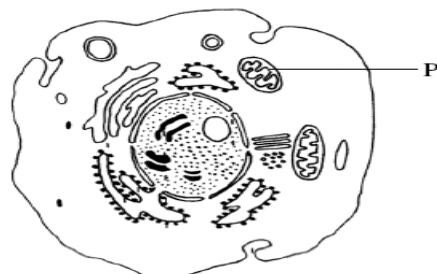


**Answers all the questions**

**Jawab semua soalan.**

1. The diagram 1 below shows an animal cell.

*Rajah 1 di bawah menunjukkan satu sel haiwan.*



**Diagram 1**

*Rajah 1*

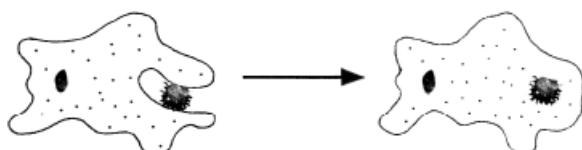
What is organelle P?

*Apakah organel P?*

- A Nucleus  
*Nukleus*
- B Chloroplast  
*Kloroplas*
- C Mitochondrion  
*Mitokondrion*
- D Golgi body  
*Jasad Golgi*

2. The diagram 2 below shows a process carried out by an *Amoeba* sp.

*Rajah 2 di bawah menunjukkan suatu proses yang dijalankan oleh Amoeba sp.*



**Diagram 2**

*Rajah 2*

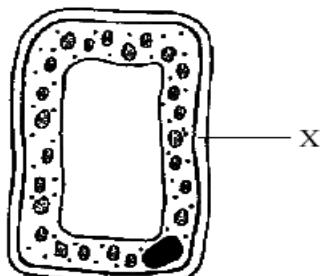
What is the process?

*Apakah proses tersebut?*

- A Osmoregulation  
*Pengosmokawalaturan*
- B Binary fission  
*Belahan dedua*
- C Phagocytosis  
*Fagositosis*
- D Diffusion  
*Resapan*

3. The diagram 3 below shows the structure of a plant cell.

Rajah 3 di bawah menunjukkan struktur suatu sel tumbuhan.



**Diagram 3**  
**Rajah 3**

Which of the following is true about X?

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah benar mengenai X?

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Semipermeable<br><i>Separap telap</i>      | <b>B</b> Elastic<br><i>Kenyal</i> |
| <b>C</b> Fully permeable<br><i>Telap sepenuhnya</i> | <b>D</b> Rigid<br><i>Tegar</i>    |

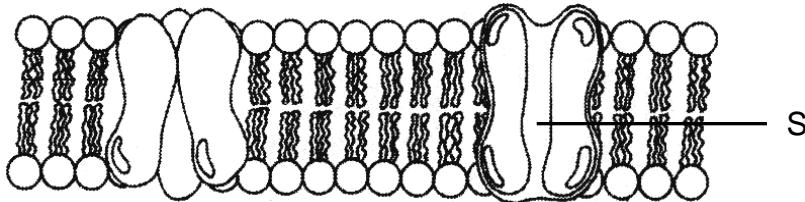
4. Which of the following information is **true** about the differences between a typical plant cell and an animal cell?

Antara maklumat berikut, yang manakah **benar** bagi perbezaan di antara sel tumbuhan dan sel haiwan?

	<b>Plant cell</b> <i>Sel tumbuhan</i>	<b>Animal cell</b> <i>Sel haiwan</i>
A.	Cellulose cell wall present <i>Mempunyai dinding sel berselulosa</i>	Chitinous cell wall present <i>Mempunyai dinding sel berkitin</i>
B.	Golgi body absents <i>Tidak mempunyai jasad Golgi</i>	Golgi body presents <i>Mempunyai jasad Golgi</i>
C.	Centrioles present <i>Mempunyai sentriol</i>	Centrioles absent <i>Tidak mempunyai sentriol</i>
D.	Vacuole presents <i>Mempunyai vakuol</i>	Vacuole absents <i>Tiada vakuol</i>

- 5 Diagram 4 shows the structure of a plasma membrane.

Rajah 4 menunjukkan struktur membran plasma.

**Diagram 4****Rajah 4**

What is S?

*Apakah S?*

A Cholesterol  
*Kolesterol*

C Phospholipid  
*Fosfolipid*

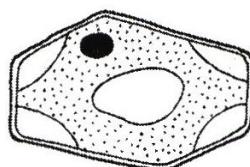
B Carrier protein  
*Protein pembawa*

D Pore protein  
*Protein liang*

- 6 What are the processes involved in the reabsorption of glucose and water in the kidney?  
*Apakah proses yang terlibat dalam penyerapan semula glukosa dan air dalam ginjal?*

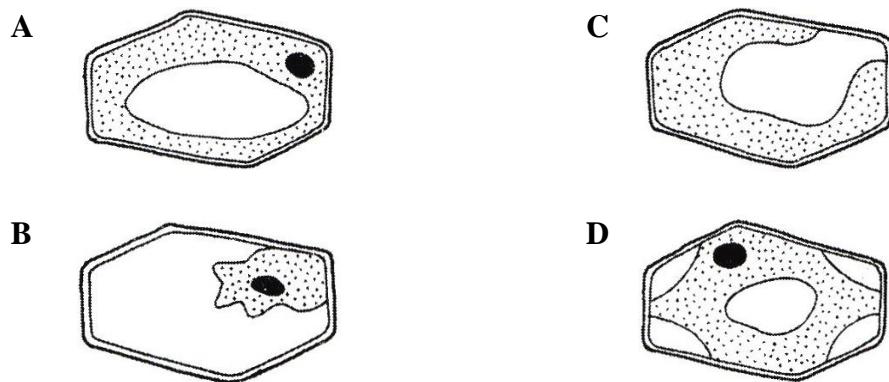
	<b>Glucose / Glukosa</b>	<b>Water / Air</b>
A	Passive transport <i>Pengangkutan Pasif</i>	Osmosis <i>Osmosis</i>
B	Facilitated diffusion <i>Resapan berbantu</i>	Osmosis <i>Osmosis</i>
C	Active Transport <i>Pengangkutan Aktif</i>	Active Transport <i>Pengangkutan Aktif</i>
D	Osmosis <i>Osmosis</i>	Facilitated diffusion <i>Resapan berbantu</i>

- 7 Diagram 5 shows condition of cell Y after being immersed in 30% sucrose solution.  
*Rajah 5 menunjukkan keadaan sel Y selepas direndam dalam 30% larutan sukrosa.*

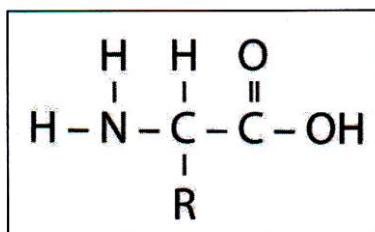
**Diagram 5****Rajah 5**

Which of the following shows the condition of cell Y after being immersed in distilled water?

