



NATURAL SCIENCE 1
5050

JUNE XXXX

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Centre No. & Name	
Candidate No.	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are **NOT** allowed in the examination room.

5050 NATURAL SCIENCE 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

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

Before the examination begins:

3. Check that this question booklet is headed “**Intermediate Level –5050 NATURAL SCIENCE 1**”
4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
5. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code, Centre Number and Candidate Number.

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

How to answer the questions in this examination:

6. Answer **ALL** the **50** questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
7. Each question has FOUR suggested answers: **A, B, C** and **D**. Decide which answer is correct. 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]
8. 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.
9. 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 this question later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet, using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. **You must not take this booklet and the answer sheet out of the examination room. All question booklets and answer sheets will be collected at the end of the examination.**

Turn Over

1. The inability of the pancreas to produce insulin can result to
- Excess glucose in the blood
 - Excess amino acids in the blood
 - Excess mineral salts in the blood
 - Excess fats in the blood
-
2. The digestion of food particles into absorbable form is ensured by the
- Liver
 - Small intestines
 - Hydrochloric acid
 - Enzymes
-
3. Which enzyme is responsible for the breakdown of starch in carbohydrates ?
- Lipase
 - Pepsin
 - Amylase
 - Protease
-
4. The first part of the small intestines is known as
- Appendix
 - Rectum
 - Colon
 - Duodenum
-
5. The removal of undigested material from the body is known as
- Excretion
 - Sweating
 - Egestion
 - Vormiting
-
6. Which of the following produces bile ?
- Liver
 - Stomach
 - Gall bladder
 - Small intestine
-
7. Which organ separates oxygenated blood from deoxygenated blood in the heart ?
- Valves
 - Vena Cava
 - Aorta
 - Septum
-
8. The blood cells that function in blood clotting are
- Thrombocytes
 - Erythrocytes
 - Leucocytes
 - Macrophages
-
9. Persons with Blood group 'O' can receive blood from persons with blood group(s)
- O
 - A
 - AB
 - A and O
-
10. Antibodies are produced by
- Lymphocytes
 - Granulocytes
 - Thrombocytes
 - Erythrocytes
-
11. The part of the nephron in charge of ultrafiltration is known as
- Glomerulus
 - Bowmans Capsule
 - Collecting Duct
 - Loop of henle
-
12. The disease caused by the deformation of red blood cells is known as
- Leukemia
 - Anaemia
 - Haemophilia
 - Sickle cell Anaemia
-
13. Identify the cells that transport oxygen
- White blood cells
 - Platelets
 - Red blood cells
 - Somatic cells
-
14. The products of respiration are
- Water, Carbohydrates, Energy
 - Oxygen and Glucose
 - Water and Glucose
 - Energy and Heat
-
15. The tube that connects the trachea to the lungs is
- Bronchioles
 - Bronchus
 - Alveoli
 - Oesophagus
-
16. Dust particles are filtered in the nostrils by
- Cilia and wind
 - Mucus and Cilia
 - Mucus and Blood
 - Sneezing reflex
-
17. Where does fertilisation occur in a woman?
- Uterus
 - Fallopian Tube

- C Cervix
- D Vagina

18. Which of the following is a barrier method of birth control ?

- A Pills
- B Vasectomy
- C Coitus Interruptus
- D Diaphragm

19. Another name for the birth canal is

- A Uterus
- B Fallopian Tube
- C Cervix
- D Vagina

20. The process that produces gametes is known as

- A Mitosis
- B Cell division
- C Sperm duct
- D Meiosis

21. Which of the following gases is contained more in expired air ?

- A Oxygen
- B Water vapour
- C Carbondioxide
- D Nitrogen

22. Which hormone is responsible for the preparation of the Uterine wall for implantation

- A Leutinising hormone
- B Follicle stimulating hormone
- C Oxytocine
- D Oestrogen

