

# BIOLOGY

## PREAMBLE

This is an examination syllabus drawn up from the curricula of the member countries of the West African Examinations Council. It should be used alongside the appropriate teaching syllabus(es) of the country where the candidates are domiciled.

This examination syllabus is divided into three sections: Sections A, B and C. Section A is for all candidates, Section B is for candidates in Ghana only and Section C is for candidates in Nigeria, Sierra Leone The Gambia and Liberia.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This syllabus is designed to assess candidates'

1. understanding of the structure and functions of living organisms as well as appreciation of nature;
2. acquisition of adequate laboratory and field skills in order to carry out and evaluate experiments and projects in Biology;
3. acquisition of necessary scientific skills for example observing, classifying and interpreting biological data;
4. acquisition of the basic relevant knowledge in Biology needed for future advanced studies in biological sciences;
5. acquisition of scientific attitudes for problem solving;
6. ability to apply biological principles in everyday life in matters that affect personal, social, environmental, community health and economic problems;
7. awareness of the existence of interrelationships between biology and other scientific disciplines.

## SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

There will be three papers: Papers 1, 2 and 3, all of which must be taken. Papers 1 and 2 will be a composite paper to be taken at one sitting.

**PAPER 1:** Will consist of fifty multiple-choice objective questions drawn from Section A of the syllabus (the section of the syllabus which is common to all countries). It will carry 50 marks and last for 50 minutes.

**PAPER 2:** Will consist of six essay questions drawn from the entire syllabus. The paper will be put into three sections, Sections A, B and C.

**Section A:** Will consist of four questions drawn from Section A of the syllabus.

**Section B:** Will be for candidates in Ghana only and will be drawn from Section B of the syllabus (ie the section of the syllabus peculiar to Ghana). It will consist of short-structured

questions.

**Section C:** Will be for candidates in Nigeria, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and Liberia and will be drawn from Section C of the syllabus (ie the section of the syllabus containing material for those countries only). It will also consist of short-structured questions.

Candidates will be expected to answer two questions from Section A and all the short-structured questions from **either** Section B **or** Section C.

Each question in Section A will carry 20 marks while the compulsory short-structured questions in Sections B and C will carry 30 marks. The total score will be 70 marks. The paper shall take 1 hour 40 minutes.

**PAPER 3:** Will be a practical test (for school candidates) or a test of practical work (for private candidates) lasting 2 hours and consisting of three sections: Sections A, B and C.

**Section A:** This will consist of two compulsory questions drawn from Section A of the syllabus, each carrying 25 marks.

**Section B:** This will be for candidates in Ghana only. It will consist of one question drawn from Section B of the syllabus and will carry 30 marks.

**Section C:** This will be for candidates in Nigeria, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and Liberia. It will consist of one question drawn from Section C of the syllabus and will carry 30 marks.

Candidates will be expected to answer all the questions in Section A and one question in either Section B or C. The paper will carry a total score of 80 marks.

## **DETAILED SYLLABUS**

### **SECTION A** *(For all candidates)*

CONTENTS	NOTES
<p data-bbox="77 180 391 212"><b>A. Concept of Living</b></p> <p data-bbox="142 218 375 249">1. Classification</p> <p data-bbox="240 258 610 289">Living and non-living things</p> <p data-bbox="240 417 708 569">Classification of living things into Kingdoms: Monera, Protoctista (Protista), Fungi, Plantae, Animalia.</p>	<p data-bbox="792 218 1433 369">Classification of objects into living and nonliving, giving examples of each group. Viruses should be mentioned as a link between living and non living things.</p> <p data-bbox="792 417 1479 531">Kingdom Monera (Prokaryotes), single-celled, motile or non-motile organisms without definite nucleus e.g. bacteria and blue-green algae.</p> <p data-bbox="792 579 1479 648">Major characteristics of the major phyla of Kingdoms Protoctista and Fungi.</p> <p data-bbox="792 697 1479 968">Kingdom Protista (Eukaryotes), single-celled, motile or non-motile organisms. Cell structure complex with definite nucleus e.g. <i>Chlamydomonas</i>, <i>Amoeba</i>. Major phyla of Kingdom Protoctista include: Rhizopoda, Zoomastigina, Apicomplexa, Ciliophora, Euglenophyta, Oomycota, Chlorophyta, Rhodophyta and Phaeophyta.</p> <p data-bbox="792 1016 1479 1205">Kingdom Fungi (Eukaryotes), mainly non-motile organisms composed of hyphae containing nuclei e.g. moulds, mushrooms and <i>Rhizopus</i>. Major phyla of Kingdom Fungi include: Zygomycota, Ascomycota and Basidiomycota.</p> <p data-bbox="792 1253 1479 1604">Kingdom Plantae (Eukaryotes), mainly multicellular non-motile organisms which contain chlorophyll that enable them to photosynthesize e.g. mosses, ferns, pines, oil palms and yam plants. Characteristics of the major divisions and classes: Bryophyta (Hepaticae, Musci), Lycopodophyta, Filicinophyta, Coniferophyta, Cycadophyta and Angiospermophyta (Monocotyledoneae and Dicotyledoneae).</p> <p data-bbox="792 1652 1479 1881">Kingdom Animalia (Eukaryotes), multicellular motile organisms that feed on other organisms e.g. corals, worms, insects, snails, fishes, frogs, snakes, monkeys cows. Characteristics of the major phyla and classes of Kingdom Animalia.</p> <p data-bbox="792 1890 1446 2003">The external features of the following organisms should be mentioned: cockroach, butterfly, Tilapia, toad/frog, lizard, domestic fowl/pigeon.</p>

The examples should be used to illustrate differentiation and specialization in organisms.

