

**CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD**  
General Certificate of Education Examination

**HUMAN BIOLOGY 1**



**ORDINARY LEVEL**

Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification Number	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER**

One and a half hours

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you use a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.  
DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

When the examination begins:

Check that this question booklet is headed "Ordinary Level – 0565 Human Biology 1"

Fill in the information required in the spaces above.

Fill in the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

**Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code and Candidate Identification Number.**

Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.

When answering the questions in this examination

Answer ALL the 50 questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.

Each question has FOUR suggested answers: A, B, C and D. Decide which answer is appropriate. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.

For example, if C is your correct answer, mark C as shown below:

[A] [B]  [C] [D]

Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.

Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to that question later.

Do all rough work in this booklet using the blank spaces in the question booklet.

At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

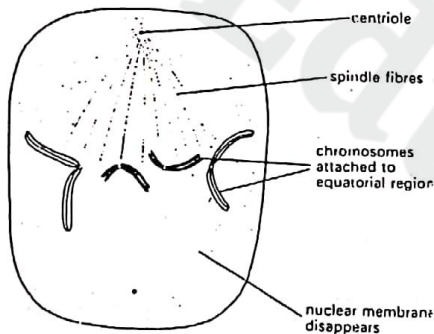
Turn Over

1. One of the ways in which man differs from other mammals is:
- A Man is viviparous
  - B Man is homoithermic
  - C Man has an erect posture
  - D Man has ears with pinnae.

2. Which of the following transport methods is involved in the movement of water through cells?
- A absorption
  - B Osmosis
  - C Active transport
  - D Facilitated diffusion.

3. The tissue found lining the upper respiratory tract is known as:
- A Ciliated epithelium
  - B Pavement epithelium
  - C Cuboidal epithelium
  - D Columnar epithelium.

4. Identify the stage of cell division represented in the diagram below:



Courtesy Don Mackeans,  
Human and Social Biology

- A Prophase
- B Metaphase
- C Anaphase
- D Telophase

5. The tough membrane surrounding each bone is called:
- A Tendon
  - B Synovial
  - C Periosteum
  - D Cartilage

6. What type of muscle brings about movement of the forearm
- A Involuntary
  - B Smooth
  - C Voluntary
  - D Unstriped.

7. When the ligaments in a joint are destroyed this is called a:
- A Dislocation
  - B Fracture
  - C Sprain
  - D Complicated fracture

8. Identify the reflex that was studied by the Russian biologist Pavlov using dogs.
- A Reflex action
  - B Conditioned reflex
  - C Cranial reflex
  - D Salivation reflex

9. What adjustment would be made by the lens and ciliary muscle for the eye to see a near object?
- A Ciliary muscles contract, lens becomes thin
  - B Ciliary muscles relax, lens remains the same
  - C Ciliary muscles relax, lens becomes thick
  - D Ciliary muscle contract, lens becomes thick

10. The resting potential of a neurone is achieved when
- A The inside of the neurone is negatively charged while outside positively charged
  - B The inside of the neurone is positively charged while outside negatively charged
  - C Sodium ions are transported into the neurone
  - D The charge on the inside and outside of the neurone is balanced.

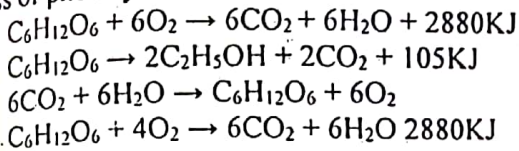
11. Identify the exocrine gland listed below:
- A Pituitary gland
  - B Adrenal gland
  - C Gonads
  - D Sweat gland

12. Hormonal coordination differs from nervous coordination in what way?
- A Hormonal response is localized
  - B Hormones are carried by blood
  - C The effects of hormones are short lasting
  - D Hormones are electrochemical.

Sodium Biuret's reagent is used to test for which of the following substances?

- A Proteins
- B Carbohydrates
- C Fats and oils
- D Mineral salts

Select the equation below that summarizes the process of photosynthesis.



The intake of food through the mouth is known as

- A Swallowing
- B Ingestion
- C Digestion
- D Mastication

Which of the following nutrient component could best prevent development of a goitre?

- A Fresh milk
- B Iodised salt
- C Vitamin C
- D Calcium rich meal.

Identify the form of stored energy which is readily available for use by the cells of the body:

- A ATP
- B Glycogen
- C Fats
- D Glucose

Haemoglobin is well suited to its function of oxygen transport because:

- A It combines reversibly with Oxygen
- B It is insoluble in the blood plasma
- C It is biconcave in shape
- D It is easily converted to oxyhaemoglobin.

A typical characteristic of all arteries is:

- A Transport oxygenated blood
- B Have valves to prevent backflow of blood
- C Transport deoxygenated blood
- D Have thick walls.

