biological and
- chemical processes.

7 pts**40 points X 2.5 = 100marks**

General Certificate (A/L) Examination – 2019 New Syllabus
09 – Biology Marking Scheme
PAPER II - PART B - Essay

5. (a) Briefly describe the general characteristics of enzymes.
- (b)(i) Explain how pH and temperature affect the rate of enzymatic reactions.
- (ii) Explain the action of competitive and non-competitive inhibitors in enzymatic reactions.

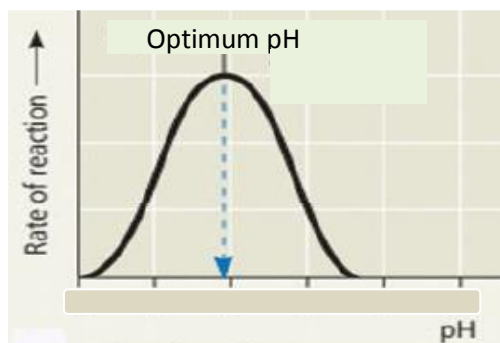
(a) Briefly describe the general characteristics of enzymes.

1. (Most) enzymes are globular proteins.
2. They are biological catalysts.
3. They increase the rate of reactions by
4. lowering the activation energy of the reactions.
5. (Most) enzymes are heat labile/ sensitive.
6. They do not alter the nature/ properties of the end products.
7. They are (highly) specific to the substrate/ substrate specific.
8. Most/Some catalyzed reactions are reversible.
9. The rate of enzymatic reaction is affected by (pH, temperature, inhibitors) and substrate/ enzyme concentrations.
10. They are not used up during the reaction/ They can be reused/ remain unchanged.
11. They possess (specific) active sites where the reactions take place/ enzyme binds with substrate.
12. Some enzymes need non-proteinous components/ cofactors (to catalyze the reactions/ for their activity).

(b) (i) Explain how pH and temperature affect the rate of enzymatic reactions.

Effect of pH

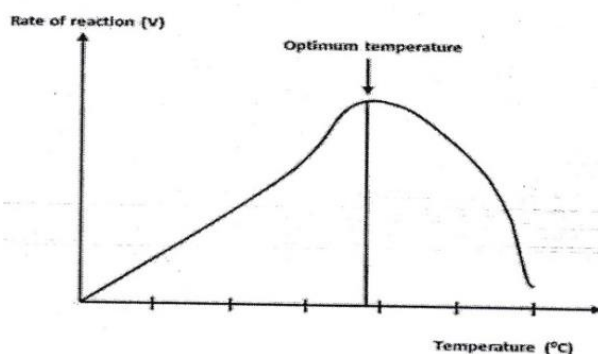
1. Enzymes function (most) effectively within a certain pH range.
2. The pH at which the highest rate of reaction occurs is the optimum pH of the enzyme.
3. A change in pH above or below the optimum pH leads to decline in enzyme activity/rate of reaction
4. due to the alteration of chemical bonds,
5. involved in formation of enzyme-substrate complex/ This prevents formation of enzyme-substrate complex.



Fully labeled correct diagram is required (marks 4/0)

Effect of Temperature

6. Increase in temperature increases molecular motion.
7. Therefore, the speed of moving molecules of enzymes
8. and substrate will be accelerated.
9. This will enhance the colliding probability for/enhances collisions between enzyme active sites and substrate molecules.
10. More collisions result in greater chances for the reaction to occur/increase in rate of reactions.
11. This continues up to a certain point/ optimum temperature,
12. beyond which there is a rapid decline in enzymatic activity/ decrease in rate of reaction,
13. denaturing the enzyme
14. due to the disruption of hydrogen bonds,
15. ionic bonds and
16. other weak chemical bonds (of enzyme active sites), thus
17. changing the shape of the active site of enzyme
18. altering its complementary nature,
19. preventing (complementary) binding of enzyme active site and substrate molecules/ formation of enzyme-substrate complex
20. and reduces the rate of reaction.