(c) Differences between plants and animals.

## 2. Organization of life

(a) Levels of organization

(i) cell (single-celled organisms):

*Amoeba, Euglena, Paramecium*

(ii) Tissue: Hydra

(iii) Organ (storage organ) bulb, rhizome and heart.

(iv) System/Organ System: In mammals, flowering plants - reproductive system, excretory system etc.

(b) Complexity of organization in higher organisms: advantages and disadvantages.

The significance of different levels of organization including volume/surface area ratio should be mentioned.

The structure of these organisms in relation to the forms of existence should be studied to illustrate dependence and interdependence.

## 3. Forms in which living cells exist:

Single and free-living:

*Amoeba, Paramecium, Euglena, and Chlamydomonas*

Colony: *Volvox*

Filament: *Spirogyra*

Part of a living organism:

Cheek cells, onion root tip cells and epidermis of fleshy leaves.

Distinguish groups of cells that form tissues from those that form colonies or filaments.

Cell structure should include: Cell wall, cell membrane, nucleus, cytoplasm, cytoplasmic organelles: mitochondria, lysosomes, chloroplasts, endoplasmic reticulum, ribosomes, centrosomes, Golgi bodies, chromosomes. The function performed by organelles should be known.

4. (a) Cell structure and functions of cell components.

(b) Similarities and differences between plant and animal cells.

5. The Cell and its environment: Physical and Biophysical processes.

diffusion

osmosis

active transport

6. Properties and functions of the living cell

(a) Nutrition

(i) Autotrophic  
(photosynthesis)

(ii) Heterotrophic (holozoic)

(b) Cellular respiration

Definition and processes of:

(i) aerobic respiration  
(ii) anaerobic respiration  
(iii) energy release

(c) Excretion

(i) Excretion in single-celled aquatic organisms. Diffusion by body surface

and by contractile vacuole.

(ii) Waste products of metabolism.

(d) Growth

(i) Basis of growth - cell division (mitosis), enlargement and

The significance of these processes should be mentioned as factors that affect cell activities in its environment.

Haemolysis, plasmolysis, turgidity and crenation should be mentioned.

These should be mentioned as processes occurring within living cells.

Nutrition in *Euglena*, *Chlamydomonas* and *Spirogyra* should be mentioned.

Nutrition in *Amoeba* and *Paramecium* should be mentioned.

A simplified outline of the chemical processes involved in glycolysis and Krebs's cycle; Reference should be made to the role of ATP.

The importance of anaerobic respiration in food processing should be mentioned.

Reference should be made to carbon dioxide, water and ammonia as examples of waste products.

differentiation.

- (ii) Aspects of growth:  
Increase in dry weight, irreversible increase in size and length and increase in number of cells.
- (iii) Regions of fastest growth in plants.
- (iv) Influence of growth hormones and auxins.
- (v) Growth curvatures (Tropisms)

Development: Enlargement and differentiation.

Movement

- (i) Organelles for movement: cilia and flagella,
  - (ii) Cyclosis.
- (g) Reproduction:  
Types of reproduction.
- (i) Asexual: fission, budding and vegetative propagation.
  - (ii) Sexual: Conjugation, formation of male and female gametes (gametogenesis), fusion of gametes fertilization)

7. (a) Tissues and supporting systems: Skeleton and supporting systems in animals:

- (i) Biological significance.
- (ii) Skeletal materials, e.g. bone, cartilage and chitin.

Observation of root tip and shoot tip are required.

Regulation of growth by hormones should be mentioned.

Types of tropisms should be demonstrated.

Microscopic examination of the different regions of growth and development: region of cell division, elongation, differentiation and maturation.

Processes that result in primary and secondary growth.

Prepared slides of:

fission in *Paramecium*  
budding in yeast and *Chlamydomonas*;  
should be observed and drawn.

Prepared slides of conjugation in *Paramecium* and *Spirogyra* should be studied. The process of meiosis should be mentioned.

The location and arrangement of skeletal and supporting tissues in animals should be mentioned. Candidates should be familiar with the general plan of mammalian skeleton and the different types of joints. They should be able to identify, draw, label and state the functions of the individual bones listed in the content column. Detailed structure of the skull will **not** be required. Histological structure of bones and cartilages will also **not** be required.

Candidates should be able to explain how these functions are performed. The relationship of skeleton and muscles

- (iii) Types of skeleton: exoskeleton, endoskeleton and hydrostatic skeleton.
- (iv) Bones of the vertebral column, girdles and long bones of the appendicular skeleton.
- (v) Mechanism of support in animals.
- (vi) Functions of skeleton in animals: Protection, support, locomotion and respiratory movement.

(b) Different types of supporting tissues in plants.

Main features of supporting tissues in plants.

Functions of supporting tissues in plants: strength, rigidity (resistance against the forces of the wind and water), flexibility and resilience.

8. Transport System:

- (a) Need for transport:
  - (i) surface area/volume ratio.
  - (ii) substances have to move greater distances.

Transport in animals.

Structure of the heart, arteries, veins and capillaries.

Composition and function of blood and lymph

during movement should be used to illustrate the different functions of the skeleton.

The different types of supporting tissues: turgid parenchyma, collenchyma, xylem (wood) sclerenchyma should be studied.

Candidates should be able to cut and draw the low power of the T.S. of stem and root of a herbaceous plant and label the different tissues; epidermis, cortex and stele.

Source of materials and forms in which they are transported and where they are transported to should be studied.

Media of transport: cytoplasm in cells, cell sap or latex in most plants and body fluid in invertebrates.

Candidates should be familiar with the general circulatory system. Open circulatory systems in invertebrates. The names of the blood vessels responsible for transporting excretory products, gases, digested food and other nutrients should be mentioned.

Description of uptake of water and mineral salts from the soil into a plant. Movement of water and mineral salts through the plant. Experiments using eosin solution to show water and mineral salts uptake.

Materials for transport:  
excretory products, gases,  
digested food, and other  
nutrients.

### Transport in plants

(i) Uptake and movement of water  
and mineral salts in plants.

(ii) Translocation

(iii) Transpiration

(iv) Movement of water to  
the apex of trees and  
herbs.

### 9. Respiratory System:

(a) Body surface: cutaneous, gills and lungs.

(b) Mechanisms of gaseous exchange in fish,  
toad, mammals and plants.

Movement of organic materials from leaves to roots.  
Basic theories (Pressure flow hypothesis and  
cytoplasmic streaming) underlying translocation.  
Ringing experiment to demonstrate that  
transport of synthesized organic nutrients occurs  
through the phloem.

Advantages and disadvantages of transpiration. Types  
of transpiration. Environmental factors affecting  
transpiration. Determination of the rate of  
transpiration.

Physiological factors affecting the rise of water in the  
xylem: Root pressure,  
transpiration, cohesion- tension  
mechanism, adhesion, water potential gradient.  
Experiments to measure the rate of transpiration.

Characteristics of respiratory surfaces in these systems  
should be studied. Respiratory organs of insects should be  
mentioned.

Candidates should be able to observe, draw and label the  
respiratory organs of a bony fish (*e.g. Tilapia*) and a small  
mammal (*e.g. rat*)

Respiratory movements in these animals should be  
mentioned. The mechanisms of opening and closing of  
stomata should be mentioned.

Characteristics of excretory organs in these  
systems should be studied. Candidates  
should observe, draw and label the excretory  
organs of a small mammal (*e.g. rat*).

Explanation of the concept of excretion in plants.  
Excretory products of plants (water, carbon dioxide,  
oxygen, alkaloids, tannins, gums, resins and acids)  
should be mentioned.

Osmoregulation, excretion and maintenance of acid-base  
balance should be mentioned. The conditions that affect  
functions of the kidney such as the water and salt content  
of the blood, environmental temperature should also be  
mentioned.

Excretory products such as urea, water, salts, uric acid

10. EXCRETORY SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS

Types of excretory systems: Kidney, stomata and lenticels

should be mentioned.

Candidates should be able to identify the liver; and its position relative to the gall bladder, bile duct, pancreas, duodenum and stomach.

Candidates should observe, draw and label the mammalian skin. The regulation of internal environment by the skin should be emphasized.

Endocrine glands: pituitary, thyroid, adrenal, pancreas, gonads and their secretions should be mentioned. The stages in the metamorphosis of toad and the role of thyroxine should be mentioned.

The effects of auxins on lateral bud development, leaf fall and initiation of adventitious roots should be mentioned.

Reference to crop harvesting, growth and weed control should be made.

Candidates should be able to locate the position of the brain and spinal cord in a dissected vertebrate and identify the various regions of the brain.

Functions of the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems only.

Candidates should observe, draw and label a neurone from a slide.

Afferent (sensory), efferent (motor) and intermediate neurones should be mentioned

11. Regulation of Internal Environment (Homeostasis)

(a) Kidney: Structure and functions

(b) Liver:

Functions of the liver.

(c) The skin:

Structure and function.

12. Hormonal Coordination

(a) Animal hormones:

Site of secretion, functions and effects of over and under-secretion.

(b) Plant hormones

13. Nervous Coordination

(a) The central nervous system

(i) Components of the central nervous system

(ii) Parts of the brain and their functions; cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, hypothalamus and their functions

(iii) Structure and function of the Spinal Cord.

(b) Peripheral Nervous System.

- (i) Somatic Nervous System
- (ii) Autonomic nervous system.
- (iii) Structure and functions of the neurone.
- (iv) Classification of neurones.

(c) Types of nervous actions

- (i) The reflex arc
- (ii) Reflex and voluntary actions
- (iii) Differences between reflex and voluntary actions.
- (iv) Conditioned reflex and its role on behaviour.

14. Sense Organs: Structure and function of the

Eye.

Ear.

15 (a) Reproductive system of mammals  
Structure and function of male and female reproductive systems.

Differences between male and female reproductive organs.

- (iii) Structure of the gametes (sperm and ovum)
- (iv) Fertilization, development of the embryo and birth.
- (v) Birth control

Candidates should perform experiments to illustrate reflex actions such as blinking of the eyes, knee jerk and withdrawal of hand from hot objects.

Candidates should be able to enumerate conditioned reflexes such as salivation, driving a car, walking and swimming.

Candidates should examine the mammalian eye noting the shape, colour and positions of the optic muscle and optic nerve.

Mention should be made of eye defects and their corrections.

Candidates should examine and draw dissected male and female small mammals showing the reproductive organs. They should also draw sperm and ovum from prepared slides.

Explanation of the different methods of birth control.

These examples should be used to illustrate complete and incomplete metamorphosis. The period it takes to develop from egg to adult should be studied. The different stages in the life history of butterfly and cockroach should be drawn and labelled.

Reference should be made to the method of fertilization, number of eggs and parental care.

(b) Metamorphosis in insects, life histories of butterfly and cockroach.

(c) Comparison of reproduction in fish, amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal.

(d) Reproduction in flowering plants

(i) Arrangements of floral parts of a named insect-pollinated flower and a named wind-pollinated flower.

(ii) Structure and function of the male and female parts of a flower.

(e) Pollination in Plants

(i) Types of pollination

(ii) Features of cross-pollinated and self-pollinated flowers

(iii) Agents of Pollination

(iv) Kinds of placentation: axile, marginal and parietal.

Process of development of zygote in flowering plants: Fertilization.

(i) Types of fruits (classification).

(ii) Structure of fruits

Named examples should be used to illustrate the types of pollination.

The features of the flower should be related to the agents of pollination.

Pollen grains germinated in sucrose solution should be observed, prepared slides or charts showing various stages of embryo development in flowering plants should be observed and drawn.

Fruits should be classified into dry and fleshy fruits.

The internal structure of a leguminous fruit, orange, maize and tomato should be examined and drawn.

The following fruits should be studied as examples to show the features that aid their respective methods of dispersal. Sunflower (achene) *Combretum*, cotton, *Crotalaria/bean*, *Desmodium*, *Bidens sp.* *Tridax sp.* and Coconut.

Distinguishing differences between a fruit and a seed should be mentioned.

Biochemical nature of photosynthesis, photoactivation of

- (h) Dispersal of fruits and seeds: Agents of dispersal

## **B. Plant and Animal Nutrition**

### 1. Plant Nutrition

- (a) Photosynthesis:

(i) Process of photosynthesis and its chemical equation

(ii) Light and dark reactions

(iii) Materials and conditions necessary for photosynthesis

(iv) Evidence of photosynthesis

- (b) Mineral requirement of plants

(i) Mineral nutrition: Macro and micro-nutrients

(ii) Soil and atmosphere as sources of mineral elements.

### 2. Animal Nutrition

Food substances; classes and sources

- (b) Balanced diet and its importance

chlorophyll resulting in the conversion of light energy to ATP and the reduction of NADP (Biochemical detail is **not** required)

The translocating and storage of excess food as a result of photosynthesis should be mentioned.

Test for starch in green leaves should be carried out.

Fate of the products of photosynthesis should be mentioned.

Macro elements should include: carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, magnesium, sulphur, calcium and iron. The micro elements should include: copper, manganese, zinc and boron.

Candidates should distinguish between food produced and mineral elements.

Local examples as sources of food substance should be given. Reference should be made to food relationship between plants and animals.

Importance of each class of food in a balanced diet should be stressed. Candidates should relate the idea of balanced diet to their own diet. Malnutrition and its effects on humans should be mentioned.

Tests for starch, reducing sugar, protein, fats and oil should be carried out.

Candidates should perform experiments to show that ptyalin in saliva changes cooked starch to reducing sugar.

Candidates should know source, site of action, substrate and effect of each digestive enzyme.

Experiments to show the characteristics of enzymes, including effects of pH, temperature and concentration should be carried out.

(c ) Food tests

(d) Digestive enzymes:  
Classes, characteristics and functions

Named examples should be used to illustrate different modes of nutrition.

Comparison should be made using dissected named bird and mammal.

Description and functions of parts of the alimentary canal and modification of parts to reflect their digestive functions should be mentioned.

Meaning of dental formula. Determination of the dental formulae of mammals. Arrangements of teeth in the jaw bones of herbivores, carnivores and of humans. Importance of dental care in humans.

Reference should be made to feeding habits in protozoa and mammals.

Examples and explanation are required.

Importance of ecological factors common to all habitat should be mentioned. The importance of ecological factors to population of animals and plants should be stressed.

Candidates should measure some of the ecological factors including humidity, temperature, wind speed, rainfall and light intensity.

(e) Modes of Nutrition

(i) Autotrophic: Photosynthesis,

(ii) Heterotrophic: holozoic, parasitic, symbiotic and saprophytic.

(f) Alimentary System:

Alimentary tract of different animals.

(g) Dental Formula

(h) Feeding in protozoa and mammals

### C. Basic Ecological Concepts

1. Ecosystem:

Components of the ecosystem and sizes

Ecological components:  
environment, biosphere,

habitat, population, biotic community and ecosystem.

- (b) Components of the ecosystem:  
Biotic and abiotic

2. Ecological factors:

Ecological factors in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems

3. Simple Measurement of Ecological Factors.

Physical factors:

Climatic, topographic and gaseous.

Edaphic factors: Chemical and physical composition, moisture content and soil texture.

4. Food webs and trophic levels (a)  
Autotrophs and Heterotrophs

- (i) Producers: autotrophs  
(ii) Consumers: heterotrophs  
(iii) Decomposers

(b) Trophic levels energy relationships

- (i) Food chain  
(ii) Food web

(c) Energy flow

- (i) Food/Energy relationship in aquatic and terrestrial environment.  
(ii) Pyramid of energy and Pyramid of numbers.

(d) Decomposition in nature

- (i) Decomposers:  
(micro and macro-decomposers)  
(ii) Gaseous products

Role of decomposers

Candidates should be able to classify organisms as producers, consumers and decomposers.

Aquatic and terrestrial producers, consumers and decomposers should be known.

Candidates should illustrate food relationships in a food chain and food web using specific examples.

Non-cyclic nature of energy transfer should be mentioned.