Which valve prevents blood from moving from the right ventricle to the right atrium during diastole?

- A Bicuspid valve
- B Tendon-supporting valve
- C Pocket valve
- D Tricuspid valve

21. When is insulin secreted by the pancreas?

- A When blood glucose level is low
- B When blood glycogen level varies
- C When blood glucose level is high
- D When blood glycogen level is high

22. If the blood supplying a cell becomes very concentrated, what would happen to the cell?

- A Burst
- B Lose salts
- C Become turgid
- D Lose water

23. What is the name given to the smallest functional unit of the kidney?

- A Bowman's capsule
- B Nephron
- C Capsule
- D Loop of Henle

24. What causes ultra filtration in the kidney nephron?

- A Blood pressure
- B Diffusion
- C Osmosis
- D Water potential

25. Old red blood cells in the body are destroyed chiefly in which pair of organs?

- A Kidneys and lungs
- B Liver and lungs
- C Kidney and Spleen
- D Liver and Spleen

26. A specific defense against pathogens in the body is:

- A Tears
- B Antibodies
- C Antigens
- D Mucus

27. Choose the type of proteins that stimulate the production of antibodies:

- A Antitoxins
- B Antibiotics
- C Antigens
- D Globular proteins

28. The type of immunity which occurs when an individual develops his own antibodies against a specific germ is known as:

- A Artificial passive immunity
- B Artificial active immunity
- C Natural passive immunity
- D Natural active immunity

29. The male and female gametes are similar in that:  
A Both are haploid  
B Both are produced by mitosis  
C Both are non-motile  
D Both are motile

30. The organ in the female reproductive structure where implantation occurs is:  
A Stomach  
B Uterus  
C Ovary  
D Fallopian tube

31. Which of these methods of birth control is the most efficient?  
A Coitus interruptus  
B Billings method  
C Abstinence  
D Use of condom

32. The human foetus obtain nutrients through the:  
A Uterine wall  
B Umbilical vein  
C Umbilical artery  
D Blood plasma.

33. Choose the structure that stores sperms in males:  
A Epididymis  
B Vas deferens  
C Seminiferous tubule  
D scrotum

34. Two parents of blood group A have a daughter of blood group O. What is the probability that their next child will be of blood group O:  
A 0%  
B 25%  
C 50%  
D 75%

35. A term used to describe the different forms of the same genes is:  
A Alleles  
B Chromatids  
C Phenotype  
D Chromosomes

36. Sickle cell anaemia is caused by:  
A Sickled-shaped red blood cells  
B Gene mutation  
C A changed chromosome number  
D Dietary deficiency

37. Damp-proof course helps to prevent rising damp in walls. It is made up of:  
A Permeable material  
B And cement  
C Impermeable material  
D Concrete and gravel

38. Select the major cause of eutrophication in water bodies:  
A Shortage of oxygen in water  
B Fertilizers washed in from farmlands  
C Pesticides from farmlands  
D Effluent from sewage plant

39. Identify the importance of first aid treatment from the options given below:  
A Prevents the patient from dying  
B Replaces treatment  
C Facilitates diagnosis  
D Stabilizes the victim

40. Select the source of water below that is relatively pure and clean:  
A Rain water  
B Fast flowing river  
C Stream  
D Deep well

41. The following may be consequences of poorly planned town  
i) Increased crime wave, ii) Rapid spread of diseases, iii) Increased alcohol consumption  
Select the correct set of option(s):  
A i, ii and iii  
B i and ii  
C ii and iii  
D i only

42. Which of these natural fibres is good for making sportswear?  
A Silk  
B Linen  
C Cotton  
D Terylene

43. What is the function of a metal flange in a house?  
A Prevents rising damp  
B Prevents entry of rats  
C Improves ventilation  
D Improves insulation

An element which may be added to treated water to prevent dental decay is:

- A Magnesium
- B Fluorine
- C Calcium
- D Chlorine

The time between infection and the first appearance of disease symptoms is called:

- A Infective period
- B Quarantine period
- C Incubation period
- D Convalescent period

Select the organism that is responsible for food poisoning in man:

- A Plasmodium
- B Salmonella
- C Roundworms
- D Virus

47. A drug which causes individuals to be in an unreal or dream state:

- A Sedative
- B Stimulant
- C Hallucinogens
- D Depressant

48. Where do pregnant women go for regular medical check up?

- A Ante-natal clinic
- B Postnatal clinic
- C Hospital
- D Maternity

49. A specialist doctor who attends to sick children is called:

- A Pediatrician
- B Dietician
- C Obstetrician
- D Gynaecologist

50. Enzymes are biological catalysts that regulate the rate of reactions in the body. Low temperatures would:

- A Denature enzymes
- B Activate enzymes
- C Increase the speed of enzymes
- D Affect the pH of enzymes

STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK