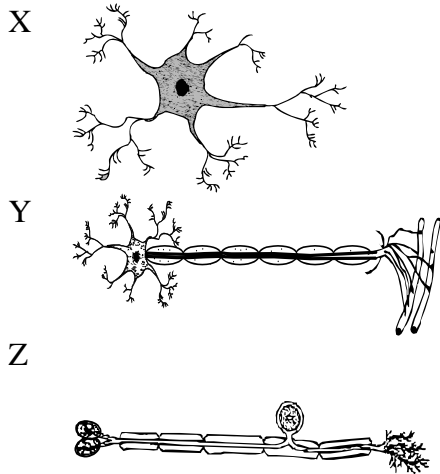


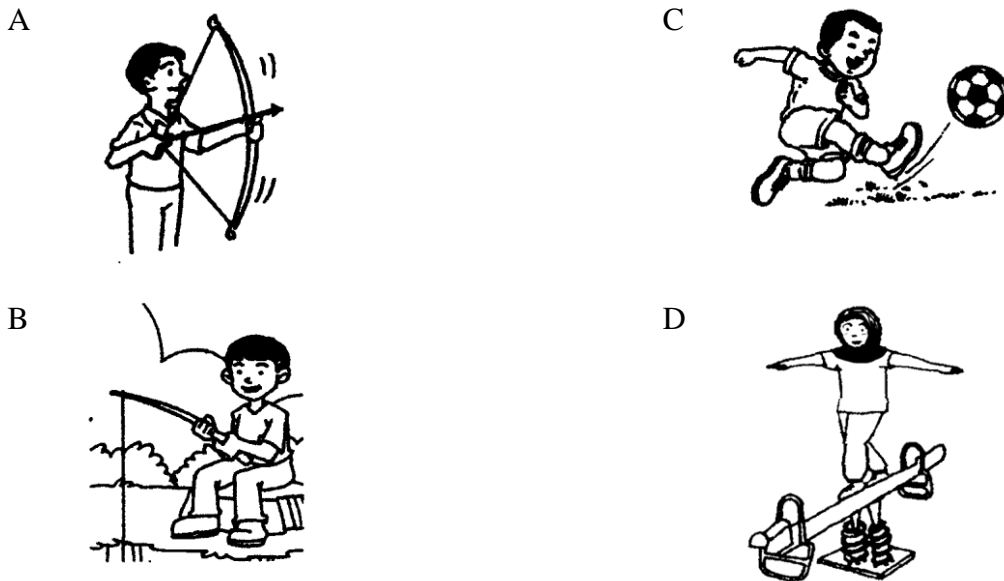
1 The following diagram shows neurones X, Y and Z that are involved in reflex arc.
Rajah berikut menunjukkan neuron X, Y dan Z yang terlibat dalam arka refleks.



Which of the following is the correct sequence of the neurones in a reflex arc?
Antara berikut, yang manakah urutan neuron dalam arka refleks yang betul?

- A X → Y → Z
- B Y → Z → X
- C Z → X → Y
- D X → Z → Y

2 Which activity is controlled by a proprioceptor (stretched receptor)?
Aktiviti yang manakah dikawal oleh proprioceptor (reseptor regang)?



- 3 Activates the nervous system, cause similar effects as adrenaline, increase blood glucose level, caused by

Mengaktifkan sistem saraf, menyebabkan kesan yang serupa seperti adrenalin, meningkatkan paras glukosa dalam darah adalah disebabkan oleh

- A Opium
Opium
- B Heroine
Heroin
- C Nicotine
Nikotin
- D Barbiturates
Barbiturat

- 4 Diagram 1 shows an inheritance of traits in human beings.
Rajah 1 menunjukkan suatu pewarisan sifat pada manusia.

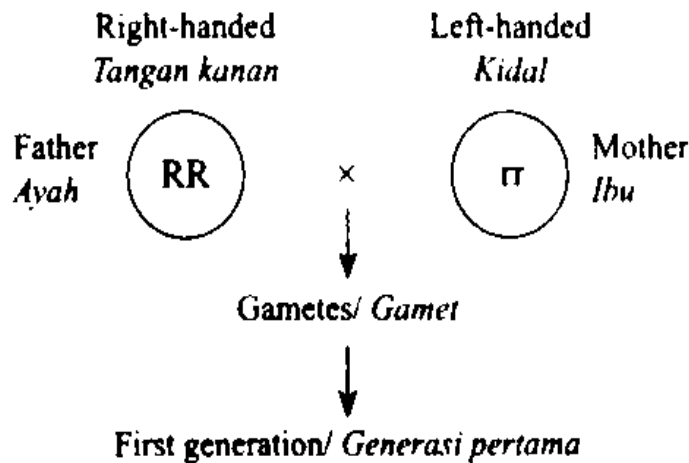


Diagram 1
Rajah 1

What are the genotype and phenotype of the first generation?
Apakah genotip dan fenotip bagi generasi pertama?

	Genotype <i>Genotip</i>	Phenotype <i>Fenotip</i>
A	RR	Right-handed <i>Tangan kanan</i>
B	Rr	Right-handed <i>Tangan kanan</i>
C	Rr	Left-handed <i>Tangan kiri</i>
D	rr	Left-handed <i>Tangan kiri</i>

- 5 The following information shows the characteristics of a genetic disease.
Maklumat berikut menunjukkan ciri-ciri sejenis penyakit genetik.

- Failing to produce color pigment on the skin, hair and eyes .
Gagal menghasilkan pigmen warna pada kulit, rambut dan mata.
- Have skin and white hair.
Mempunyai kulit dan rambut putih serta.
- Pink eyes
Mata merah jambu

What is the genetic disease?
Apakah penyakit genetik itu?