Antara berikut, yang manakah menunjukkan keadaan sel Y selepas direndam dalam air suling?



8. Diagram 1 shows the structure of a type of molecule.  
*Rajah 1 menunjukkan struktur sejenis molekul.*



**Diagram 6**  
*Rajah 6*

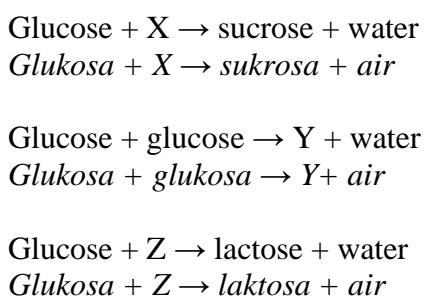
What is this type of molecule?  
*Apakah jenis molekul ini?*

- A Peptide  
*Peptida*
- B Protein  
*Protein*
- C Amino acid  
*Asid amino*
- D Polypeptide  
*Polipeptida*

9. What form of energy storage for most animals?  
*Apakah bentuk simpanan tenaga bagi kebanyakan haiwan?*

- A Fats  
*Lemak*
- B Proteins  
*Protein*
- C Polypeptide  
*Polipeptida*
- D Carbohydrate  
*Karbohidrat*

10. The following equations show the formation of disaccharides from monosaccharides.  
*Persamaan berikut menunjukkan pembentukan disakarida daripada monosakarida.*

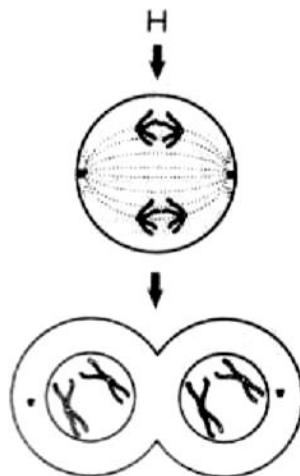


What are X, Y and Z?

*Apakah X, Y dan Z?*

	X	Y	Z
A	Fructose <i>Fruktoza</i>	Maltose <i>Maltosa</i>	Galactose <i>Galaktosa</i>
B	Galactose <i>Galaktosa</i>	Fructose <i>Fruktoza</i>	Maltose <i>Maltosa</i>
C	Galactose <i>Galaktosa</i>	Maltose <i>Maltosa</i>	Fructose <i>Fruktoza</i>
D	Maltose <i>Maltosa</i>	Galactose <i>Galaktosa</i>	Fructose <i>Fruktoza</i>

- 11 Diagram 7 shows three stages of meiosis.  
*Rajah 7 menunjukkan tiga peringkat meiosis*

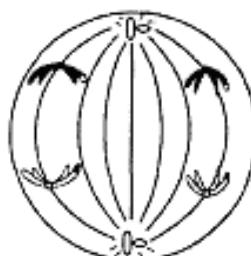


**Diagram 7**  
*Rajah 7*

Which of the following describes the chromosomes in stage H?  
*Yang manakah antara berikut memperihalkan kromosom dalam peringkat H?*

- A The chromosomes become shorter and thicker  
*Kromosom memendek dan menebal*
- B Homologous chromosomes pair up and crossing over takes place  
*Kromosom homolog berpasangan dan pindah silang berlaku*
- C Homologous chromosomes separate and move to the opposite poles  
*Kromosom homolog berpisah dan bergerak ke kutub bertentangan*
- D Chromosomes arrange themselves in one line between the two cell poles  
*Kromosom menyusun dalam satu barisan di antara dua kutub sel*

12. Diagram 8 shows a stage during meiosis in an animal cell.  
*Rajah 8 menunjukkan suatu peringkat meiosis dalam sel haiwan*



**Diagram 8**  
*Rajah 8*

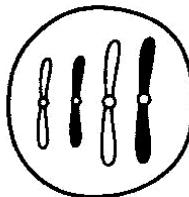
Which of the statement about the cell is true?

Manakah di antara pernyataan berikut benar tentang sel tersebut?

- A The cell is found in the liver.  
*Sel tersebut terdapat di dalam hati*
- B The cell has four chromosomes at interphase.  
*Sel tersebut mempunyai empat kromosom semasa interfasa*
- C The cell produces diploid daughter cells at the end of the process.  
*Sel tersebut menghasilkan sel anak diploid di akhir proses.*
- D The cell produces two daughter cells at the end of the process.  
*Sel tersebut menghasilkan dua sel anak di akhir proses.*

13. Diagram 9 shows the chromosomes of a parent cell.

Rajah 9 menunjukkan kromosom satu sel induk.



**Diagram 9**  
**Rajah 9**

Which of the following daughter cells is produced after the cell undergoes meiosis?

Antara berikut, yang manakah sel anak yang terhasil selepas sel tersebut mengalami meiosis?

A.



C.



B.

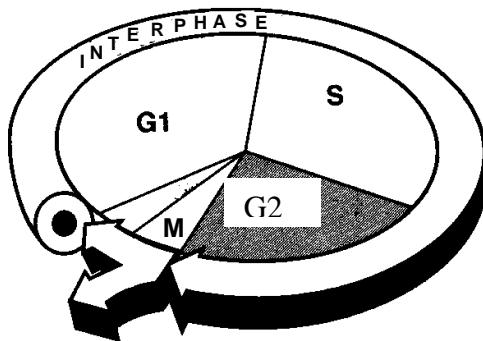


D.



- 14 Diagram 10 shows the cell cycle.

*Rajah 10 menunjukkan kitar sel.*



**Diagram 10**  
**Rajah 10**

At which stage accumulation of energy occurs ?

