Ssemata Eria

VISION GROUP

NATIONAL PRIDE • GLOBAL EXCELLENCE

HOME SCHOOLING MATERIAL

PASS A'LEVEL

BIOLOGY, PHYSICS
& GENERAL PAPER

PHYSICS QUESTIONS (APHY 007)

is 1.4 x10^3 W m^{-2}. The star is of radius 7.0 x 10^5 km and is 1.4 x 10^8 km from the planet from the planet.
(i) Calculate the surface temperature of the star.
(ii) State any assumptions you have made in (b)(i) above.

(c) (i) What is convection?
(ii) Explain the occurrence of land and sea breezes.

SECTION C

8. (a) Draw a set-up of the apparatus used in the famous Millikan's oil drop experiment and answer the following questions:
(i) Why should a constant temperature bath be necessary?
(ii) State the important measurements that must be carried out in the experiment.

(b) (i) What was the significance of Millikan's oil-drop experiment?
(ii) In modern production of cathode rays thermionic emission is employed. Give two reasons why the older discharge tube method is considered unsuitable and risky.

(c) (i) Sketch the I-V characteristic for gaseous conduction.
(ii) Explain the main feature of the curve.

(d) Oil droplets are introduced into the space between two flat horizontal plates, set 5.0 mm apart. The plate voltage is the adjusted to exactly 780V so that one of the droplets is held stationary. Then the voltage is switched off and the selected droplet is observed to fall a measured distance of 1.5 mm in 11.2 s. Given the density of oil used is 900 kgm^{-3} and the viscosity of air is 1.8×10^{-5} Nsm^{-2}, calculate the charge of the droplet.

9. (a) (i) Distinguish between radioactivity and nuclear fission.
(ii) Why are neutrons preferred to charged particles for inducing nuclear reactions?

(b) Describe how a Geiger-Muller tube works.

(c) 1.2g of a substance form a point source of γ-rays. Only 1 in 10^{12} of its atoms are radioactive and the half-life is 100 days. A Geiger-Muller tube facing the source at a distance of 10 cm gives a count rate of $11s^{-1}$. If the window of the tube has an area of 7 cm^2, find:
(i) The number of radioactive atoms present
(ii) The mass number of the substance

(d) Determine whether the nucleus 210Po is stable or it may undergon disintegration to produce $^{210}_{84}Po$ and an α-particle.

Mass of ^{210}Po = 209.937u
Mass of ^{206}Pb = 205.929u
Mass of ^{4}He = 4.002u

10. (a) (i) Distinguish between X-rays and cathode rays.
(ii) In an X-ray tube explain the features adopted for the structure and materials of the anode.

(b) (i) State Bragg's law.
(ii) What is the condition for obtaining many orders of X-ray diffraction?
(iii) A monochromatic beam of X-rays of wavelength 1.187 x 10^{-10} m is incident on a set of parallel atomic planes of spacing 3.00 x 10^{-10} m. Determine the maximum order of diffraction.

(c) (i)In photo-electricity, what is meant by the work function?
(ii) Describe how you could determine Planck's constant in a school laboratory.
(iii) When monochromatic light of frequency 6.0 x 10^{14} Hz falls on a metal surface the stopping potential is 0.6 V while when the same surface is struck by light of frequency 1.0 x 10^{15} Hz the stopping potential becomes 2.2 V.
Determine the work function of the metal.

BIOLOGY QUESTIONS (ABIO 009)

SECTION A

1. The graph in figure 1 below shows idealized survivorship curves identified as I, II and III. Percentage of life span of 0 is as at the time when individuals were reproduced. Figure 2 below shows the numbers of a grass species that are observed alive and dying per age group. Study them carefully to answer the questions that follow.

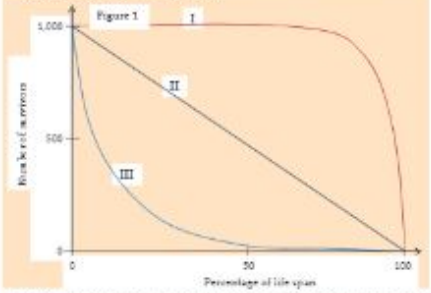

Figure 2 Numbers of a grass species that are observed alive and dying per age group

Age in months	Number observed alive	Number dying
0 – 3	843	121
3 – 6	722	195
6 – 9	527	211
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12 – 15	144	95
15 – 18	54	39
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a) i) Compare survivorship of populations I and III.

ii) Give two common examples of animals in Uganda that may demonstrate the survivorship patterns as shown in the graph for curves I and III.

b) i) Which of the populations I and III would be of animals that may easily get extinct? Explain your answer.
ii) How do such populations normally reduce on the risks of getting extinct?

c) Explain how animals that show survivorship curves typical of the three curves in figure 1 have managed to live for generations despite the many environmental resistances they face.

d) i) Predict which of the curves I to III from figure 1 does the survivorship curve of grass species in figure 2 would represent.

i) Explain the factors that may contribute to the survivorship of this grass species.

e) A population of squirrels was found to have new 800 born per 1,000 individuals but its death rate is 20% per 1,000 individuals.
i) Calculate the percentage growth rate of this population.

ii) With evidence, show which of the curves in figure 1 would explain the survivorship curve for this species of squirrels.