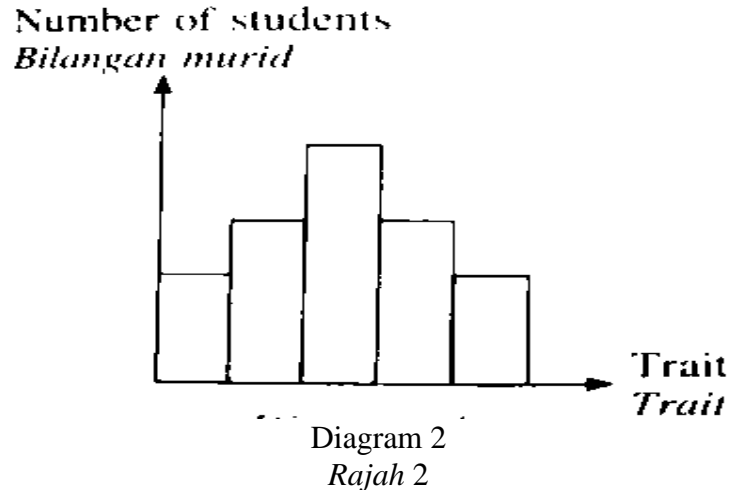
A Albinism
Albino

C Hemofilia
Hemofilia

B Colour blindness
Buta warna

D Down's syndrome
Sindrom Down

- 6 Diagram 2 shows a histogram representing a type of variation.
Rajah 2 menunjukkan histogram yang mewakili sejenis variasi.



What trait is represented by the histogram?
Trait manakah yang diwakili oleh histogram itu?

A Height
Ketinggian

C Type of ear lobe
Jenis cuping telinga

B Blood group
Kumpulan darah

D Type of finger print
Jenis cap jari

7

Ice cream placed at room temperature become a liquid
Aiskrim yang diletakkan pada suhu bilik akan menjadi cair.

Based on the given statement, what happens to ice cream?

Berdasarkan pernyataan yang diberikan, apakah yang berlaku pada aiskrim?

A Melting
Peleburan

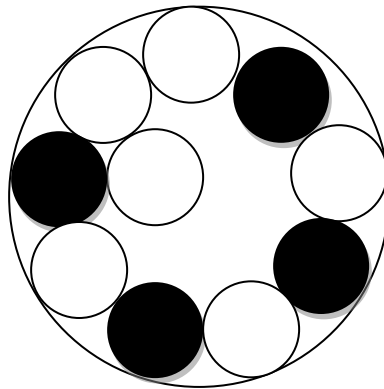
C Condensation
Kondensasi

B Boiling
Pendidihan

D Sublimation
Pemejalwapan

8 Rajah 3 shows the nucleus of an atom.

Rajah 3 menunjukkan nukleus bagi satu atom.



Key :

Petunjuk :

● Proton
Proton

○ Neutron
Neutron

Diagram 3

Rajah 3

What is the number of electrons in this atom?

Berapakah bilangan elektron dalam atom ini?

A 3
 B 5

C 4
 D 9

- 9 Table 1 shows the number of subatomic particles of atoms X and Y.
Jadual 1 menunjukkan bilangan zarah subatom bagi atom X dan Y.

Atom Atom	Number of neutrons Bilangan neutron	Nucleon number Nombor nukleon
X	6	12
Y	7	13

Table 1
Jadual 1

What is the proton number of X dan Y?
Apakah nombor proton bagi X dan Y?

	X	Y
A	6	6
B	6	7
C	7	6
D	7	7

- 10 Diagram 4 shows an incomplete Periodic Table.
Rajah 4 menunjukkan Jadual Berkala yang tidak lengkap.

1								
3			5		7		9	10
			13 Q		15			

Diagram 4
Rajah 4

Which of the following is a correct property of Q?
Antara yang berikut, yang sifat Q yang betul?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A Dull
<i>Pudar</i> | C Ductile
<i>Mulur</i> |
| B Low melting point
<i>Takat lebur rendah</i> | D Low tensile strength
<i>Kekuatan regangan rendah</i> |

- 11 The following information shows the characteristics of material R.
Maklumat yang berikut menunjukkan ciri-ciri suatu bahan R.

- Has a low melting point
Mempunyai takat lebur yang rendah
- Cannot conduct electrical current
Tidak boleh mengalirkan arus elektrik

What is the material R?
Apakah bahan R?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| A Sulfur
<i>Sulfur</i> | C Aluminium
<i>Aluminium</i> |
| B Bronze
<i>Gangsa</i> | D Sodium chloride
<i>Natrium klorida</i> |
- 12 Diagram 5 shows the action of dissolving sugar in distilled water.
Rajah 5 menunjukkan tindakan melarutkan gula di dalam air suling.

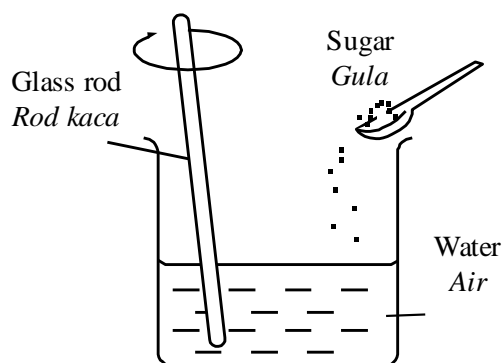


Diagram 5
Rajah 5

What is the characteristic of the changes involved?
Apakah ciri bagi perubahan yang berlaku?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A Irreversible
<i>Tidak berbalik</i> | C Needs a lot of energy
<i>Memerlukan tenaga yang banyak</i> |
| B Involves only physical changes
<i>Melibatkan perubahan fizikal sahaja</i> | D Produces new substances
<i>Menghasilkan bahan baru</i> |

- 13 Diagram 6 shows the electrolysis of molten copper (II) chloride.
Rajah 6 menunjukkan elektrolisis peleburan kuprum (II) klorida.

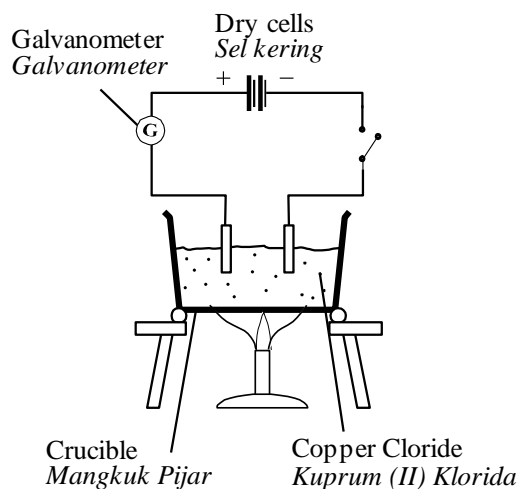


Diagram 6
Rajah 6

What will happen during electrolysis?