*Pada peringkat manakah berlaku pengumpulan tenaga ?*

A G1

C S

B G2

D M

15. The table 1 shows the mass of some nutrients found in 100 g of four different foods.

*Jadual 1 menunjukkan jisim beberapa nutrien yang didapati dalam 100 g 4 jenis makanan yang berlainan.*

Food <i>Makanan</i>	Carbohydrate/g <i>Karbohidrat/g</i>	Fat/g <i>Lemak/g</i>	Protein/g <i>Protein/g</i>	Vitamin C/mg <i>Vitamin C/mg</i>	Vitamin D/mg <i>Vitamin D/mg</i>
Beans <i>Kekacang</i>	10.0	0.4	5.0	3.0	0.0
Bread <i>Roti</i>	48.0	1.5	9.0	0.0	0.0
Cheese <i>Keju</i>	0.0	34.0	25.0	0.0	0.4
Eggs <i>Telur</i>	0.0	11.0	13.0	0.0	1.5

**Table 1**  
**Jadual 1**

Which foods would best prevent rickets and scurvy?

*Makanan apakah yang terbaik untuk mengelakkan penyakit riket dan skurvi?*

	Rickets <i>Riket</i>	Scurvy <i>Skurvi</i>
A	Beans <i>Kekacang</i>	Bread <i>Roti</i>
B	Bread <i>Roti</i>	Cheese <i>Keju</i>
C	Cheese <i>Keju</i>	Eggs <i>Telur</i>
D	Eggs <i>Telur</i>	Beans <i>Kekacang</i>

16. Table 2 shows some of the nutrients in four meals.

*Jadual 2 menunjukkan beberapa nutrien di dalam 4 sajian makanan.*

Which meal would be most likely to stimulate peristalsis in the alimentary canal?

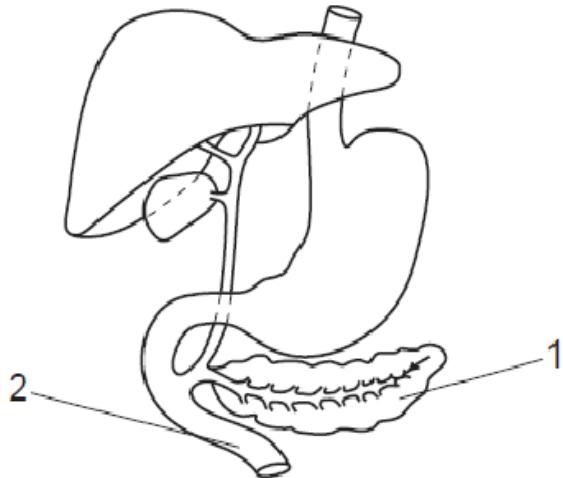
*Sajian makanan manakah yang paling baik untuk merangsangkan peristalsis di dalam salur alimentari?*

	g/100g			
	Carbohydrate <i>Karbohidrat</i>	Fat <i>Lemak</i>	Fibre <i>Pelawas</i>	Protein <i>Protin</i>
A	18	12	8	25
B	30	32	2	12
C	40	15	10	5
D	38	4	22	10

**Table 2**  
**Jadual 2**

17. The diagram 11 shows part of the digestive system.

*Rajah 11 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada sistem pencernaan.*



**Diagram 11**  
**Rajah 11**

What is a function of the liquid produced by part 1 and released into part 2?

*Apakah peranan cecair yang dihasilkan oleh bahagian 1 yang dirembeskan ke dalam bahagian 2?*

- A. To digest proteins to amino acids

*Untuk mencernakan protein kepada asid amino*

- B. To increase the surface area of the fat droplets

*Untuk menambahkan luas permukaan titisan lemak*

- C. To acidify the contents of part 2

*Untuk mengasidkan kandungan bahagian 2*

- D. To complete the digestion of starch to maltose

*Untuk melengkapkan pencernaan kanji kepada maltosa*

18. Diagram 12 is graphs that shows the quantities of selected vitamins and minerals in four foods.

Rajah 12 adalah graf yang menunjukkan jumlah vitamin dan mineral terpilih di dalam empat jenis makanan.

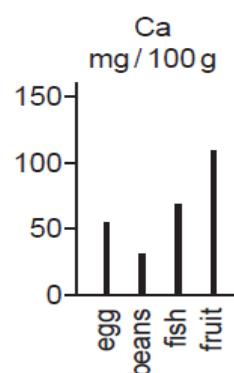
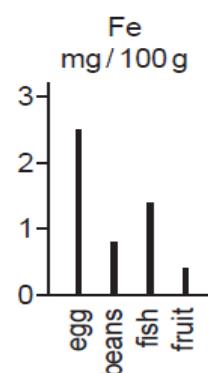
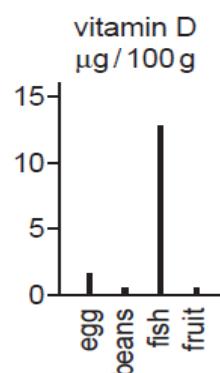
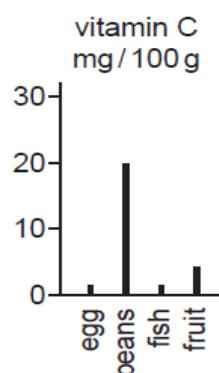


Diagram 12  
Rajah 12

Which food is the richest source of the vitamin or mineral essential for the transport of oxygen by the blood?

*Makanan manakah yang menjadi sumber terkaya bagi vitamin atau mineral untuk pengangutan oksigen oleh darah?*