SECTION B

2. a) Explain why water is a challenging medium from which aerobic animals like fish, may obtain oxygen for respiration.

b) Show how gaseous exchange in bony fish is said to be more efficient in obtaining oxygen from water and releasing carbon dioxide into it than do cartilagenious fish.

3. Adaptation is one of the properties of receptors.

THE TEACHERS

OJOK DEOGRACIOUS, TRINITY SENIOR ACADEMY, DWEBAJJA

BEN OCAN, ST MARY'S COLLEGE, KISUBI

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c) Give reasons for existence of refractory period in the course of transmission of nerve impulses.

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4. a) Large amounts of glucose absorbed along the ileum in humans is transported to the liver via hepatic portal vein but only a specific concentration of it is released into general circulation round the body.
i) Show the ways by which the liver is able to release specified amount of the glucose into general circulation.
ii) How does the body of a normal human respond to relatively high amounts of glucose in the blood?
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b)i) What is endothermy?

ii) Suggest the advantages and disadvantages of endothermy in animals.

c) Show how ectothermic animals have been able to control their body temperatures.

5. a) State similarities and differences between mitosis and meiosis.

b) DNA is said to have genetic codes.
i) What does it mean by genetic code?

ii) What are the features that make one to determine what a genetic code is?

6. It is usually difficult to define any response as a learned behaviour.
a) Giving example in each case, explain this behavioural scenario.

b) i) Give differences in innate and learned behaviours.

ii) What advantages are associated with learned behaviours?

c) Courtship usually occurs in most animals prior to mating.
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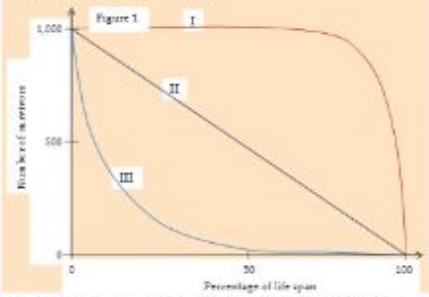

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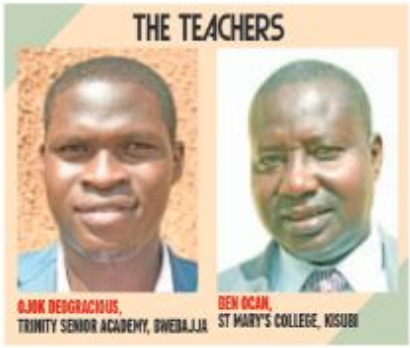

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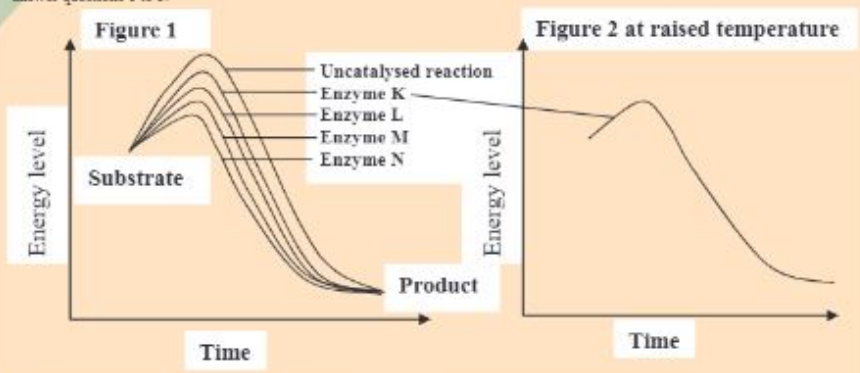
Figures1and 2 below show energy changes during enzyme catalysed reactions under different conditions. Use them to answer questions 1 to 3.



1. Which of the above enzymes is the most efficient in catalyzing the reaction in fig. 1?
A. K B. L C. M D. N

2. What is the best explanation for your answer in question 1 above? The enzyme:
A. Has higher activation energy. C. Had the best medium for the reaction.
B. Has lower activation energy. D. A
cted as a competitive inhibitor to the other enzymes

3. What is the best explanation for the observed difference in graph for enzyme K?
A. Increase in rate of collision C. Decrease in rate of collision
B. Concentrating the enzyme D. Concentrating the substrate

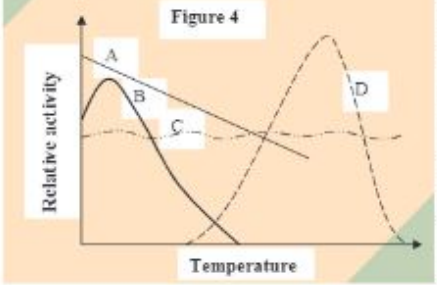
4. Which of the following statements contradicts the all-or-nothing nature of nerve impulse transmission?
A. Once action potential starts, it travels to a synapse.
B. Stimulus must cause sufficient movement of Na^+ and K^+ to depolarise the membrane and cause an action potential.
C. Threshold stimulus implies that the impulse lowers an action potential.
D. Stimuli weaker than a threshold stimulus must first build up to fire impulse

Fig 3

5. Which of the diagrams is typical of pyramid of biomass?

6. Which of diagrams best illustrates pyramid of numbers for a tree, fleas, birds and caterpillars in a natural habitat?

The graphs in fig. 4 below show relative activities of different enzymes labelled A to D with changes in temperature. Use them to answer questions 7 to 9.



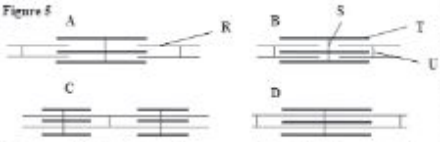
7. Which of the enzymes would you recommend for desert amphibian if they were to catalyse the same biological process?

8. Which of the enzymes is likely to be found in camels?

9. Basing on this experiment, what is the best conclusion to draw about enzymes?
A. Most enzymes work at specific pH
B. Low temperature inactivates enzymes
C. Most enzymes work at specific temperatures
D. High temperature denatures enzymes

The following sections of a striated muscle in the fig. 5 below represent the myofibril. Use them to answer questions 10 to 12.

Figure 5



10. Which of them shows a muscle in a highly contracted state?

11. Which of the following features are represented by the letters R, S, T and U respectively?
A. Myosin, M-membrane, actin and Z-membrane.
B. Actin, M-membrane, myosin and Z-membrane.
C. Myosin, Z-membrane, actin and M-membrane.
D. M-membrane, Myosin, Z-membrane and actin.

12. What are the main biochemical nature of structures R and T?
A. Proteins B. Lipids
C. Glycogen D. Carbohydrates

13. During deamination the liver breaks down amino acids from which the amino group (-NH_2) is converted into ammonia. What happens to this ammonia in animals? It
A. Is converted into uric acid by the liver.
B. Is converted by the liver into urine.
C. Reacts with carbon dioxide to form urea in the liver.
D. reacts with hydrogen to form urea in the liver.

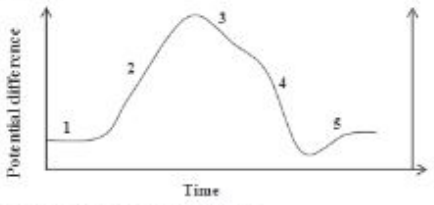
14. Which of the following is not a biological function of courtship?
A. Acts as a stimulus to operate internal control mechanisms.
B. Helps to ensure that the two sexes are ready to mate.
C. Enables closely related species to distinguish each other.
D. Establish hierarchy or peck order between individuals.

15. The significance of vascularization of the endometrium before implantation in mammals is to
A. Ensure firm attachment of the foetus onto the uterine wall.
B. Ensure that there is no menstruation until after birth.
C. Facilitate supply of blood food and oxygen to the foetus and removal of excretory products.
D. Assist in the production of hormones which maintain pregnancy.

16. Which of the following occurs during the uptake of mineral ions into the root?
A. A substantial supply of oxygen is used in the aerobic respiration.
B. Cations Na^+, Ca^{2+} and K^+ are taken up at the same time as anions OH^- and HCO_3^+ are given out.
C. Each ion is joined to a carrier molecule at the membrane surface of the root.
D. Energy involved in loading a carrier is made available from ATP

17. The fig. 6 below represents the action potential of a myocardial cell.

Figure 6



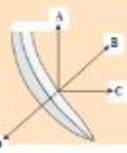
Depolarisation stage is represented by:
A. 1 and 2 B. 2, 3 and 4 C. 3, 4 and 5 D. 1 and 5

18. Which of the following is not trial and error?
A. An ant placed several times at the same point in a maze shows a decreasing number of errors in attempting to reach food at the centre of the maze.
B. A chimpanzee places a series of boxes one on top of the other, climbs up on them and with a stick reaches the food.
C. An earthworm placed in a T-shaped tube turns left and receives an electric shock and so turns right into leaf mould.
D. An octopus attacking a crab in a white square containing electrodes receives shock and so gradually reduces the frequency of attacking.