Apakah yang berlaku semasa elektrolisis?

- A** The negatively charged chloride ions move to the cathode
Ion klorida bercas negatif bergerak ke katod
- B** Chloride ions receive electrons from anode and form chlorine molecule
Ion klorida menerima elektron daripada anod dan membentuk molekul klorin
- C** Copper metal is deposited on the cathode
Logam kuprum terenalap di katod
- D** Two chlorine atoms form two chlorine molecules
Dua atom klorin membentuk dua molekul klorin

14 The following are information describing a battery.

Yang berikut merupakan maklumat yang mencirikan sebuah bateri.

1. Small
Kecil
2. Last longer than a dry cell.
Tahan lebih lama berbanding sel kering
3. 1.5 volts .
1.5 volt.
4. Suitable for application of equipment which require high supply of current.
Sesuai untuk peralatan yang memerlukan bekalan arus elektrik yang tinggi.

Which equipment used this battery ?

Apakah alatan yang menggunakan bateri ini?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| A Radios
<i>Radio</i> | C Torchlight
<i>Lampu suluh</i> |
| B Camera
<i>Kamera</i> | D Electric watches
<i>Jam tangan elektrik</i> |

15 Diagram 7 shows three types of radioactive radiation passing through an electric field.

Rajah 7 menunjukkan tiga jenis sinaran radioaktif yang melalui suatu medan elektrik

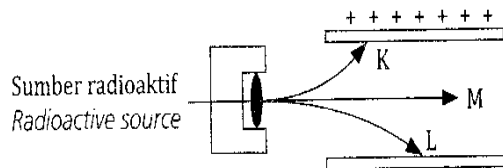


Diagram 7
Rajah 7

What is M?

Apakah M?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A α -ray
<i>Sinar-α</i> | C γ -ray
<i>Sinar-γ</i> |
| B β -ray
<i>Sinar-β</i> | D X-ray
<i>Sinar-X</i> |

- 16 Diagram 8 shows the flow chart for the process of electricity production.
Rajah 8 menunjukkan carta alir bagi proses penghasilan elektrik.

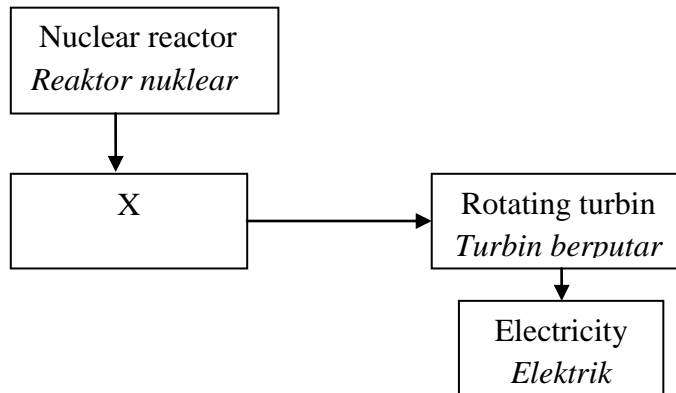


Diagram 8
Rajah 8

What happen in X?

Apakah yang berlaku di X?

- A Accelerates the neutrons
Memecutkan neutron-neutron
- B Rotates the dynamo
Memutarkan dynamo
- C Heats the water which changes into steam
Memanaskan air yang kemudiannya bertukar kepada stim
- D Fission of unstable nucleus
Pembelahan nukleus yang tidak stabil
- 17 What is the precaution that must be taken when handling radioactive sources?
Apakah langkah berjaga-jaga yang mesti diambil semasa mengendalikan sumber radioaktif?
- A Sources must be stored in a safe aluminium-lined box.
Sumber mesti disimpan di dalam kotak berlapis aluminium.
- B Sources are always taken out from lead boxes when they are not used
Sumber harus selalu dikeluarkan dari kotak plumbum sekiranya tidak digunakan
- C The hands and body must be near with radioactive sources
Tangan dan badan mesti berada berdekatan dengan sumber radioaktif
- D Wears a special protective outfit
Memakai pakaian pelindung khas

- 18 Diagram 9 shows an image formed by microscope which uses two convex lenses.
Rajah 9 menunjukkan imej yang dibentuk oleh mikroskop yang menggunakan dua kanta cembung.

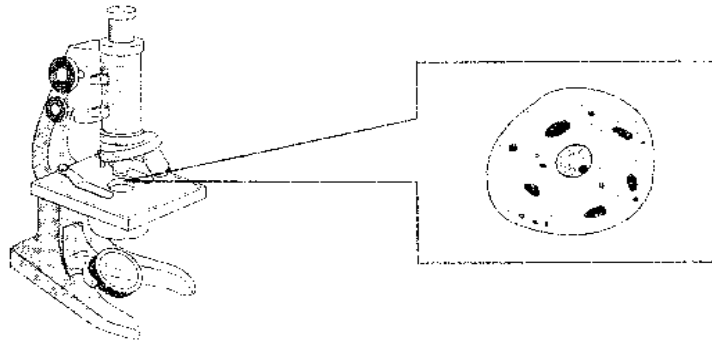


Diagram 9
Rajah 9

What are the characteristics of the image formed?
Apakah ciri-ciri imej yang terbentuk?

- A Real, upright and larger than the object
Nyata, tegak dan lebih besar daripada objek
- B Virtual, upright and smaller than the object
Maya, tegak dan lebih kecil daripada objek
- C Virtual, inverted and larger than the object
Maya, songsang dan lebih besar daripada objek
- D Virtual, inverted and smaller than the object
Maya, songsang dan lebih kecil daripada objek

- 19 Diagram 10 shows the Earth and three different positions, P, Q and R.
Rajah 10 menunjukkan Bumi dan tiga kedudukan yang berbeza, P, Q dan R.