Fully labeled correct diagram is required (marks 4/0)

(b) (ii) Explain the action of competitive and non-competitive inhibitors in enzymatic reactions.

1. Competitive inhibitors compete with substrate (selectively) for the active site of enzymes
2. due to their resemblance with (shape/ nature of) the substrate.
3. Therefore the number of active sites available declines.
4. (Actions of) competitive inhibitors are (mostly) reversible.
5. Non-competitive inhibitors do not compete with substrate (molecules).
6. They bind to (a part of) enzyme other than active site and
7. changes the shape of the enzyme/ active site and
8. active site becomes less effective/prevents for the formation of enzyme-substrate complex.

12 + 20 + 8 = 40 points

Any 36 points X 4 = 144 marks

Diagrams 8 marks

Maximum 150 marks

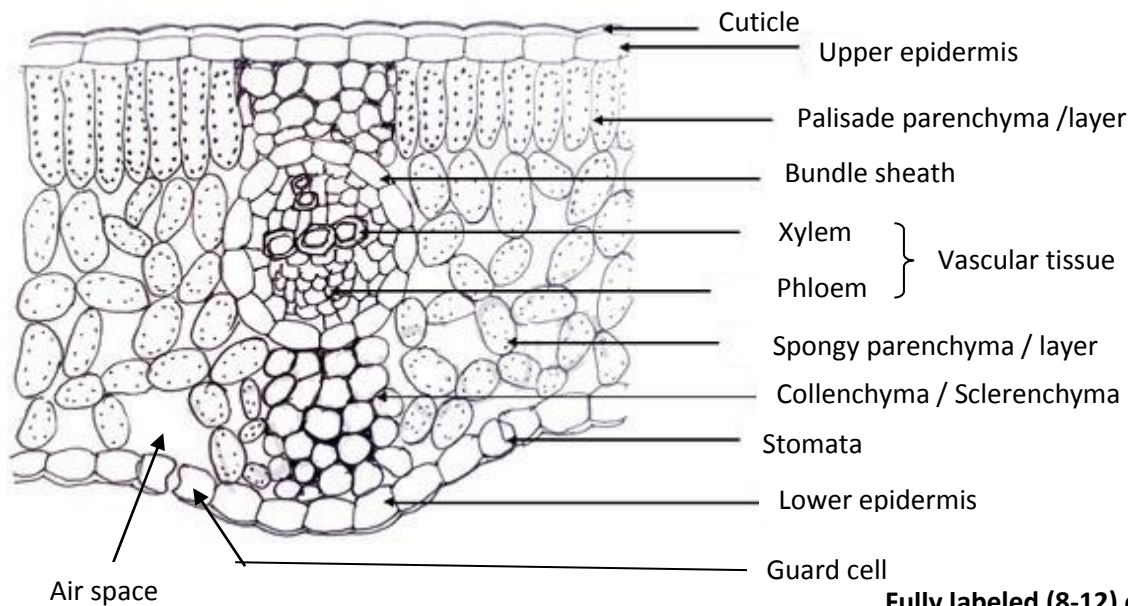
6. (a) Describe the histological structure of a typical dicotyledonous leaf as observed in a transverse section and state the functions of different structures seen.
- (b) Describe the mechanism of phloem translocation.
- (a) Describe the histological structure of a typical dicotyledonous leaf as observed in a transverse section and state the functions of different structures seen.

1. Outermost layer is epidermis (is found in both sides of the leaf/ upper and lower epidermis)
2. which is single layered and
3. covered with cuticle.
4. Stomata are found in the epidermis.
5. They are surrounded by guard cells.
6. Mesophyll is composed of parenchyma cells and
7. are found between upper and lower epidermis.
8. On the upper part of the leaf/ (just) beneath the upper epidermis,
9. (mesophyll cells called) palisade layer is present
10. consisting of (one or more layers of) elongated cells.
11. Spongy layer (consisting of loosely arranged parenchyma cells)
12. with air spaces/intercellular spaces
13. located between palisade layer and lower epidermis.
14. Mesophyll cells contain chloroplasts.
15. Vascular tissue/ vascular bundles /veins consist of xylem and phloem.
16. Outer layer of a vein is a bundle sheath layer/ cells.
17. Sclerenchyma / collenchyma present (in upper and lower sides of the main vein).