A. Beans  
*Kekacang*

B. Eggs  
*Telur*

C. Fish  
*Ikan*

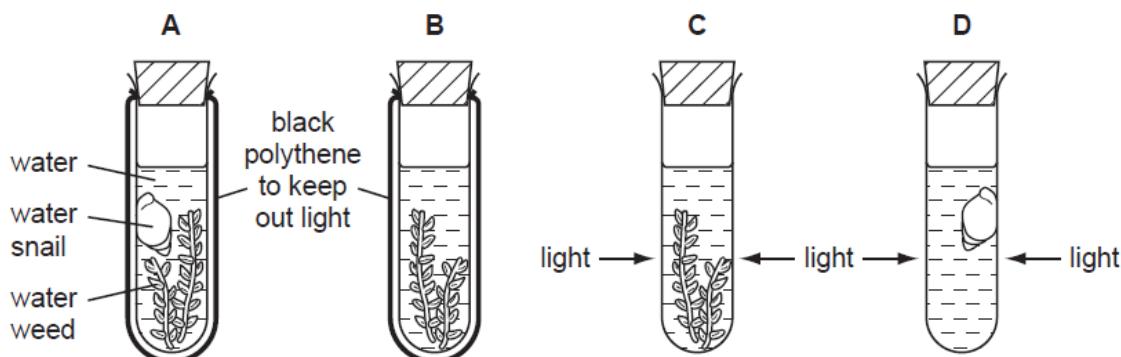
D. Fruit  
*Buah*

19. Four test-tubes are set up as shown.

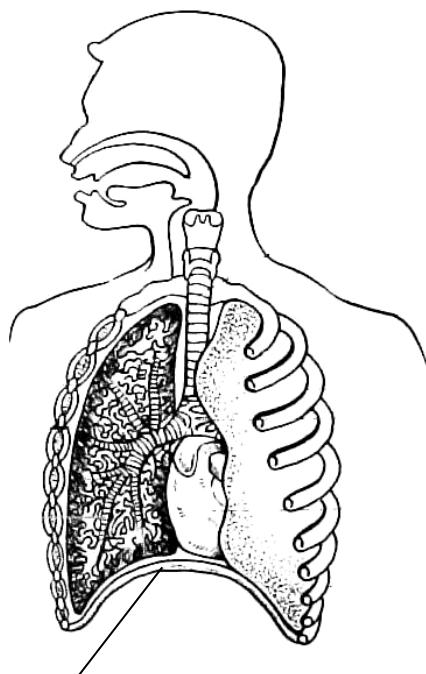
*Empat tabung uji disediakan seperti yang ditunjukkan.*

Which test-tube contains the most carbon dioxide after one hour?

*Tabung uji yang mana satukah mengandungi karbon dioksida yang paling banyak selepas satu jam?*



20. Diagram 13 shows human respiratory system.  
*Rajah 13 menunjukkan sistem respirasi manusia.*



P      Diagram 13  
*Rajah 13*

What will happen to structure P during inhalation?  
*Apakah yang akan berlaku kepada P semasa menarik nafas?*

- A Relaxes and flatten  
*Mengendur dan mendatar*
  - B Contracts and flatten  
*Mengecut dan mendatar*
  - C Relaxes and forming dome shape  
*Mengendur dan membentuk kubah*
  - D Contracts and becomes dome shape  
*Mengecut dan menjadi bentuk kubah*
21. Diagram 14 shows the equation for anaerobic respiration in yeast.  
*Rajah 14 menunjukkan persamaan respirasi anaerobik dalam yis.*



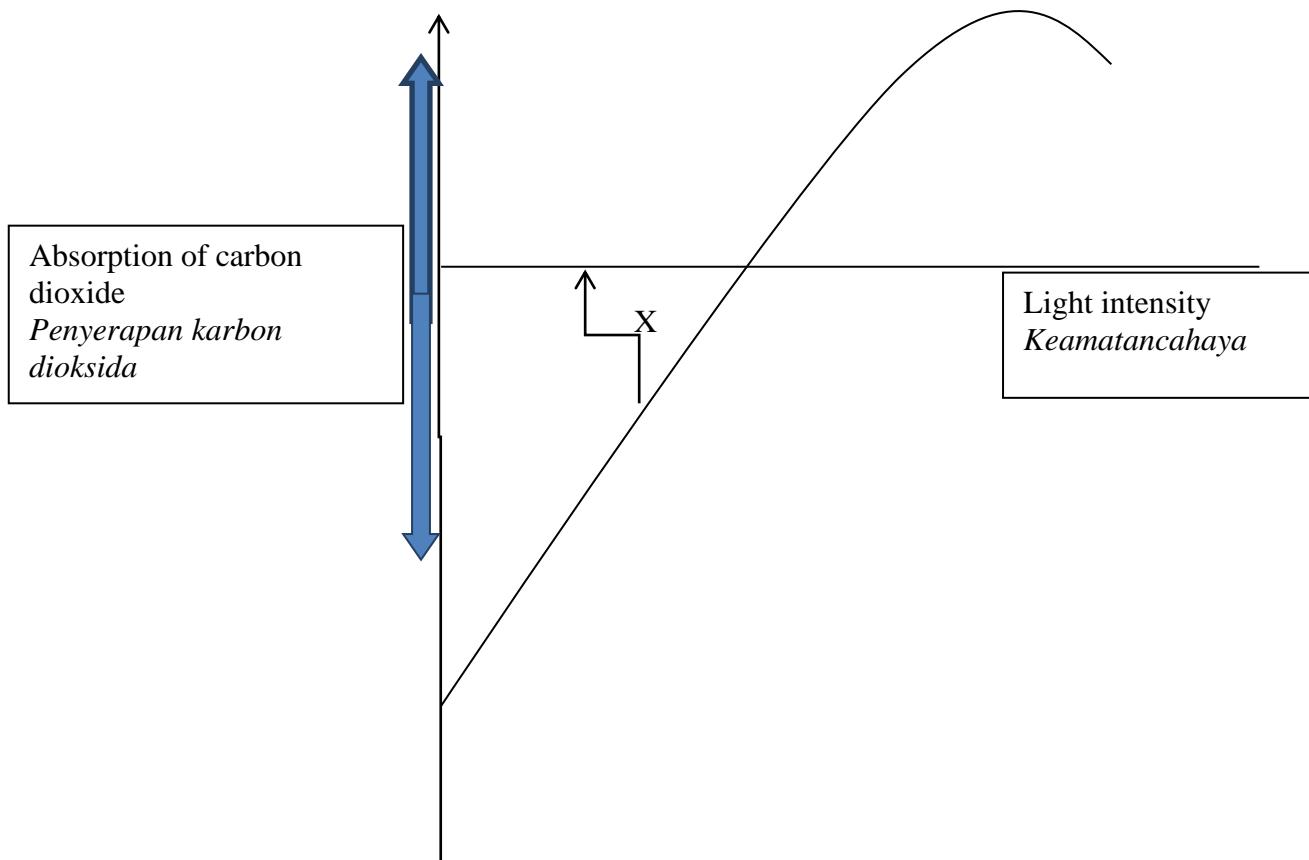
Diagram 14  
*Rajah 14*

What is Y and Z?

Apakah Y dan Z?

	Y	Z
A	Ethanol <i>Etanol</i>	Energy <i>Tenaga</i>
B	Lactic acid <i>Asidlaktik</i>	Energy <i>Tenaga</i>
C	Ethanol <i>Etanol</i>	Water <i>Air</i>
D	Lactic acid <i>Asidlaktik</i>	Water <i>Air</i>

22. Diagaram 15 is a graph that shows the absorption of carbon dioxide at different light intensities.  
*Rajah 15 adalah graf yang menunjukkan penyerapan karbon dioksida pada keamatangan cahaya yang berbeza-beza.*



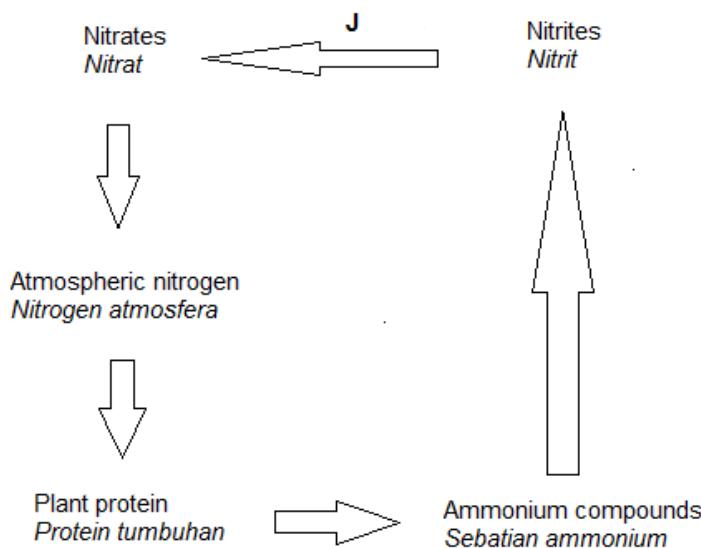
*Diagram 15*  
*Rajah 15*

Which of the following events occur at point X?  
*Yang mana antara peristiwa berikut berlaku di titik X?*

- I The rate of photosynthesis is equivalent to the rate of respiration.  
*Kadar fotosintesis sama dengan kadar respirasi*
  - II The sugar which is produced during photosynthesis is used in respiration  
*Gula yang dihasilkan semasa fotosintesis digunakan dalam respirasi*
  - III All the carbon dioxide produced during respiration is used in photosynthesis  
*Semua karbon dioksida yang dihasilkan semasa respirasi digunakan dalam fotosintesis*
  - IV There is a net gain in oxygen for the plant  
*Terdapat oksigen berlebihan untuk tumbuhan*
- A I and II only  
*I dan II sahaja*
- B I, II, and III only  
*I, II, dan III sahaja*
- C I, II, and IV only  
*I, II dan IV sahaja*
- D I, II, III, and IV  
*I, II, III dan IV*

23. Diagram 16 shows part of the nitrogen cycle.

*Rajah 16 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada peringkat dalam kitar nitrogen.*



**Diagram 16**  
*Rajah 16*

What is J?

Apakah J?

- A Denitrifying bacteria  
*Bakteria pendenitratan*
- B Fungus  
*Kulat*
- C Nitrifying bacteria  
*Bakteria penitritan*
- D Nitrogen fixing bacteria  
*Bakteria pengikat nitrogen*

24. The following statement is interaction between a few types of organism.  
*Pernyataan berikut merupakan interaksi antara beberapa jenis organisma.*

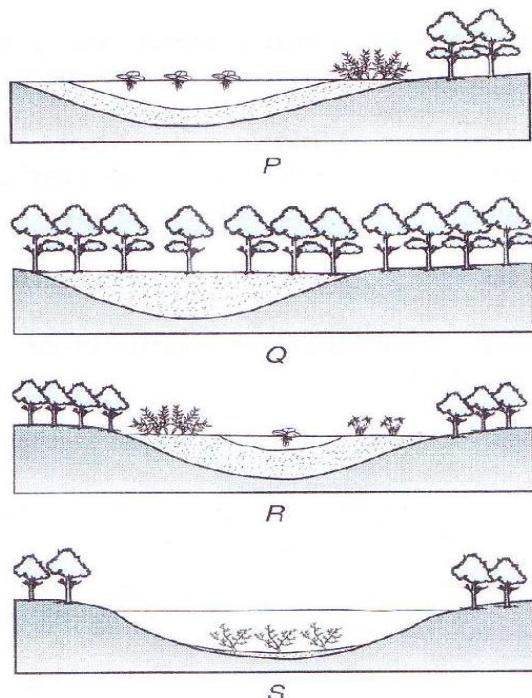
- *Rhizobium* sp. in root nodules of legume plants  
*Rhizobium* sp. pada nodul akar tumbuhan legum
- Sea anemones and hermit crab  
*Umang-umang dan buran laut*
- Bacteria in the stomach of cows  
*Bakteria dan perut lembu*

What is the interaction shown by the examples below?

*Interaksi apakah yang ditunjukkan oleh pernyataan tersebut?*

- A Parasitism  
*Parasitisme*
- B Mutualism  
*Mutualisme*
- C Saprophytism  
*Saprofitisme*
- D Predator-prey interaction  
*Mangsa-pemangsa*

25. Diagram 17 shows a process of colonisation and succession in a pond.  
*Rajah 17 menunjukkan proses pengkolonian dan sesaran dalam sebuah kolam.*



**Diagram 17**  
*Rajah 17*

Which of the following is the correct sequences?  
*Antara berikut, yang manakah urutan proses yang betul?*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A $P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R \rightarrow S$ | C $S \rightarrow P \rightarrow R \rightarrow Q$ |
| B $Q \rightarrow R \rightarrow P \rightarrow S$ | D $P \rightarrow S \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R$ |

26. As a panel of Science committee member, you need to brief the other members about the importance of preserving and conserving biodiversity. In your opinion, which of the following is true about it?