Candidates should be able to construct and explain pyramid of energy, pyramid of numbers and point out the major differences between them.

Candidates should observe demonstrations to show that carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, heat energy are released during decomposition.

Features of biological importance associated with each type should be mentioned. Named examples should be

6. Ecological Management:

(a) Biological Associations

Type of associations: Parasitism, symbiosis, commensalism and saprophytism.

(b) Adaptation of organisms to habitats.

(c) Pollution of the atmosphere

(i) Nature, names, sources and effects of air pollutants.

(ii) Effect of noise

(d) Water and Soil Pollution

Type and effects of pollutants.

used to illustrate these associations.

Adaptations of plants and animals to environmental conditions with particular reference to differences in habitats should be mentioned.

Examples of air pollutants should include carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, smoke, smog, dust and particles released into the air from factories.

Health hazards and damage to the environment should be emphasized.

Harmful effect of noise from generators, aeroplane and electronic sound gadgets, e.t.c. should be mentioned.

Water and soil pollutants to be studied include: synthetic substances (detergent), insecticides, artificial fertilizers, herbicides, sewage, domestic and industrial wastes, crude oil and decaying organic matter. The health hazards and harmful effects of water and soil pollutants on organisms should also be mentioned. Mention should be made of oil spillage and its effects.

7. Ecology of population

(a) Ecological succession

(i) Structural changes in species composition, variety or diversity and increase in

Candidates should study succession in an abandoned farmland, lawn, and in a pond over a period of time to discover a definite sequence of colonization by plants.

variety of diversity and increase in numbers.

(ii) General characteristics and outcomes of succession

(b) Primary succession.  
Succession in terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

Secondary succession, climax of the succession: characteristic of a stable ecosystem.

Factors that affect population size: natality, mortality, emigration, immigration, food shortage, predation, competition and diseases.

(e) Preservation and storage of foods

(f) The life of selected insects;  
(i) Weevils and cotton strainers.

(ii) Control of pests

8. Microorganisms: Man and health

(a) Carriers of microorganisms

(b) Microorganisms in action  
(i) Beneficial effects in nature, medicine and industries.

(ii) Harmful effects of microorganisms, diseases caused by microorganisms: cholera, measles, malaria and ring worm.

(c) Towards better Health  
(i) Methods of controlling harmful microorganisms: high temperature

Reference should be made to population.

Description of various methods of preserving and storing food. The use of ionizing radiations (x-ray, etc) should be mentioned. Explanation of the biological basis of preserving and storing food. Local methods of preserving food such as drying, salting and smoking should be mentioned.

External features of weevils and cotton stainers, their mode of life, adaptation to their habitats and their economic importance.

Various methods of pest control: physical, chemical biological, etc; and their advantages and disadvantages should be mentioned.

Effects of micro-organisms on our bodies should be mentioned.

Examples of carriers: housefly; mosquitoes; tsetsefly should be mentioned.

Candidates should perform experiments on fermentation, curdling of milk etc. to illustrate the beneficial uses of microorganisms.

The diseases should be studied with respect to the causative organisms, mode of transmission and symptoms.

Effects of these methods on the microorganisms should be mentioned.

microorganisms, high temperature, antibiotics, antiseptics, high salinity and dehydration.

(ii) Ways of controlling the vectors.

**(d) Public Health:**

The importance of the following towards the maintenance of good health practices:

(i) Refuse and sewage disposal.

(ii) Immunization, vaccination and inoculation (control of diseases).

**D. Conservation of Natural Resources:**

1. Resources to be conserved: soil, water, wildlife, forest and minerals.

2. Ways of ensuring conservation

**E. Variation in Population**

1. Morphological variations in the physical appearance of individuals

size, height and weight

colour (skin, eye, hair coat of

Methods of controlling housefly and mosquito should be studied.

Candidates should be familiar with the proper methods of carrying out these public health practices in their community.

Various forms of immunization should be mentioned. Explanation of the terms immunization, vaccination and inoculation. Candidates should be able to show how these terms are related.

The meaning and need for conservation of natural resources should be mentioned.

Problems of conservation should be mentioned in relation to economic and social development, overgrazing and poaching.

The following should be studied:

agencies responsible for  
conservation  
conservation education  
conservation laws  
benefits of conservation.

Variation can be classified into morphological and physiological or continuous and discontinuous.

Candidates are required to measure heights and weights of pupils of the same age group and plot graphs of frequency distribution of the height and weight.

Observe and record various skin colour, colour pattern of some animals (cow, goat, rabbits), colour pattern of plants (maize cob and leaves).

Make finger prints and classify them into arches, loops,

animals)

finger prints

## 2. Physiological Variations

Ability to roll tongue

Ability to taste  
phenylthiocarbamide (PTC)

Blood groups (ABO)  
classification)

## F. Biology of Heredity (Genetics)

### 1. Genetic terminologies

### 2. Transmission and expression of characteristics in organisms.

Hereditary variation

Mendel's work in genetics

(i) Mendel's experiments

(ii) Mendelian traits

(iii) Mendelian laws

### 3. Chromosomes: The basis of heredity

(a) Structure

whorls and compounds.

Definition of the following basic genetic terms such as gene, genotype, phenotype, dominant, recessive, allele, locus, test cross, and back cross.

Reference should be made to characters that can be transmitted from generation to generation such as colour of skin, eye, hair, blood group, sickle cell, shape of face and nose.

Mendel's experiment with red and white flowered peas should be mentioned.