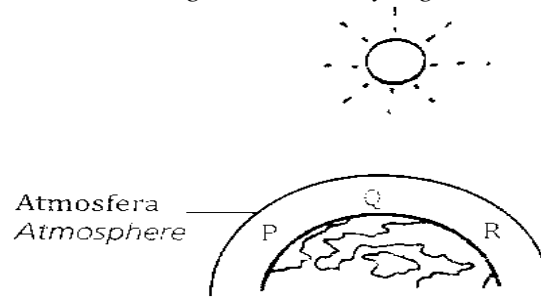


Diagram 12

Rajah 12

At which position can an observer observe the blue sky?
Pada kedudukan yang manakah pemerhati dapat melihat langit biru?

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| A | Position P only
<i>Kedudukan P sahaja</i> | C | Position R only
<i>Kedudukan R sahaja</i> |
| B | Position Q only
<i>Kedudukan Q sahaja</i> | D | Position P dan Q
<i>Kedudukan P dan Q</i> |
- 20 Diagram 11 shows a chameleon.
Rajah 11 menunjukkan seekor sumpah-sumpah.

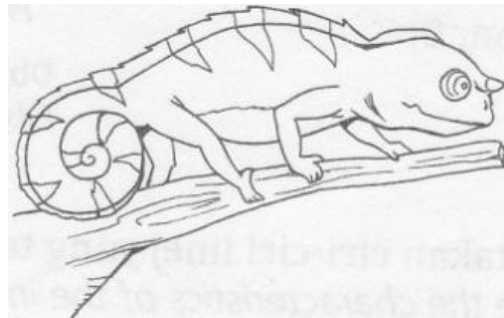


Diagram 13

Rajah 13

Chameleon can change the colour of its body according to the colour of the surroundings.
 What is the importance of this characteristic?
Sumpah-sumpah boleh menukar warna badannya mengikut warna persekitaran. Apakah kepentingan ciri ini?

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| A | Attraction
<i>Menarik perhatian</i> | C | Warning
<i>Amaran</i> |
| B | Poison they prey
<i>Meracuni mangsa</i> | D | Protect itself
<i>Melindungi dirinya</i> |

- 21 A student wants to build a model of an aeroplane which is light and strong.
Seorang murid ingin membina model kapal terbang yang ringan dan kuat.
Which of the following material the most suitable to be used?

Antara bahan berikut, yang manakah paling sesuai digunakan?

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| A | Iron
<i>Besi</i> | C | Copper
<i>Kuprum</i> |
| B | Steel
<i>Keluli</i> | D | Duralumin
<i>Duralumin</i> |
- 22 Diagram 12 shows the production of compound X in an industry.
Rajah 12 menunjukkan proses penghasilan sebatian X dalam industri.

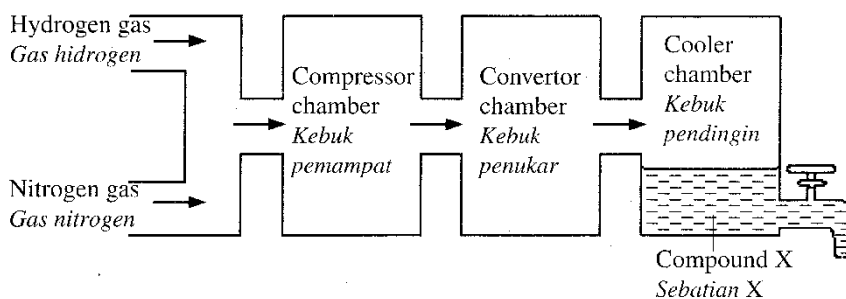


Diagram 12
Rajah 12

What is compound X?

Apakah sebatian X?

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|
| A | Nitrate
<i>Nitrat</i> | C | Nitric acid
<i>Asid nitrik</i> |
| B | Ammonia
<i>Ammonia</i> | D | Sulphuric acid
<i>Asid sulfurik</i> |

- 23 Diagram 13 shows a type of microorganism.
Rajah 13 menunjukkan sejenis microorganisma.

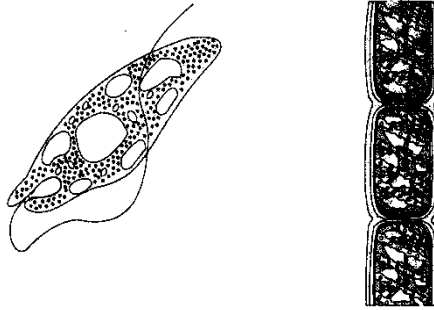


Diagram 13
Rajah 13

What is class of the microorganism?
Apakah kelas microorganisma tersebut?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A Fungi
<i>Kulat</i> | C Bakteria
<i>Bacteria</i> |
| B Algae
<i>Alga</i> | D Protozoa
<i>Protozoa</i> |
- 24 The growth of bacteria is affected by the temperature.
Pertumbuhan bakteria adalah dipengaruhi oleh suhu.
What is the optimum temperature for the growth of the bacteria?
Apakah suhu optimum untuk pertumbuhan bakteria?
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A 0 °C | C 35 °C |
| B 20 °C | D 60 °C |
- 25 A boy and his family have the following symptoms.
Seorang budak lelaki dan keluarganya mempunyai gejala-gejala berikut.

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White spots on the skin
<i>Tompok putih pada kulit</i> • Spots appear on the face, neck and arms
<i>Tompok kelihatan pada muka, leher dan lengan</i> |
|---|

Which of the following can spread this disease?
Antara yang berikut, yang manakah boleh menyebarkan penyakit ini?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| A Air
<i>Udara</i> | C Food
<i>Makanan</i> |
| B Vector
<i>Vector</i> | D Contact
<i>Sentuhan</i> |

- 26 Diagram 14 shows a vector which carries a fatal disease.
Rajah 14 menunjukkan sejenis vektor yang membawa maut.

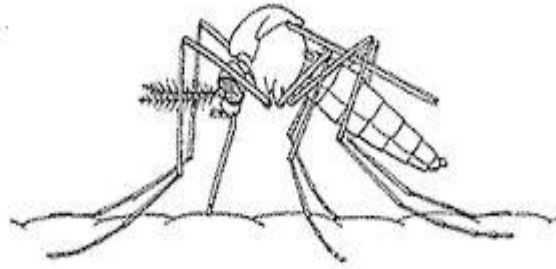


Diagram 14
Rajah 14

Which method is used to control the reproduction of the vector?

Kaedah manakah yang digunakan untuk mengawal pembiakan vektor tersebut?

- A Cover exposed food
Tutup makanan yang terdedah
- B Use gamma rays to sterile the vector
Gunakan sinar gama untuk mensterilkan vektor
- C Sembur minyak di atas permukaan air di dalam longkang dan air bertakung
Spray oil to the water surface in drains and stagnant water
- D Dispose garbage properly in covered garbage bins
Lupuskan sampah dengan betul di dalam tong sampah bertutup
- 27 Penicillin treats diseases caused by bacteria such as tuberculosis and syphilis.
Penisilin menyembuhkan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh bakteria seperti tibi dan sifilis.
What is penicillin?
Apakah penisilin?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Antigen
<i>Antigen</i> | C Antitoxin
<i>Antitoksin</i> |
| B Anticeptic
<i>Antiseptik</i> | D Antibiotic
<i>Antibiotik</i> |

28 Table 2 shows the calorific values of three classes of food.

Jadual 2 menunjukkan nilai kalori bagi tiga jenis kelas makanan.

Class of food <i>Kelas makanan</i>	Calorific value (kJ g^{-1}) <i>Nilai kalori (kJ g^{-1})</i>
Fats <i>Lemak</i>	45.2
Proteins <i>Protein</i>	30.5
Carbohydrates <i>Karbohidrat</i>	26.6

Table 2
Jadual 2

A 300g tuna sandwich contains 32.5g of fats, 77.5g of proteins and 190g of carbohydrates. Calculate the total energy produced.

Satu sandwich tuna yang berjisim 300g mengandungi 32.5g lemak, 77.5g protein dan 190g karbohidrat. Hitung nilai tenaga yang terhasil.

A 300 kJ g^{-1}

C 2468.88 kJ g^{-1}

B 102.75 kJ g^{-1}

D 8886.75 kJ g^{-1}

29 Which of the following culture solution can cause the growth of seedlings to be stunted and its leaves to turn yellowish with brownish spots?

Antara yang berikut, larutan kultur manakah yang boleh menyebabkan pertumbuhan anak benih terbantut dan daunnya bertukar kekuningan dengan tompok-tompok perang?

A Culture solution without nitrogen
Larutan kultur tanpa nitrogen

C Complete culture solution
Larutan kultur lengkap

B Culture solution without phosphorus
Larutan kultur tanpa fosforus

D Culture solution without potassium
Larutan kultur tanpa kalium

- 30 Diagram 15 shows part of nitrogen cycle.
Rajah 15 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada kitar nitrogen.

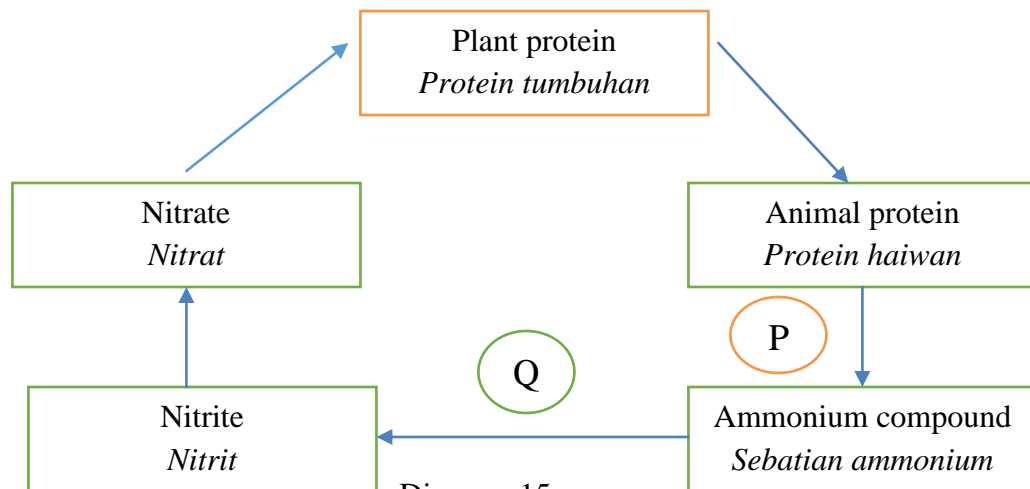


Diagram 15
Rajah 15

What are the processes at P and Q?
Apakah proses di P dan Q?

	P	Q
A	Decomposition <i>Penguraian</i>	Nitrification <i>Penitritan</i>
B	Denitrification <i>Pendenitritan</i>	Absorption <i>Penyerapan</i>
C	Nitrification <i>Penitritan</i>	Decomposition <i>Penguraian</i>
D	Absorption <i>Penyerapan</i>	Denitrification <i>Pendenitritan</i>

- 31 Diagram 16 shows a food chain.
Rajah 16 menunjukkan satu rantai makanan.

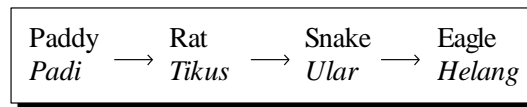


Diagram 16

Rajah 16

- What will happen to the paddy yield and snake population if the rat is eliminated?
Apakah kesan kepada penghasilan padi dan populasi ular jika tikus dihapuskan?

	Paddy yield <i>Penghasilan padi</i>	Snake population <i>Populasi ular</i>
A	Increase <i>Bertambah</i>	Increase <i>Bertambah</i>
B	Decrease <i>Berkurang</i>	Increase <i>Bertambah</i>
C	Increase <i>Bertambah</i>	Decrease <i>Berkurang</i>
D	Decrease <i>Berkurang</i>	Decrease <i>Berkurang</i>

- 32 Diagram 17 shows an activity in a factory that can pollute the environment.
Rajah 17 menunjukkan aktiviti perkilangan yang boleh mencemarkan alam sekitar.

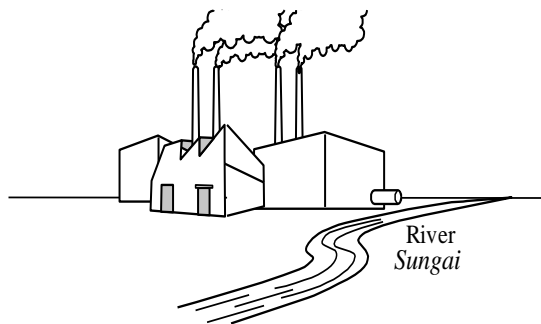


Diagram 17

Rajah 17

- Name the type of pollution caused by this activity.
Namakan jenis pencemaran yang disebabkan oleh aktiviti ini.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A Air pollution
<i>Pencemaran udara</i></p> <p>B Air and water pollution
<i>Pencemaran udara dan air</i></p> | <p>C Water pollution
<i>Pencemaran air</i></p> <p>D Water and radioactive pollution
<i>Pencemaran air dan radioaktif</i></p> |
|---|--|

- 33 Diagram 18 shows a type of pollution from a factory.
Rajah 18 menunjukkan sejenis pencemaran dari sebuah kilang.

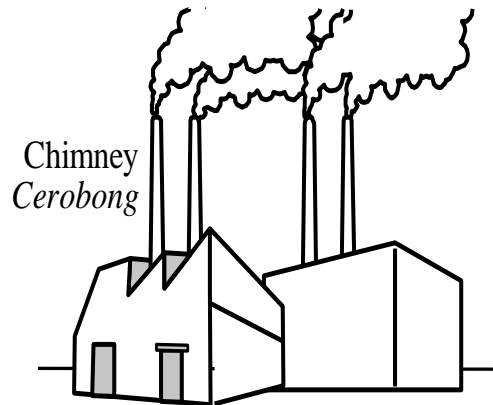


Diagram 18

Rajah 18

What measure can be taken to control the pollution?

Apakah langkah yang boleh diambil untuk mengawal pencemaran itu?

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| A | Cover the chimney
<i>Tutup cerobong</i> | C | Add more chimneys
<i>Tambah lebih cerobong</i> |
| B | Fix air filter on the chimney
<i>Pasang penapis udara pada cerobong</i> | D | Shorten the chimney
<i>Rendahkan cerobong</i> |
- 34 A forest ranger finds that the camping site in his recreational forest is littered with a lot of empty drinking cans.
 What is the best method to solve this problem?
*Seorang pegawai perhutanan mendapati tapak perkhemahan di hutan rekreasinya dicemari oleh banyak tin minuman kosong.
 Apakah kaedah yang terbaik untuk mengatasi masalah ini?*
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| A | Recycle the cans
<i>Kitar semula tin</i> | C | Burn the cans in an open area
<i>Bakar tin di kawasan terbuka</i> |
| B | Bury the cans underground
<i>Tanam tin dalam tanah</i> | D | Throw the cans into the river
<i>Buang tin ke dalam sungai</i> |

- 35 Which of the following is correct?
Antara berikut ,yang manakah betul ?

	Organic compound <i>Sebatian organik</i>	Inorganic compound <i>Sebatian tak organik</i>
A	Petrol <i>Petrol</i>	Coal <i>Arang batu</i>
B	Coal <i>Arang batu</i>	Natural gas <i>Gas asli</i>
C	Petrol <i>Petrol</i>	Carbon dioxide <i>Karbon dioksida</i>
D	Kuprum (II) karbonat <i>Kuprum (II) karbonat</i>	Calcium carbonate <i>Kalsium karbonat</i>

- 36 Diagram 19 shows the change in the lumen of an artery.
Rajah 19 menunjukkan perubahan dalam lumen arteri

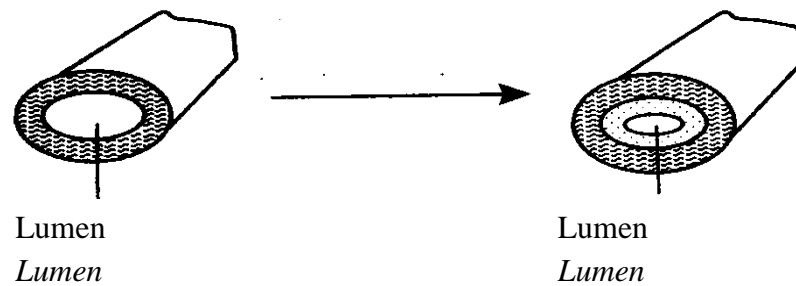


Diagram 19
Rajah 19

Which food, if taken excessively can cause this situation?
Makanan yang manakah jika diambil secara berlebihan boleh menyebabkan situasi ini?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| A Biscuit
<i>Biskut</i> | C Vegetable soup
<i>Sup sayuran</i> |
| B Banana
<i>Pisang</i> | D Fried chicken
<i>Ayam goreng</i> |

- 37 Diagram 19 shows a soap molecule.
Rajah 19 menunjukkan molekul sabun.



Diagram 19
Rajah 19

Where does part labelled Z dissolve?
Dimanakah bahagian yang berlabel Z akan larut?

