

DRAFT MARKING GUIDE

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MOCK 2023.

BIOLOGY PRACTICAL
PS 30/3

Question	Mark
1	40
2	34
3	26
Total	100

1 (a) Male / Female of

male

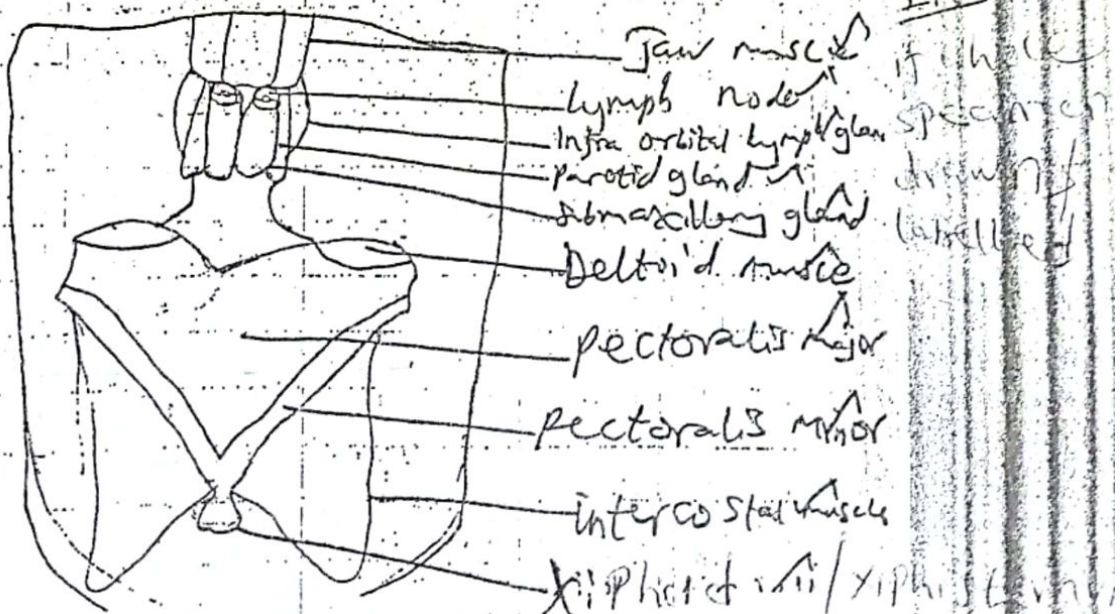
- (i) Has a projection of prepuce covering the penis.
- Has the scrotal sac protecting the testes.
- Dorso-posterior ends round to expanded testes on the ventral side.

OR

Female

- Clitoris: elongated pointed and opening anterior to the vulva.
- Vulva: open, not of cylindrical.
- Nipples: pointed and cylindrical.

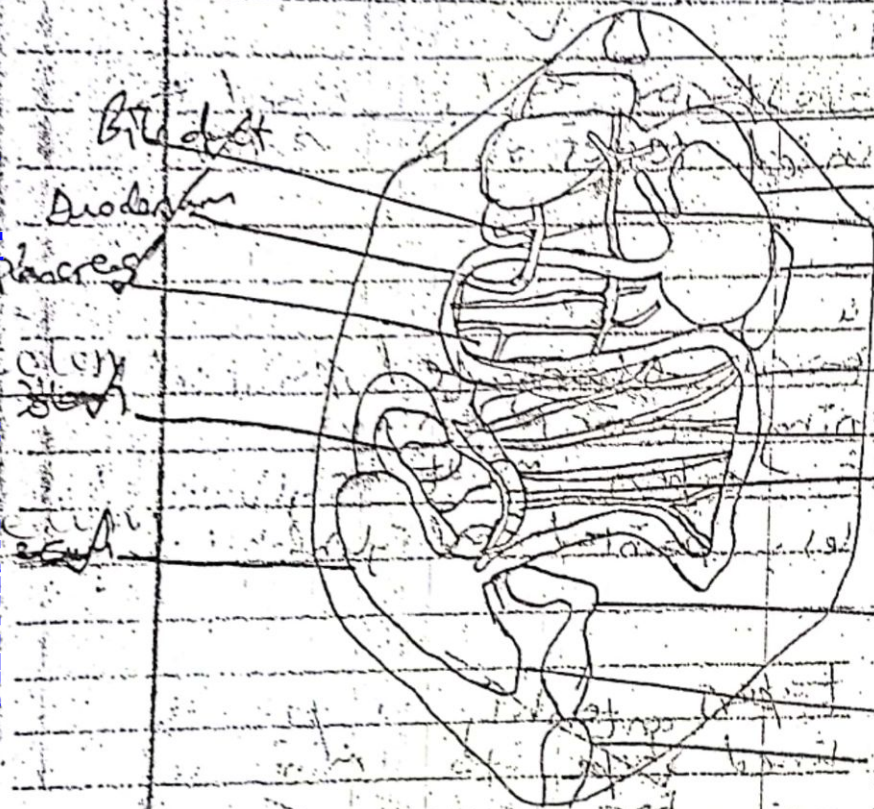
- (b) Head tapers anteriorly to provide a streamlined shape to minimise air resistance for easy movement on land / easy burrowing in the ground.
- Eyes are large to provide large field of vision.
- (ii) Drawing of the muscles and structures in the thoracic region of specimen.