Mendel's experiment on monohybrid and dihybrid inheritance should be mentioned.

Reference should be made to dominant and recessive characters in plants and animals.

Candidates should observe chromosomes in permanently prepared slides of cells and root tips of onion or lily. Candidates should study the structure of DNA and gene replication using models and charts.

Segregation of genes at meiosis and recombination at fertilization should be used to explain the process of transmission of hereditary characters from parents to offspring.

(b) Process of transmission of hereditary characters from parents to offspring.

4. Probability in genetics (Hybrid formation).
5. Linkage, sex determination and sex linked characters.
6. Application of the principles of heredity in:

(a) Agriculture

(b) Medicine

## **G. Adaptation for survival and Evolution.**

### 1. Behavioural Adaptations in Social Animals.

Termites  
Bees

### 2. Evolution.

(a) Evidence of evolution.

Computation of probability is **not** required.

Explanation of the terms linkage, sex determination and sex linked characters such as haemophilia, colour blindness, baldness and hairy ear lobes.

Data on cross-breeding experiments should be studied.

Examples of new varieties of crops and livestock obtained through cross-breeding should be mentioned. The advantages and disadvantages of cross-fertilization, out and inbreeding should be explained.

The application of knowledge of heredity in marriage counseling with particular reference to sickle cell anaemia and rhesus factor should be mentioned.

Candidates should be able to identify the various castes of social insects.

The division of labour in social insects and the roles of different castes should be stressed. Examples of communication among animals such as contact notes and warning cries should be mentioned. Reference should be made to basking by lizard, territorial behaviour in birds and lizards and behaviour of other animals under unfavourable conditions-hibernation and aestivation. The behaviour of an organism as a member of a group and the effect of grouping on the behaviour of an organism should be mentioned.

Candidates are expected to know the evolutionary trends in plants and animals such as from simple to complex structural adaptations and from aquatic to terrestrial organisms.

The role of mutation in evolution should be mentioned.

The following evidence of evolution should be mentioned: Paleontology (fossil records), comparative biochemistry, geographical distribution, comparative

(b) Theories of evolution

anatomy and physiology, adaptive radiation, comparative embryology and systematics.

The contributions of Lamarck and Darwin to the development of the theory of evolution should be mentioned.

**Introducing Biology**

1. Biology as a science of life

The meaning of biology. Candidates must be able to differentiate between a living thing and an organism. The two major branches of biology: Botany and zoology; specialized areas: bacteriology, molecular biology, histology, cell biology, ecology etc.

2. Procedure for biological work

Description of skills required by biologists in their work. The scientific method: Identifying the problem, defining the problem, hypothesizing, experimenting, recording, analyzing and concluding. Description of following steps for writing report on biological experiment or investigation: Aim, hypothesis/ scientific framework, materials/ drawing of set-up, method, results/ observation, discussion and conclusion.

3. Importance of Biology

Application of biology to everyday life. Careers associated with the study of biology.

4. Body symmetry, coelom and

4. Body symmetry, sectioning and orientation

Description of the following terms :

- (i) Body symmetry (bilateral and radial)
- (ii) Sectioning: longitudinal and transverse and vertical
- (iii) Body orientation of specimen: anterior, posterior, lateral, dorsal and ventral views).

Distinction between

- (i) posterior and anterior views
- (ii) dorsal and ventral views
- (iii) transverse and longitudinal section

5. The microscope

Examination of simple light, compound light and stereoscopic light microscopes and identification of the various parts.

Handling and caring for microscopes. Use of the light microscope to observe prepared slides. Techniques involved in the preparation of temporary slides of animal and plant cells. Mounting varieties of specialized eukaryotic cells. Drawing of cells as seen under the microscope.

Resolution and magnification of microscope. Determination of magnification of drawings. Measuring lengths using compound light microscope. Electron microscope should be mentioned

6. Biological drawings

Appropriate headings for biological drawings. Magnification/ size of biological drawings. Quality of biological drawings e.g. clarity of lines, neatness of labels, labels of biological drawings.

## **B. Cell Biology**

Movement of substances into and out of cells:  
Endocytosis and Exocytosis

Explanation of the process of endocytosis ( phagocytosis and pinocytosis) and exocytosis.

Explanation of the term nucleic acid. Types of nucleic acids: Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA). Basic chemical differences between DNA and RNA.

Nucleic acids

Description of double helix model of DNA structure by Watson and Crick. Processes of DNA replication and RNA transcription.

3. DNA structure and replication, RNA transcription.

Description of the process of protein synthesis. The roles of m-RNA, t-RNA, and r-RNA and ribosomes in protein synthesis must be emphasized. Importance of protein synthesis. Examples of proteins synthesized by humans.

4. Protein synthesis

Explanation of the of the term cell cycle. Phases of the cell cycle [Interphase: G + S + G<sub>2</sub> phases, Mitosis: M phase

5. Cell cycle

( karyokinesis and cytokinesis)]. The processes of mitosis and meiosis and their importance. Preparation of a squash of onion root tip and observing stages of meiosis under the microscope. Observing stages of meiosis in plant and animal cells (Permanent slides may be used).

External structure and life processes of *Amoeba*, *Paramecium*, and *Euglena*. Mounting of *Paramecium* and *Euglena* under the compound light microscope.

### C. Life Processes in Living Things

1. *Amoeba*, *Paramecium*, and *Euglena*

Structure of *Spirogyra* and *Rhizopus*. Nutrition and reproduction of *Spirogyra* and *Rhizopus*. Identification of stages of conjugation of *Spirogyra*.