23. The elimination of toxic metabolic waste from the body is known as

- A Excretion
- B Urination
- C Defecation
- D Secretion

24. The process by which air is sent out of the lungs is called

- A Respiration
- B Exhalation
- C Inhalation
- D Gaseous exchange

25. The nerve that transmits impulses from the eyes to the brain is called

- A Optic nerve
- B Auditory nerve
- C Sensory nerve
- D Retinal nerve

26. The hormone responsible for the development of secondary sexual characteristics in boys is known as

- A Oestrogen
- B Progesterone
- C Testosterone
- D Adrenaline

27. Another name for the ear drum is

- A Ossicles
- B Tympanic Membrane
- C Cochlea
- D Eustachian tube

28. Which part of the eye is responsible for refraction ?

- A Fovea
- B Aqueous humour
- C Iris
- D Cornea

29. The structural and functional unit of the nervous system is known as

- A Dendron
- B Neurone
- C Axon
- D Synapse

30. The combination of two glucose molecules will give rise to

- A Maltose
- B Sucrose
- C Fructose
- D Galactose

31. The enzyme pepsin works in the breakdown of in the

- A Fats, Ileum
- B Starch, Mouth
- C Protein, Stomach
- D Protein, Duodenum

32. Carbohydrates are stored in plants as ?

- A Glycogen
- B Starch
- C Dextrines
- D Cellulose

33. Which organ protects the lungs and the heart ?

- A Cartilage
- B Ribs
- C Diaphragm
- D Pleural Membrane

34. The elbow joint is an example of a

- A Hinge joint
- B Pivot joint
- C Ball and socket joint

Turn over

D Gliding joint

-
35. Which type of muscles are found in the heart ?
- Voluntary Muscles
 - Smooth Muscles
 - Involuntary Muscles
 - Cardiac Muscles
-
36. When one Skeletal muscle contracts and its opposing muscle relaxes it gives an example of
- Peristaltic muscle action
 - Principle of levers
 - Antagonistic action
 - Homeostasis
-
37. Which of the following processes are controlled by thyroxin ?
- Lactation
 - Menstruation
 - Growth
 - Rate of heart beat
-
38. Adrenaline is also known as a
- Stimulant hormone
 - Master gland hormone
 - Killer Hormone
 - Fright Hormone
-
39. Immunity obtained from anti tetanus serum is best described as
- Artificial Passive Immunity
 - Artificial Active Immunity
 - Natural active Immunity
 - Natural Passive Immunity
-
40. The ability of the body to fight against pathogens is described as
- Antibiotics
 - Vaccination
 - Serotherapy
 - Immunity
-
41. A mixture with uniform composition is said to be
- Heterogeneous
 - Saturated
 - Unsaturated
 - Homogeneous
-
42. The main difference between the three states of matter is
- The number of particles
 - The shapes of the containers
 - The shapes of their particles
 - The degree of movements of their particles
-
43. In an atom, the nucleus
- Has a net positive charge
 - Contains protons only
 - Contains protons and electrons
 - Is located on shells
-
44. The number of valence electrons of the element ${}_{14}^{28}X$ is
- 4
 - 2
 - 1
 - 3
-
45. A person who is specialised in the study of science is
- Chemist
 - Scientist
 - Physicist
 - Doctor
-
46. The S.I Units of measuring temperature is
- Seconds
 - Pascal
 - Ampers
 - Degrees Centigrates
-
47. The instrument used for measuring weight is known as
- Scale Balance
 - Beam Balance
 - Scale
 - Spring Balance
-
48. A man carries an object of weight 50N and moves a distance of 5M. calculate the work done
- 250j
 - 10j
 - 2500j
 - 25j
-
49. An example of a contact force is
- Friction force
 - Magnetic force
 - Electronian force
 - Gravitational force
-
50. The most dangerous ionising radiation is
- Alpha particles
 - Gamma rays
 - Ultraviolet radiation
 - Beta particles

