THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION, MAY 1994

133/1

BIOLOGY PAPER 1

(For both School and Private Candidates)

TIME: $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours

- 1. Answer FIVE (5) questions including at least ONE question from each of sections A, B, C and D.
- 2. Read each question carefully.
- Write your centre and index number on every page of your answer book.
- Except for diagrams, which must be drawn in pencil, all writing must be in blue or black ink/ball point pen.
- 5. Each question carries 20 marks.

This paper consists of 2 printed pages.

SECTION A

- 1. (a) What is meiosis?
 - (b) •Outline the events occurring in the 1st meiotic prophase and 1st meiotic metaphase. Illustrate your account with diagrams based on two pairs of chromosomes only.
- 2. Discuss the locations and functions of
 - (a) meristematic tissue in the body of a flowering plant.
 - (b) (i) adipose tissue and (ii) smooth muscle in the body of a mammal.

SECTION B

- 3. In what ways are fungi important to man?
- 4. What are the distinguishing features of the different classes of arthropods?

SECTION C

- 5. With the aid of diagrams, explain the following defects of the human eye: myopia. hypermetropia and astigmatism. What corrective measures can be taken for each defect?
- 6. Give an account of hormones that influence growth and development in mammals.
- 7. Describe the cyclic and non-cyclic photophos-phorylation pathways of the light reactions of photosynthesis. What are the products of these reactions?

SECTION D

- 8. Discuss the various types of evidence, from living organisms, which support the theory of evolution.
- 9. (a) In man, the ability to roll the tongue into almost a complete cycle is determined by a dominant gene while its recessive allele fails to produce this ability. A man and his wife can both roll their tongues. They are surprised to find that their daughter cannot. Explain this by showing the the genotypes of all three persons.
 - (b) Discuss the role of isolating mechanisms in the formation of new species.