*Sebagai panel ahli jawatankuasa Persatuan Sains, anda perlu menyampaikan taklimat kepada ahli lain tentang kepentingan pemeliharaan dan pemuliharaan biodiversiti. Pada pandangan anda, antara yang berikut yang manakah benar tentang perkara tersebut?*

- |   |
|---|
| A      To increase the number of poets<br><i>Untuk meningkatkan jumlah penyajak</i> |
| B      To prevent ecotourism<br><i>Untuk mencegah ekopelancongan</i>                |

- C To prevent the loss of flora and fauna  
*Untuk mencegah kehilangan flora dan fauna*
- D To utilise resources at the maximum rate  
*Untuk menggunakan sumber-sumber pada kadar yang maksima.*

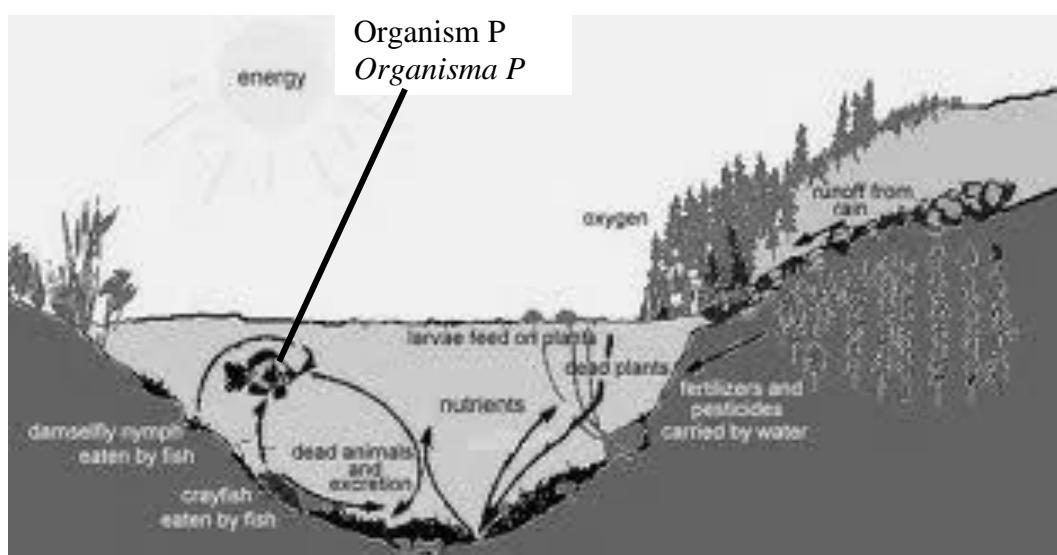
27 The following information refers to the thinning of the ozone layer  
*Maklumat berikut merujuk kepada penipisan lapisan ozon*

- P- Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) leaks out of air conditioner  
*Kloroflorokarbon (CFC) terbebas daripada penyaman udara*
- Q- Chlorine atom breaks down ozone molecule  
*Atom klorin menguraikan molekul ozon*
- R- Ultraviolet rays break down chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) molecule  
*Sinaran ultra-ungu menguraikan molekul Kloroflorokarbon (CFC)*

Which sequence is correct?  
*Urutan yang manakah betul?*

- A R → Q → P
- B R → P → Q
- C P → Q → R
- D P → R → Q

28 Diagram 16 shows a lake located near an agricultural land.  
*Rajah 16 menunjukkan satu tasik yang terletak berdekatan kawasan pertanian*



**Diagram 18**  
*Rajah 18*

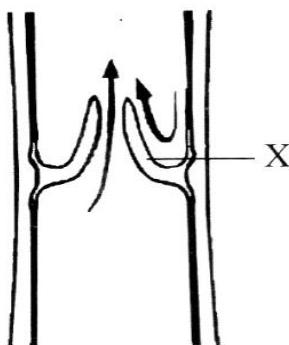
What is organism P and its effect on the lake?  
*Apakah organisme P dan kesannya kepada tasik itu?*

	Organism P <i>Organisma P</i>	Effect to the lake <i>Kesan kepada tasik</i>
A	Bacteria <i>Bakteria</i>	Decreases biochemical oxygen demand <i>Mengurangkan keperluan oksigen biokimia</i>
B	Algae <i>Alga</i>	Restricts the penetration of light into the lake <i>Menghalang penembusan cahaya ke dalam tasik</i>
C	Water hyacints <i>Keladi bunting</i>	Provides habitat for other organisms <i>Menyediakan habitat untuk organisme lain</i>
D	Mosquito larvae <i>Larva nyamuk</i>	Food for fish <i>Makanan kepada ikan</i>

29 Which way can reduce pollution?  
*Cara manakah yang dapat mengurangkan pencemaran?*

- A Use plastic bags  
*Guna beg plastik*
- B Use leaded petrol  
*Guna petrol berplumbum*
- C Use energy saving bulbs  
*Guna lampu yang menjimatkan tenaga*
- D Use styrofoam containers  
*Guna bekas stiribusa*

30. The diagram 19 shows the longitudinal section of a vein  
*Rajah 19 menunjukkan keratan membujur suatu vena*



**Diagram 19**  
*Rajah 19*

What is the role of X?  
*Apakah peranan X?*

- A Decrease the size of the lumen of the vein  
*Mengurangkan saiz lumen pada vena*
- B Prevent the back flow of blood  
*Mengelakkan pengaliran balik darah*
- C Increase the blood pressure in the vein  
*Meningkatkan tekanan darah dalam vena*
- D Speed up the flow of blood in the vein  
*Meningkatkan kelajuan pengaliran darah*