Functions

18. Cuticle - prevents water loss/ protection
19. Epidermis - protection
20. Stomata - exchange of gasses/ transpiration
21. Spongy parenchyma/ air space - exchange of gases/storages of gases
22. Mesophyll/ palisade/ spongy tissue – photosynthesis.
23. vein/ vascular bundle/xylem/ phloem – transport
24. Sclerenchyma/Collenchyma – Support
25. Guard cells – controlling gas exchange /transpiration

Any 20



Fully labeled (8-12) correct diagram = 06

Partially labeled (<8) correct diagram = 03

Unlabeled diagram = 00

(b) Describe the mechanism of phloem translocation.

Phloem sap moves from sugar source to sugar sink. Mainly sucrose is transported through phloem.

1. Sugar is loaded into sieve tube/sieve tube element (via the companion cells/ transfer cells from mesophyll cells of source)
2. actively/using ATP/using metabolic energy
3. against concentration gradient.
4. (in some plants) From companion cells/ transfer cells, sugar diffuses/ enters into sieve tubes
5. via plasmodesmata/ symplast.
6. (This increases the solute concentration and) reduces water potential of the sieve tubes
7. resulting in entering of water into the sieve tubes
8. by osmosis
9. from adjacent xylem vessels.
10. This generates/builds up positive (hydrostatic) pressure in sieve tubes,/increases (hydrostatic) pressure in sieve tubes.
11. which forces the sap flow (transported) along the sieve tubes
12. to the area of low pressure potential.
13. At the sink unloading takes place
14. where sucrose is removed from sieve tubes/sugar molecules diffuse from phloem (into sink)
15. increasing the water potential in the sieve tubes.
16. Therefore water moves from sieve tubes to adjacent xylem vessels by osmosis
17. resulting in a decrease in (hydrostatic) pressure in sieve tubes
18. establishing a pressure potential gradient from source to sink.
19. (This mechanism is explained by) pressure flow hypothesis.

Any 16

20+16 = 36

36 X 4 = 144 marks

Diagram 6 marks

150 marks

- 7. (a) Describe the mechanism of ventilation of lungs in man.**
(b) Explain how breathing of man is homeostatically controlled.
(a) Describe the mechanism of ventilation of lungs in man.

Ventilation is accomplished by breathing, which is

1. alternating movement of air into and out of the lungs
2. referred to as inhalation/ inspiration and exhalation/ expiration, respectively.
3. Inhalation is negative pressure breathing/ In inhalation, air is pulled in to lungs./negative pressure breathing
4. Inhalation is an active process where
5. contraction of ribs muscles/ intercostal muscles and
6. diaphragm (muscles)
7. leads to expansion of thoracic cavity/ increase in the volume of thoracic cavity.
8. This allows visceral and parietal pleura (surrounding the lungs) slide smoothly past each other
9. increasing the lung volume.
10. As a result the pressure within the lungs decreases (in relation to the outside air)
11. creating a pressure gradient between the atmosphere and lungs.
12. Air flows from (higher pressure in the) atmosphere to (the lower pressure in) the lungs.
13. Exhalation is a passive process.
14. The rib muscles/ intercostal muscles and
15. diaphragm relax
16. reducing the volume of thoracic cavity.
17. As a result, the pressure inside the lungs increases
18. forcing air out of the lungs.
19. When activity increases (during exercise)/ during deep breathing, additional muscles (of neck, back and chest) are used/ involved
20. to further increase the volume of thoracic cavity.

- (b) Explain how breathing of man is homeostatically controlled.**

1. Breathing is controlled by an involuntary mechanism.
2. Medulla oblongata is the main breathing regulating centre (at the base of the brain).
3. A negative feedback mechanism is involved (in regulating this process).
4. During inhalation, sensors/receptors detect stretching of the lungs and
5. send nerve impulses to the medulla oblongata and
6. further inhalation is inhibited.
7. This prevents over expansion of lungs.
8. High CO₂ in blood lowers the pH (in blood).
9. pH change is detected by the sensors/ chemoreceptors in the medulla oblongata and
10. in major blood vessels/ arteries and aorta.
11. Medulla oblongata increases the depth and
12. the rate of breathing,
13. until the excess CO₂ is removed
14. in the exhaled air/ through exhalation.