19. Inhibition of nerve impulses may be explained by the following except:
A. More inhibitory postsynaptic potentials than excitatory postsynaptic potentials
B. Reduces membrane potential / makes it more negative.
C. Hyperpolarisation of postsynaptic membrane
D. Hypopolarisation of postsynaptic membrane

The fig. 7 below represents a tail of fish in water during swimming. Use it to answer questions 20 and 21.

Figure 7



More questions and answers next week

Friday, July 24, 2020

PASS A'LEVEL

GENERAL PAPER ANSWERS (AGP008)

1. Presidential term limits are the stipulated number of times an individual can present him/herself for leadership in a particular country; e.g., two 4-year terms in the US

Demerits

- Having no term limits prompts dictatorship
- Promotes nepotism, tribalism and other secterian tendencies
- Promotes regional imbalance due to leaders favouring regions of their origin
- Promotes political instability; coup detats, guerrilla wars and riots
- Denies good leaders a chance to create positive change
- It leads to corruption through election malpractice and bribery
- Tarnishes international relationships as a country is viewed as undemocratic
- It makes leaders arrogant to the extent that they do not care about people's needs.
- Advancement in age eventually makes candidates ineffective

2. Foreign investors are individuals, companies, or financial institutions who establish business ventures with the purpose of making profit. (Examples)

Positive role

- Boost the economy by creating business ventures
- Provide employment through establishment of industries
- Diversify the economy through producing a variety of goods and services
- They are a source of revenue since they pay tax.
- Promote technological advancement through modern technology
- Create competition with local industries for better goods and services

Shortcomings

- Majority are capitalists, hence they exploit natural resources.
- Some exploit labour by paying less and setting poor working conditions.
- They damage the environment by destroying vegetation to put up industries.
- They repatriate profits, thus denying Uganda a chance to accumulate capital for development.
- They out-compete local industries.
- Some pollute the environment by disposing of wastes inappropriately.

3. Decentralisation is where the central government gives powers to local government (districts) to manage their own affairs for faster development

Successful

- Services have been brought nearer to the people.
- Revenue realised can be used for the development in particular districts.
- Accountability has been made easier
- Decentralisation promotes democracy among local people as they participate in the election of their leaders.
- It eases mobilisation of resources (human/ material).
- It creates more employment opportunities.
- Encourages efficient use of available resources

Not Successful

- Some districts have political, tribal and religious conflicts.
- Misappropriation of funds (corruption tendencies)
- Lack of sensitisation on decentralisation and its role
- Lack of commitment by leaders in some districts

4. Economic stagnation is a situation where a given country is persistently experiencing high levels of poverty, low production, poor infrastructure and social services, constant ignorance and disease.

Bad leadership

- Corrupt leaders embezzle funds at the cost of service delivery
- Lack of proper political ideology by the leaders
- Extravagance by African leaders
- Disunity, hence war
- Overstaying in power (dictatorship)
- Poor planning and implementation by the leaders
- Incompetent leaders

Other factors that are not leadership related

- Inadequate natural resources like minerals to boost industries
- Poor infrastructure
- Current unfair trade terms in world trade
- Natural hazards like floods, earthquakes, etc
- Pests and diseases
- Inadequate human resource
- Cultural rigidity
- Neo- Colonialism and its effects

THE TEACHERS

JACKIE NAKAWUKI,
OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL SSS, GAYAZA

JOSEPH KIMBUGWE,
ST MARY'S COLLEGE, KISUBI

SECTION B QUESTIONS

5. Study the information below and then answer the questions that follow.

The Uganda Cancer Institute offers super specialised services in areas of cancer treatment, research and prevention. It carries out research in all aspects of common cancers in Uganda, provision of optimal evidence-based clinical care and provision of training for healthcare professionals. It's worth noting that with a population of over 35 million people, the country has only 20 oncologists while the demand for the these experts has grown in large numbers due to the steady growth of the cancer in the population.

There are many different types of cancers that affect the human body and a lot of research has been and is being carried out. The statistics below show only three of these types extracted from a survival analysis in Kampala.