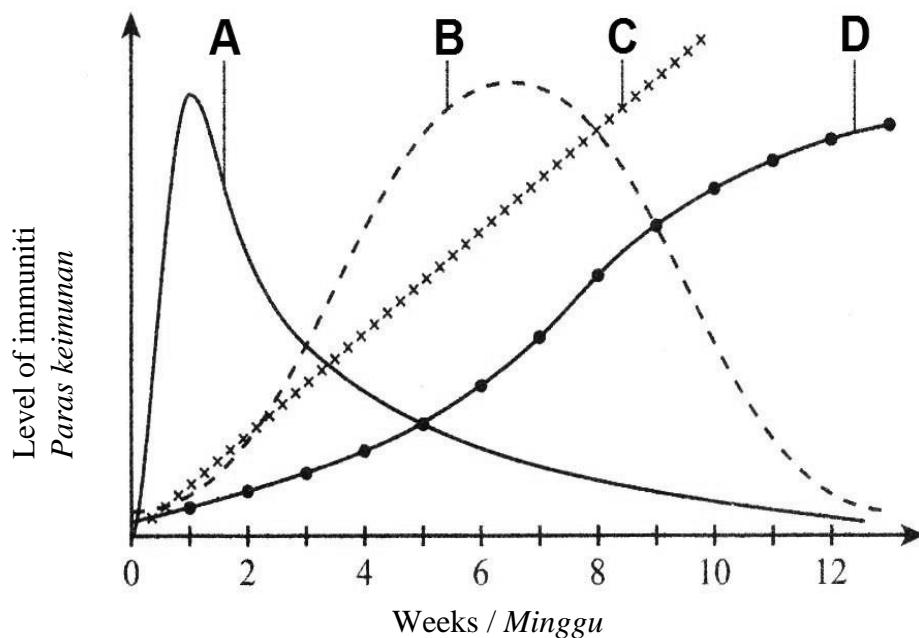
31. Which of the following description is true about blood cells?  
*Antara keterangan berikut, yang manakah benar tentang sel-sel darah?*

	Blood Cell	Description
A	Erythrocyte <i>Eritrosit</i>	Biconcave in shape to enable the exchange of shape while passing the blood capillary <i>Berbentuk dwicekung supaya boleh berubah bentuk semasa melalui kapilari darah</i>
B	Platelet <i>Platlet</i>	Without nucleus and involved in the blood clotting mechanism <i>Tanpa nuklues dan terlibat dalam mekanisme pembekuan darah</i>
C	Monocytes <i>Monosit</i>	Produced in the bone marrow and produce antibodies to destroy pathogens <i>Dihasilkan di sumsum tulang dan menghasilkan antibodi</i>

D	Neutrophil Neutrofil	Without granules and destroy pathogens by phagocytosis <i>Tanpa granul dan memusnahkan patogen secara fagositosis.</i>
---	-------------------------	---

32. Diagram 20 is a graph that shows several types of immunities  
*Rajah 20 adalah graf dalam rajah yang menunjukkan beberapa jenis keimunan.*

Which one best represents passive immunity?  
*Yang mana satukah yang paling baik mewakili keimunan pasif?*



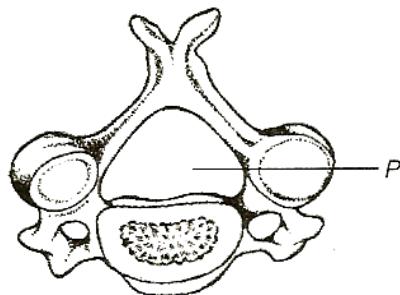
**Diagram 20**  
*Rajah 20*

33. A student steps on a rusty iron nail while playing football in a field.  
 What treatment should be given to the student?  
*Seorang murid terpjak paku besi karat semasa bermain bola di padang*  
*Apakah rawatan yang harus diberikan kepada murid itu?*

- A. Polio vaccine injection  
*Suntikan vaksin polio*
- B. Typhoid vaccine injection  
*Suntikan vaksin typhoid*
- C. Diphtheria serum injection  
*Suntikan vaksin difteria*
- D. Antitetanus serum injection  
*Suntikan vaksin antitetanus*

34. Diagram 21 shows a human cervical vertebra.

*Rajah 21 menunjukkan struktur vertebra serviks manusia.*



**Diagram 21**

**Rajah 21**

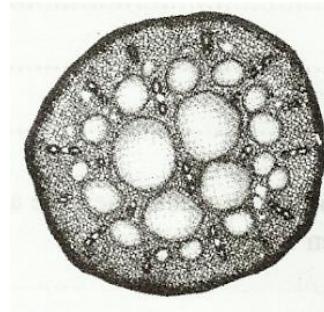
Which of the following is the function of the part labelled P?

*Antara berikut yang manakah fungsi bagi bahagian berlabel P?*

- A. Enclosed the spinal cord  
*Melindungi saraf tunjang*
- B. For muscle attachment  
*Untuk perlekatan otot*
- C. Protect blood vessels  
*Melindungi salur darah*
- D. Absorbed pressure  
*Menyerap tekanan*

35. Diagram 22 shows the type of tissue in a plant stem.

*Rajah 22 menunjukkan bentuk tisu dalam batang sejenis tumbuhan.*



**Diagram 22**

**Rajah 22**

What is the type of the tissue?

*Apakah jenis tisu itu ?*

- A. Aerenchyma  
*Aerenkima*

B. Collenchyma

*Kolenkima*

C. Parenchyma

*Parenkima*

D. Sclerenchyma

*Sklerenkima*

36. Diagram 23 shows a old wolen that having impaired muscular skeletal muscle.

*Rajah 23 menunjukkan seorang perempuan tua yang mengalami masalah berkaitan dengan sokongan.*



**Diagram 23**

*Rajah 23*

Which of the following musculoskeletal problems is closely related to the diet and the oestrogen level of a person?

*Antara masalah otot rangka berikut, manakah yang berkait rapat dengan cara pemakanan dan aras estrogen seseorang?*