15. pH of the blood comes to its normal value/ 7.4.
16. When O₂ concentration (in blood) becomes very low, oxygen sensors
17. found in aorta and
18. carotid arteries
19. send impulses to medulla oblongata to increase the breathing rate.
20. The regulation of breathing is also modulated by additional neural circuits in the Pons (Varolii).

20 + 20 = 40

Any 38 X 4 = 152 marks

Maximum 150 marks

- 8. (a) Briefly describe the significance of polyploids in agriculture.**
(b) Discuss possible environmental issues that may occur due to genetically modified organisms used in agriculture.

(a) Briefly describe the significance of polyploids in agriculture.

1. Polyploidy is the presence of more than two (complete) sets of homologous chromosomes per nucleus.
2. This is widely used in plant breeding.
3. Used for increasing size of plant organs/ gigas effect.
4. Caused due to increased number of gene copies.
5. Results in reduced fertility
6. due to meiotic errors.
7. Allows the production of seedless varieties.
8. eg. triploid watermelon
9. Used as a bridge for gene transferring
10. between two species having different ploidy levels.
11. Restoration of fertility
12. by genome doubling.
13. Promotes buffering effect
14. by masking deleterious alleles by extra copies of wild type alleles.
15. Allows functional diversification of redundant gene copies in which
16. one member of duplicated gene pair mutates and
17. acquires a new function without compromising essential functions.
18. It increases heterozygosity
19. which enhances vigour.
20. eg. Maize/ potato/ alfalfa
21. It improves the quality of the product and
22. increases the tolerance to (biotic and abiotic) stresses.

(b) Discuss possible environmental issues that may occur due to genetically modified organisms used in agriculture.

1. Development of insect tolerant crops may harm the non-target insects
2. by accidentally ingesting the toxin produced in GM crops
3. because toxin maybe dispersed in pollen and
4. and be deposited on non-crop plants (on which such insects feed).

5. Cross pollination may transfer the transgene to non-GM varieties of the same crop
6. contaminating organic/ non-GM farming and
7. wild relatives of the crop.
8. Death of insects due to feeding on insect resistant GM crops
9. causes environmental imbalance.
10. (Use of herbicide tolerant crops may) form super weeds
11. which are tolerant to herbicides/ cannot be controlled by herbicides.
12. Cause gene pollution/ spread of foreign genes to naturally growing plants.
13. (Use of herbicide tolerant crops may) promote overuse of herbicides.
14. (Development of GM crops) leads to GM crop dominance/ use of limited number of varieties/ lowers crop diversity/ narrowing of crop diversity.
15. This results in low tolerance to environmental impacts
16. which may wipeout entire crop fields by a single environmental event
17. resulting in food scarcity.
18. This also results in loss of genes from crop gene pool.

22 + 18 = 40

Any 38 points X 4 = 152 marks

Maximum 150 marks

- 9. (a) Describe the characteristic features of inland wetland ecosystems of Sri Lanka.**
(b) Explain the effects of discharging wastewater into natural water sources.

- (a) Describe the characteristic features of inland wetland ecosystems of Sri Lanka.**

1. Wetlands are permanent or temporary accumulations of water
2. with associated plants and animals.
3. Rivers and streams
4. that are originating in the wet highlands
5. are perennial and
6. those in dry zone are seasonal.
7. There is hardly any/ no vegetation/ plants in running water/ rivers and streams.
8. Marshes and swamp forests
9. are low-lying areas
10. which receive water through surface runoff/ flood waters from rivers
11. and ground water seepage.
12. Contain peat and
13. (water logged sticky) clay soil.
14. Provide habitats for water birds/ fish/ amphibians/ many animals.
15. Plant species are *Colocasia* species/ *Aponogeton* species/ reeds.
16. Villus
17. are the flood plains of the reservoirs.
18. (Vegetation is dominant with) grasses/ sedges.
19. Especially important for elephants and
20. birds.
21. Reservoirs
22. are man-made and
23. are manly scattered in the lowland dry zone.
24. (Free-floating) invasive alien plant species are present.