Cancer site	Number of patients	No. Of patients with complete data (%)	No. Of patients lost in follow-up (%)
Cervix	300	56	29
Prostate	160	30	15
Liver	120	40	20

Questions

a) i) Calculate the number of patients with complete data and those lost in follow-up for each type of cancer in the table above.

ii) Calculate the number of patients for each type of cancer not captured in the above table.

b) If the ratio of patients between Male and Female for Liver cancer is 3:2.

Find: i) The number of females with Liver cancer

ii) The total number of patients in the three in the table above who are female

iii) The total number of patients in the table who are males

c) Examine the possible causes of cancer in Uganda today

d) How has cancer affected your society

6. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The biggest problem of Ugandans or Africans in general is this illusionary belief that they could change their countries by voting a different person into power. It is this belief that all problems of a country start and stop with the President. That if you could just have the right man in power, then all of a sudden, Africa would transform. This is what they call chasing a mirage, imagining some utopia. Unfortunately utopias are never realized in life.

The actual problem of Africa is not the presidents. From where do these presidents come? From within. The problem of Africa, the problem of Uganda is its citizens, their shared values and mentalities. The day Africans wake up, and stop looking for an external enemy and realize that they themselves are Africa's problem is the day we shall get closer to finding an African solution.

I have often told friends that I am happiest whenever the MPs draw bigger salaries every financial year. As Ugandans we lambaste our representatives in public for drawing these salaries. In private, we drain our MPs. We invite them for funerals, for introduction ceremonies and expect them to contribute out-of-pocket to save us. A Ugandan MP attends no less than 10 functions in a week on average. They are expected to find jobs for their people. They must contribute towards the least of needs. These big salaries they draw, they all go straight to the people they represent. Yet it seems some of us live in an illusion called Uganda. We expect our MPs to act as MPs in UK except that in our case, we also expect them to play donor to their people's needs.

We decry the corruption in the country yet we bribe to get our children in the best schools. We bribe our way out of police tickets. We have no respect for traffic rules. We are every evil we see in the president and his team.

Every ill you can diagnose in Museveni and his government, you will find twice or thrice the magnitude in a Ugandan citizen.

We complain of government incompetence, yet go ahead to champion incompetence in every aspect of our lives where government has no control. Our carpenters produce substandard furniture.

I often ask myself; if the public sector is too incompetent, how come the private sector has not been any better? How come you are more bound to have a misdiagnosis in a private hospital than in a public hospital?

All our newspapers write stories everyday that highlight government incompetence. Yet, there will never be a single day where you will pick up a Ugandan newspaper and fail to find an error on every page.

Perhaps one day as Ugandans we ought to self reflect, and look within and realize that we are the demons we are trying to fight. If Musevens and his government were the only incompetent people and everyone else was competent, then Uganda would be a Scandinavian country of sorts. Why don't we have world class restaurants in the country? Why is it that customer care sucks in private institutions just as it does in public institutions?

Every Ugandan I meet complains of the system, of the incompetence. Then I ask myself; "you dear Ugandan, where can I find examples of your excellent output?"

The same people who complain of poor working conditions run slavery rings in their own homes. The day maids of this country decide to speak out, we shall be shocked at the evil we sustained in our homes.

I now suspect that our anger, our rants, our complaints about the system are all because this system is a daily reminder of our own incompetences, our own weaknesses as a people. What this government has done is hold a mirror up to the Ugandan society and we are not happy about our own reflection.

Today I read a sad story. That there are about 20,000 Asians in Uganda; less than 0.5% of the Ugandan Population. And that these pay 64% of our tax revenues. To put it simply, even the taxes we complain that government mishandles, more than half of them are paid by non-Ugandans. In other words, we don't even have a right to complain.

That should signify an innate Ugandan problem. There is something deeply wrong around how the Ugandan and African societies are constructed.

As Plato wrote in The Republic, "like man, like state." We can't expect to have better leaders until we have better people. You can't create great companies without great employees. It doesn't matter how great the CEO is, if she has crap employees, she will have a crap company. That is the case of Uganda and other African countries!

Questions

(a) Suggest an appropriate title for the passage.

(b What does the author mean by the following phrases?

i) "All problems of a country start and stop with the President"

ii) "We are every evil we see in the president and his team"

(c) In not more than 100 words, identify what the author presents as justification that Africa's problem is not the African Presidents.

(d) What do the following words and expressions mean as used in passage?

(i) Illusionary belief
(ii) Chasing a mirage
(iii) Mentalities
(iv) Lambaste
(v) Out-of-pocket
(vi) Play donor
(vii) Decry
(viii) Diagnose
(ix) We are the demons we are trying to fight
(x) Innate