IR
if whole specimen drawing labelled

2.

(2) Drawing showing abdominal structures after displacing the duodenal loop to the right and the base of the sternum to the left side, with colon and caecum displaced to the right of jejunum.



NA
 Liver
 Stomach
 Hepatic portal vein
 Spleen
 Ileum
 Right colic vein
 Lymph node
 Rectum
 Appendix
 Bladder

I - 01
 M - 01
 O - 01
 N - 01
 D - 01/2
 L - 01/2
 D - 01

40 Max

20

2.

wrong
precipitate
deny
observation
& deduction

able if

Test	observation	Deduction
<p>Benedict's test To 1 cm³ of solution add 1 cm³ of Benedict's solution and boil.</p>	<p>A. Milky solution turns to pale blue solution and persists on boiling.</p>	<p>Reducing sugar absent</p>
<p>B. Turbid solution</p>	<p>turns to pale blue solution and persists on boiling.</p>	<p>Reducing sugar absent</p>
<p>B. Turbid solution</p>	<p>turns to pale blue solution.</p>	<p>Proteins absent</p>
<p>1 cm³ of sodium hydroxide solution followed by 3 drops of copper (II) sulfate solution.</p>	<p>A. Milky solution turns to pale blue solution.</p>	<p>Proteins absent</p>
<p>B. Turbid solution</p>	<p>turns to intense/deep purple solution.</p>	<p>much proteins present</p>
<p>Iodine test To 1 cm³ of solution add 2 drops of iodine solution.</p>	<p>A. Milky solution turns to black solution.</p>	<p>much starch present</p>
<p>B. Turbid solution</p>	<p>turns to pale brown solution.</p>	<p>starch absent</p>

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Table 3

Test tube	Observation	Deduction
Stomach 1	Turbid solution turns to pale blue solution, green solution yellow/orange	Little reducing sugars present
Stomach 2 Accept green soln	Turbid solution turns to pale blue solution and persistent	Reducing sugars absent Little reducing sugars
Stomach 3	Turbid solution turns to pale blue solution and persistent	Reducing sugars absent
Stomach 4	Turbid solution turns to pale blue solution and persistent	Reducing sugars absent

Table 4

Test	Test tube	Observations
Starch / iodine test	1	Turbid solution turns to pale brown solution
	2	Turbid solution turns to black solution
Burrett's test	3	Turbid solution turns to purple solution
	4	Turbid solution turns to pale blue solution

2 (ii) properties

- Active substance is specific to substrate hydrolysed
- Active substance works in specific pH media
- Acts in specific temperature range

(iii) In test tube 3, proteins not hydrolysed due to absence of suitable media pH
 In test tube 4, proteins are hydrolysed due to suitable media provided by HCl.

34

You hat you

Signature

3
 (a) (i) Specimen
 Phylum: Filicinophyta / Pteridophyta
 Reason:
 - Sporangia on lower leaf surface
 - well developed leaves/fronds
 - leaflets alternately / oppositely arranged along the stem/rachis

Specimen 4
 Phylum Class: Musci
 Reason:
 - Small sized stem with spirally arranged leaves.
 - Presence of thin rhizoids.
 - prominent spore bearing capsule.

Specimen 5
 Phylum Zygomycota / Thallophyta
 Reason:
 - large well developed branched mycelium
 - aseptate hyphae
 - sporangia bearing spores.

(ii) mode of nutrition
 Heterotrophic nutrition / saprophytic
 Reason:
 - Lacks chlorophyll / not green in color
 - Rhizoids for penetrating substratum

(ii) Specimens
clusters of sporangia (80x100µm)
the lower side of leaflets

Specimens
Sporangia at the tip of elongated setae

Specimens
Sporangia at the tip of long
Sporangiothecae

(iii) stem, ~~small~~ thick, black, green
leaf - small, green, veined
Rhizoids short, many

(iv) Specimens
Many rhizoids for anchorage
- long setae to expose spores for easy dispersal
large sporangium to accommodate many spores

Specimens
Large sporangia bearing many spores for
easy colonization (sporulation)

(i) Many with sporangia closely packed
sutures ✓
of 1/2

(ii) Many spores for easy sporulation, bearing many
- closely packed sporangia to be well supported
- capsules with lines of weakness/sutures to easily break open for steady spore dispersal.
03.

26 Max