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| A Water
Air | C Palm oil
Minyak sawit |
| B Grease
Gris | D An alkali solution
Larutan alkali |
- 38 Which of the following processes makes natural rubber stronger and more elastic?
Antara proses yang berikut, yang manakah menjadikan getah asli lebih kukuh dan lebih kenyal?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A Polymerisation
Pempolimeran | C Vulcanisation
Penvulkanan |
| B Depolymerisation
Penyahpolimeran | D Neutralisation
Peneutralan |
- 39 A car is in a stationary state. It starts to move and attains a velocity of 30 m s^{-1} in 12 seconds. Calculate the acceleration of the car.

$$\left[\text{Acceleration} = \frac{\text{Final velocity} - \text{Initial velocity}}{\text{Time taken}} \right]$$

Sebuah kereta berada dalam keadaan pegun. Kereta itu mula bergerak dan mencapai halaju 30 m s^{-1} dalam masa 12 saat. Hitung pecutan kereta itu.

$$\left[\text{Pecutan} = \frac{\text{Halaju akhir} - \text{Halaju awal}}{\text{Masa diambil}} \right]$$

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| A 2.5 m s^{-2} | C 42.0 m s^{-2} |
| B 18.0 m s^{-2} | D 360.0 m s^{-2} |

- 40 Diagram 20 shows Mazlan who is cycling at a velocity of 3 m s^{-1} .
Rajah 20 menunjukkan Mazlan sedang mengayuh basikal pada halaju 3 m s^{-1} .

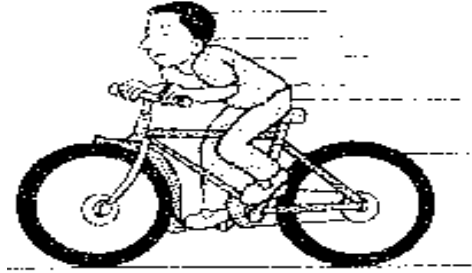


Diagram 20
Rajah 20

The mass of Mazlan and his bicycle is 60 kg .
 Calculate the momentum of Mazlan and the bicycle.

[Momentum = Mass \times Velocity]

Jisim Mazlan dan basikalnya adalah 60 kg .

Hitung momentum bagi Mazlan dan basikalnya.

[Momentum = Jisim \times Halaju]

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| A | 20 kg m s^{-1} | C | 60 kg m s^{-1} |
| B | 57 kg m s^{-1} | D | 180 kg m s^{-1} |
- 41 Diagram 21 shows an aerofoil.
Rajah 21 menunjukkan sebuah aerofoil.

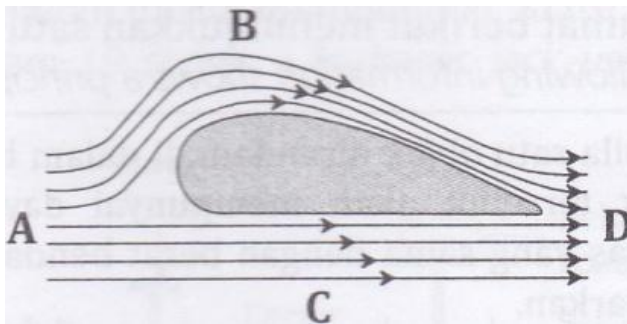


Diagram 21
Rajah 21

Which region, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, has the lowest air pressure?

*Antara kawasan **A**, **B**, **C** dan **D**, yang manakah mempunyai tekanan udara paling rendah?*

- 41 Diagram 22 shows a hydraulic jack.
Rajah 22 menunjukkan sebuah jek hidraulik.

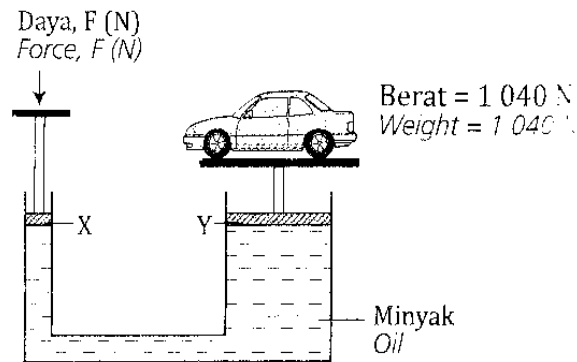


Diagram 22
Rajah 22

The cross-sectional areas of piston X and piston Y are 0.05 m^2 and 4 m^2 respectively.
 Calculate the force, F , needed to lift the car.

$$\left[\text{Pressure} = \frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Area}} \right]$$

Luas keratan rentas omboh X dan Y masing-masing adalah 0.05 m^2 dan 4 m^2 . Hitung daya, F yang diperlukan untuk mengangkat kereta tersebut.

$$\left[\text{Tekanan} = \frac{\text{Daya}}{\text{Luas}} \right]$$

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---|----------|
| A | A. 13 N | C | B. 150 N |
| B | C. 65 N | D | D. 130 N |

- 43 A vegetable farmer wants to export vegetables to Taiwan.
What is the best preservation method to be used to retain the freshness of the vegetables?
Seorang peladang sayur ingin mengeksport sayur ke Taiwan.
Apakah kaedah pengawetan kesegaran sayur itu?

A Irradiation
Penyinaran

C Canning
Pengetinan

B Cooling
Pendinginan

D Drying
Pengeringan

- 44 A farmer intends to increase his income. An agricultural officer advised the farmer to manage his land efficiently.
What is the most suitable action taken by the farmer?
Seorang petani ingin menambahkan pendapatannya. Seorang pegawai pertanian telah menasihatkan petani itu supaya menguruskan tanahnya dengan lebih cekap.
Apakah tindakan yang paling sesuai dilakukan oleh petani itu?

A Planting cover crops
Menanam tanaman tutup bumi

C Using more fertilizer
Menggunakan lebih banyak baja

B Using more insecticides
Menggunakan lebih banyak racun perosak

D Planting alternate crops
Menanam tanaman giliran

- 45 The following information are the characteristics of a fruit.
Maklumat berikut adalah ciri-ciri sejenis buah.

- Taste better and bigger
Lebih sedap dan besar
- Resistant to virus
Tahan rintangan terhadap virus
- High nutrient
Kandungan nutrient tinggi

Which method is the most suitable to produce fruit with these characteristics?
Kaedah manakah yang paling sesuai untuk menghasilkan buah ciri ini?