2. *Spirogyra* and *Rhizopus*

Structure of mosses (*Brachymerium* and *Funaria*) and ferns (*Nephrolepis*, (*Platynerium*, *Phymatodes*). Description of external features of mosses and ferns. Nutrition and reproduction in mosses. Reproduction in ferns.

3. Mosses and ferns

Orders of Class Insecta (Odonata Orthoptera, Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Hemiptera, Diptera, Isoptera, Lepidoptera, Dictyoptera, and Neuroptera).



(b) Prenatal/Antenatal care

dicotyledonous plants. Functions of roots, stems and leaves of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants. Differences between monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants. Modifications of roots, stems and leaves.

Biological principles underlying guttation.

## G. Plant Structure and Physiology

Morphology of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants.

Determination and writing of the floral formulae of the following flowers: Flamboyant (*Delonix*), Pride of Barbados (*Caesalpinia*) and Rattle box (*Crotalaria*). Floral diagrams are **not** required.

2. Transport:  
Guttation

Description of the integrated water resources management (IWRM). Explanation of how IWRM can reduce undesirable change in the environment.

3. Reproduction:  
Floral formula

Definition of terms: health, hygiene, and sanitation. Means of achieving personal cleanliness/ hygiene.

## H. Humans and their Environment

1. Integrated water resources management.

Explanation of the term drug abuse. Consequences of drug abuse.

Importance of town planning and its effects on health of the community.

2. Health and hygiene

Explanation of the term First Aid. Different methods of administering First Aid.

(a) Drug abuse

Explanation of the term Recombinant DNA Technology and state its application.

(b) Community health

Candidates should carry out experiments to test water samples for bacterial contamination.

(c) First Aid

The use of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) in the measurement of the level of organic pollution in water.

## I. Evolution

Recombinant DNA Technology

Description of biological processes of purifying sewage. Cesspit activated sludge

## J. Biology and Industry

### 1. Biology and water industry

- (a) Contamination of water
- (b) Identification of polluted water
- (c) Waste water treatment

### 2. Biology and fishing industry

- (a) Fish stock management
- (b) Fish farming

### 3. Biology and food industry: Food additives

### 4. Biology and agriculture

### 5. Biotechnology

process should be mentioned.

Explanation of why fish is an efficient converter of plankton into flesh.

Description of ways of conserving fish stocks in water bodies.

Importance of fish farming. Advantages and disadvantages of fish farming.

Explanation of the term food additives. Identification of the categories of food additives (Naturally occurring and artificial food additives). Health implications in the use of food additives.

Explanation of the biological principles by which fertilizer, pesticides, selective breeding, resistance to disease and irrigation can respectively lead to successful agriculture.

Explanation of the concept of biotechnology. The use of micro-organisms in the manufacture of food such as cheese, yoghurt, kenkey, bread and butter. The role of micro-organisms in the production of alcoholic drinks and organic acids. The role of micro-organisms in pharmaceutical, tanning and mining industries.

Explanation of the need for new sources of energy. The use of biogas, use of green crops to produce ethanol, the generation of hydrogen gas from chloroplasts should be mentioned

## 6. Biological fuel generation

The cell theory including the work of Hooke, Dujardin, Schleiden and Schwann should be outlined.

Excretory organs of earthworm and insects should be mentioned.

## A. Concept of Living

Cell theory

Irritability as a basic characteristic of protoplasm

(a) Types of responses: taxis and nastism

(b) Environmental factors that evoke responses; temperature, pH etc

## 3. Excretory Systems

(a) Diseases of the kidney:  
Nephritis, kidney stone and diuresis, Their effects and remedies.

(b) Diseases of the liver: infective hepatitis, cancer of the liver and gall stones. Their effects and remedies.

The process of perception of smell including the roles of sensory cells in nose and olfactory lobes should be studied.

Experiments should be carried out to determine the different areas of the tongue associated with different tastes. The association between the organs of taste and smell should be mentioned. Mention should be made of taste buds.

The function of the skin as a sensory organ should be emphasized.

Courtship pattern in male and female animals and

territorialism in lizards should be observed.

#### 4. Sense organs.

(a) Nose.

(b) Tongue.

(c) The skin.

The content (yolk and albumen) of birds' egg should be examined

Candidates should observe the connection of the foetus to the mother and the adaptive features of the placenta, umbilical cord and amnion in a dissected pregnant rat. The meaning of oviparity and viviparity should be mentioned.

Experiments to show the importance of oxygen, adequate moisture and suitable temperature, should be carried out.

The stages in hypogeal and epigeal germination should be observed and drawn

The names and roles of bacteria involved in nitrogen cycle should be mentioned. Candidates to observe root nodules in leguminous plants.

Examples of carnivorous plants should be studied.

Comparison should be made using dissected earthworm, grasshopper/cockroach to show the important features of the alimentary canal.

Use a bird and cockroach/grasshopper to show modifications for functions

Mosquito larva, housefly, butterfly, cockroach, adult mosquito, maize weevil, rhizopods, tapeworm should be used to illustrate the different types of feeding mechanisms and various modifications.

#### 5. Reproduction

(a) Courtship behaviour in animals:

(i) Pairing

(ii) Display e.g. peacocks

(iii) Territoriality

(iv) Seasonal migration associated with breeding in herrings, eels and birds.

(b) Metamorphosis and life history of housefly.