(b) Explain the effects of discharging wastewater into natural water sources.

1. Contamination of water bodies by pathogens (through wastewater)
2. may cause typhoid fever,
3. cholera,
4. diarrhoea/ dysentery.
5. Chemical pollution of water bodies/ pollution due to chemicals in waste water.
6. Some of these chemicals are resistant to biodegradation/do not biodegrade.
7. Excessive nitrates and
8. phosphates in wastewater
9. cause eutrophication
10. resulting in excessive growth of algae and
11. cyanobacteria
12. called algal blooms.
13. Some cyanobacteria produce toxins/poisonous substances.
14. Algal blooms cause oxygen depletion zones/ increases BOD.
15. greatly reducing populations of fish/ other aquatic species.
16. It also causes bad odour/ smell.

24 + 16 = 40**Any 38 X 4= 152 marks****Maximum 150 marks****10. Write short notes on the following.****(a) Theory of natural selection****(b) Energy budget of animals****(c) Fetal membranes****(a) Theory of natural selection**

1. This is one of the theories of evolution
2. put forward by Darwin and Wallace.

This theory is based on the following observations made by Darwin

3. Each species produces more offspring than the environment could support/over production.
4. The (individuals of a) population/ a species vary in characteristics /among their inheritance traits/there is variation.

The above observations were interpreted by Darwin as follows to explain the process of natural selection

5. Certain (inherited) traits/characters of a population are capable of exhibiting better survival and
6. reproduction.
7. They are successful in competition (with others).
8. Individuals with such favorable traits/characters/ those who are successful in competition can survive and produce more offspring (than others)/ survival of the fittest thus
9. enhancing the abundance of favorable characteristics/traits (for survival and reproduction)in that population (gradually /over several generations)

Some favourable characteristics for survival and reproduction are

10. Escaping from predators/defense
11. Tolerating physical/ stress conditions
12. (Successful in) obtaining food
13. Resistance against diseases
14. (High) fertilizing probability

15. (Large) number of offspring produced.
16. Favorable traits are selected naturally/natural selection.

Any 14 pts

(b) Energy budget of animals

1. Energy budget is a balance sheet of energy intake against energy expenditure in a particular animal
2. Basic model of energy budget $C = M + U + F + P$, where
3. C = Energy content in the food sources taken in
4. M = Energy spent for metabolic activities
5. U = Energy associated with urinary loss
6. F = Energy associated with fecal loss
7. P = Energy associated with production/ growth and development
8. In energy budgets, energy content in the food intake is compared with energy expenditure.
9. Energy differences between the energy intake and energy expenditure for metabolism and excretion are available
10. for production/ for growth and reproduction
11. For each animal, energy budgets can be calculated based on energy measurements from field and laboratory.

11 pts

c) Fetal membranes

1. They are extra-embryonic membranes that appear after implantation
2. which provide a life supporting system for further embryonic/fetal development.
3. Chorion
4. is the main embryonic portion of the placenta.
5. Chorion protects the embryo/fetus from immune responses of mother and
6. produce hCG hormone.
7. Amnion
8. is a protective membrane surrounding the embryo/fetus,
9. creating a fluid filled cavity which
10. serves as a shock absorber and
11. prevents desiccation.
12. Yolk sac
13. contributes to the cells that will become blood cells
14. until fetal liver takes over.
15. Yolk sac is the source of primordial germ cells (that migrate to the developing gonads).
(Allantois which is a small (outer) pouching of the yolk sac, serves as an early site for blood formation/ produces blood. It is associated with development of urinary bladder)

Any 13 pts

14 + 11 + 13 = 38

38 X 4 = 152

Maximum 150 marks