A The use of quality breeds
Penggunaan baka yang berkualiti

C Efficient land management
Pengurusan tanah yang cekap

B The use of moden technology
Penggunaan teknologi moden

D Genetic engineering
Kejuruteraan genetik

- 46 Diagram 23 shows a food label.
Rajah 23 menunjukkan suatu label bungkusan makanan.

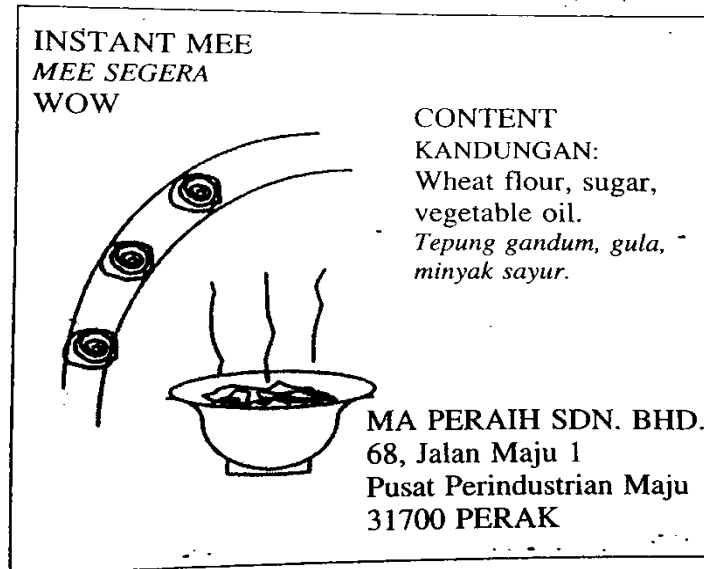


Diagram 23

Rajah 23

Which information should be on the label according to Food Act 1983 and Food Regulation 1985?

Maklumat manakah yang sepatutnya terdapat pada label tersebut mengikut Akta Makanan 1983 dan Peraturan Makanan 1985?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A Price
<i>Harga</i> | C Expiry date
<i>Tarikh luput</i> |
| B 'Halal' label
<i>Tanda halal</i> | D Calorific value
<i>Nilai kalori</i> |

- 47 Diagram 24 shows the uses of polymer X and Y.
Rajah 24 menunjukkan kegunaan polimer X dan Y.

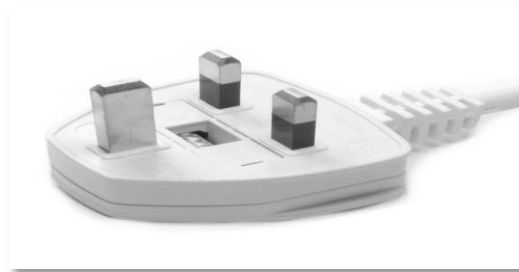
Polymer X <i>Polimer X</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic bags <i>Beg plastik</i> • Bottles <i>Botol</i> 	Polymer Y <i>Polimer Y</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging material <i>Bahan pembungkusan</i> • Fast food cups <i>Cawan makanan segera</i>
---	--

Diagram 24
Rajah 24

What are X and Y?
Apakah X dan Y?

	X	Y
A	Perspex <i>Perspeks</i>	Polyvinyl chloride <i>Polivinil klorida</i>
B	Polythene <i>Politena</i>	Polystyrene <i>Polisterina</i>
C	Polystyrene <i>Polisterina</i>	Perspex <i>Perspeks</i>
D	Polyvinyl chloride <i>Polivinil klorida</i>	Polythene <i>Politena</i>

- 48 Diagram 25 shows an electrical tool that is made of a type of plastic.
Rajah 25 menunjukkan satu peralatan elektrik yang dibuat daripada sejenis plastik.



3 pin plug
Palam 3 pin

Diagram 25
Rajah 25

What is the property of this plastic?
Apakah sifat plastik tersebut?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A High melting point
<i>Takat lebur yang tinggi</i> | C Very soft
<i>Sangat lembut</i> |
| B Dissolve in organic solvents
<i>Larut dalam pelarut organik</i> | D Can be moulded repeatedly
<i>Boleh diacu banyak kali</i> |

- 49 Diagram 26 shows a symbol of an electronic component.
Rajah 26 menunjukkan simbol bagi komponen elektronik.

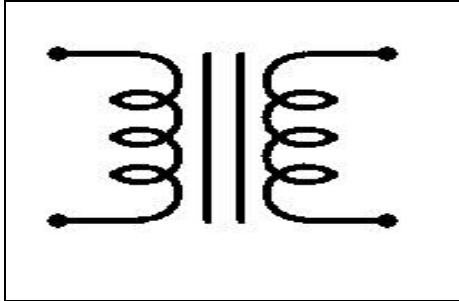


Diagram 26
Rajah 26

What is the component?
Apakah komponen tersebut?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A Resistor
<i>Transistor</i> | C Capacitor
<i>Kapasitor</i> |
| B Transistor
<i>Perintang</i> | D Transformer
<i>Transfomer</i> |
- 50 Diagram 27 shows three synchronous satellites to cover the Earth surface.
Rajah 27 menunjukkan tiga satelit bergerak meliputi permukaan Bumi.

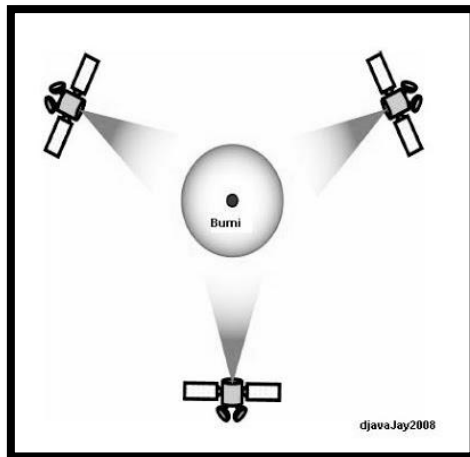


Diagram 27
Rajah 27

What is the coverage area of each satellite compare with Earth?
Apakah keluasan liputan bagi setiap satelit berbanding dengan Bumi?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A $\frac{1}{4}$ | C $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| B $\frac{1}{3}$ | D 1 |