(c) Adaptive features in a developing animal:

(i) Yolk in egg of fish, toad and birds for nourishment

(ii) Placenta in animals

(d) Germination of seeds

(i) Essential factors which affect developing embryo.

(ii) Types of germination

### **B. Plant and Animal Nutrition**

#### 1. Nitrogen cycle

#### 2. Modes of nutrition:

2. MODES OF NUTRITION.

autotrophic, chemosynthetic, carnivorous plants

3. Alimentary System

(a) Alimentary tracts of different animals

(b) Description and function of various parts.

4. Feeding habits

(a) Categories: Carnivorous, herbivorous and omnivorous

(b) Modifications and mechanisms associated with the following habits; filter feeding, fluid feeding, feeding adaptation in insects, saprophytic feeding, parasitic feeding etc.

**C. Basic Ecological Concepts**

1. Ecological Components:

Lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, niche

2. Population Studies by Sampling

Population size

Dominance

Density

3. Energy transformation in nature:

(a) Energy loss in the ecosystem

(b) Solar radiation: its intake and loss at the earth's surface.

(c) Energy loss in the biosphere.

4. Nutrient Cycling in Nature

(a) Carbon Cycle:

(i) Process of carbon cycle

(ii) Importance of carbon in nature.

Candidates are expected to explain and give examples of the terms.

Candidates are required to carry out a project to determine population density by counting the individual types of plants and animals and record such count in a given plot.

Laws of thermodynamics and its application to ecological phenomena should be mentioned. The laws of thermodynamics should be used to explain energy flow across tropic levels.

Candidates should discuss energy as a limiting factor in primary production i.e production of autotrophs.

Reference should be made to harvest as a means of measuring primary production.

Candidates should be able to draw the carbon cycle, list the sources of carbon (burning, respiration, decay) and discuss the relative importance of the cycle.

Reference should be made to carbon dioxide-oxygen balance in nature.

Candidates should carry out experiments to show absorption of carbon dioxide and release of oxygen during photosynthesis.

Candidates should carry out experiments to show the presence of water in expired air and that water is given off during respiration.

Candidates should perform experiments to show the limit of tolerance of *Tilapia* to various concentrations of salt solution or sensitivity of wood lice to temperature.

Measurement of physical factors: temperature, salinity, light intensity, turbidity, current, pH, should be carried out.

The pattern of distribution including dominant types and seasonal changes of population, size of organisms in the habitat should be noted.

The measurement of the physical factors, temperature, relative humidity, light, wind, and pH should be carried out.

Reference should be made to edaphic factors.

The effect of physical factors on distribution of plants and animals should be mentioned.

The process by which carnivores maintain a constant population should be mentioned.

Effects of human activities on ecological systems should be mentioned.

Microorganisms in air, water and expired air should be observed and identified by their colour, pattern of growth and appearance of their colony.

(b) Water Cycle:

- (i) Importance of water cycle,
- (ii) Importance of water to living organisms.

5. Ecological Management: Tolerance, Minimum and maximum range

6. Habitats

(a) Aquatic habitat: marine, estuarine fresh water under the following headings:

- (i) characteristics of habitat
- (ii) distribution of plants and animals in the habitat,
- (iii) adaptive features of plants and animals in the habitat.

(b) Terrestrial habitat: marsh, forest, grass land, arid land should be studied under the following headings:

- (i) characteristics of habitat
- (ii) distribution of plants and animals in habitat.

(c) Balance in Nature

Dynamic equilibrium population and population density.

7. Relevance of Biology to Agriculture:

Classification of plants based on life cycle

(b) Effects of agricultural practices on ecology

(i) Bush burning

(ii) Tillage

(iii) Fertilizer

(iv) Herbicide/pesticide

(v) Different farming methods

8. Microorganisms: Man and His Health.

(a) Microorganisms around us

(i) Microorganisms in air and water

(ii) Groups of microorganisms: bacteria, viruses, some algae, protozoa and some fungi.

(b) Microorganisms in our bodies and food

(c) Public Health

Food hygiene and health organization.

**D. Application of Variations**

Crime detection

Blood transfusion

Determination of paternity

**E. Evolution**

1. Adaptation for survival

Factors that bring about competition

Intra and Inter-species competition

Microorganisms under the finger nails, mouth cavity, expired air, and decomposing food substance should be observed and identified by their colour, pattern of growth, and appearance of colony.

Reference should be made to the roles of national and international health organizations in maintenance of good public health.

The uniqueness of each individual's finger print should be mentioned in relation to crime detection.

Reference should be made to importance of knowledge of blood groups in blood transfusion and determination of paternity.

Reference should be made to the factors such as food, space, water, light and mates which organisms share and form the basis of competition.

The effects of intra-species competition should be observed by growing many seedlings of maize in a small area, while the effects of interspecies competition can be observed by planting many seedlings of maize and pepper in a small area.

Candidates should observe competition and succession on a moistened exposed slice of bread over a period of time.

Candidates should observe examples of organisms that show structural adaptation for obtaining food, escaping from enemies, securing mates, regulating body temperature and conserving water.

Candidates are required to observe examples of adaptive

colouration in plants and animals.

(c) Relationship between  
competition and succession

2. Structural Adaptation for;  
obtaining food  
protection and defense  
securing mates for  
reproduction  
regulating body temperature  
conserving water

3. Adaptive Colouration  
Plants and animals  
Colouration and their  
functions

**SECTION B**

*(For candidates in Ghana only)*

**SECTION C**

*(For candidates in Nigeria, Sierra Leone,  
The Gambia and Liberia)*