A. Muscle cramps

*Kekejangan otot*

B. Osteoporosis

*Osteoporosis*

C. Osteoarthritis

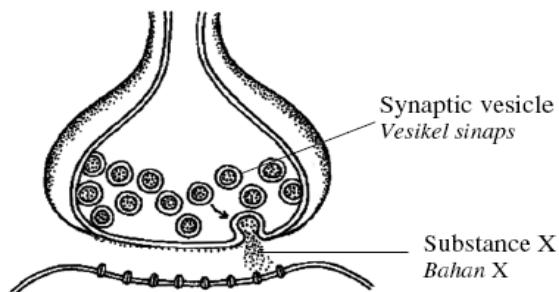
*Osteoarthritis*

D. Muscular dystrophy

*Distrofi otot*

37. The diagram 24 below shows a synapse.

*Rajah 24 di bawah menunjukkan satu sinaps.*



**Diagram 24**  
**Rajah 24**

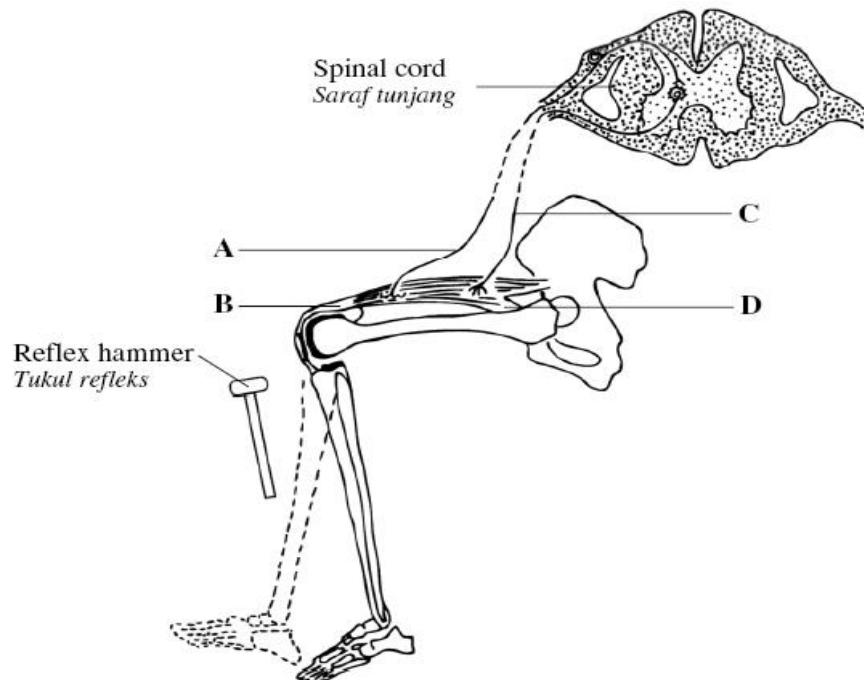
What is substance X?

*Apakah bahan X?*

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>A</b> Enzyme<br><i>Enzim</i>      | <b>B</b> Hormone<br><i>Hormon</i>                   |
| <b>C</b> Antibody<br><i>Antibodi</i> | <b>D</b> Neurotransmitter<br><i>Neurotransmpter</i> |

38. The diagram 25 below shows a nerve pathway involved in the knee-jerk reflex arc.

*Rajah 25 di bawah menunjukkan lintasan saraf yang terlibat dalam arka refleks sentakan lutut.*

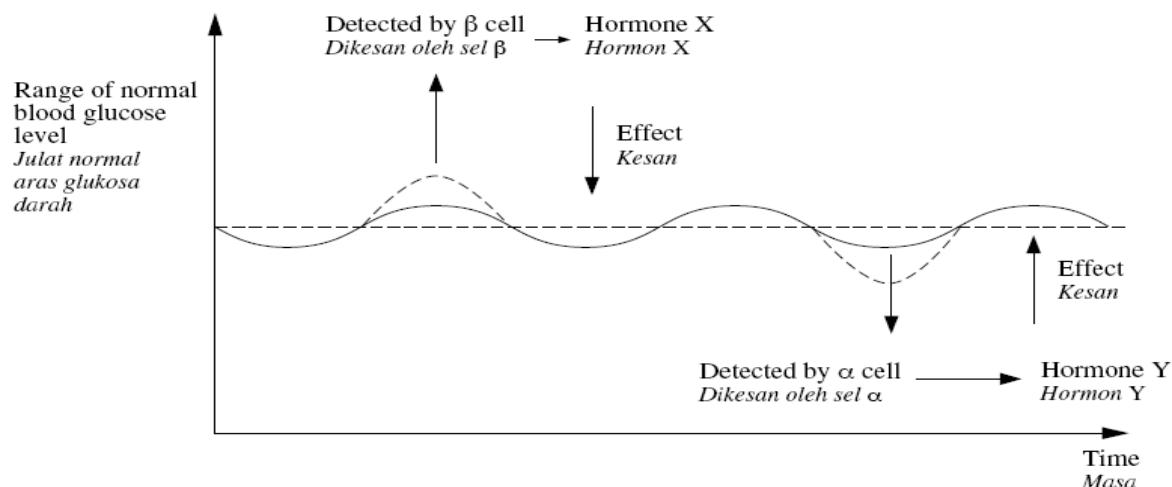


**Diagram 25**  
**Rajah 25**

Which structure **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, carries the impulse towards the spinal cord?

*Antara struktur **A**, **B**, **C** dan **D**, yang manakah membawa impuls ke arah saraf tunjang?*

39. The diagram 26 below is a graph showing changes in the blood glucose level.  
*Rajah 26 di bawah ialah graf yang menunjukkan perubahan aras glukosa darah.*



**Diagram 26**  
**Rajah 26**

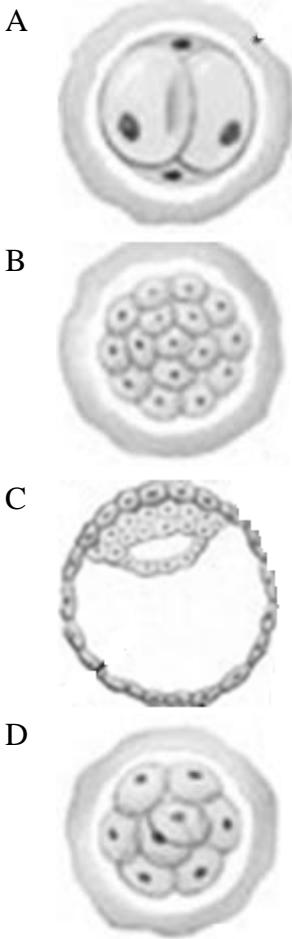
Based on the graph, which statement is true?  
*Berdasarkan graf itu, pernyataan manakah yang benar?*

- A Hormone X lowers the blood glucose level  
*Hormon X merendahkan aras glukosa darah*
- B  $\alpha$  cell releases hormone Y when the blood glucose level is high  
*Sel  $\alpha$  mengeluarkan hormon Y bila aras glukosa darah adalah tinggi*
- C  $\beta$  cell can only be activated when the blood glucose level is low  
*Sel  $\beta$  hanya dapat diaktifkan bila aras glukosa darah adalah rendah*
- D  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  cells are directly responsible to maintain the blood glucose level  
*Sel  $\alpha$  dan  $\beta$  bertanggungjawab secara langsung dalam mengekalkan aras glukosa darah*

40. Which of the following plant hormones stimulates fruits to ripen?  
*Antara yang berikut, hormon tumbuhan yang manakah merangsang pemasakan buah?*

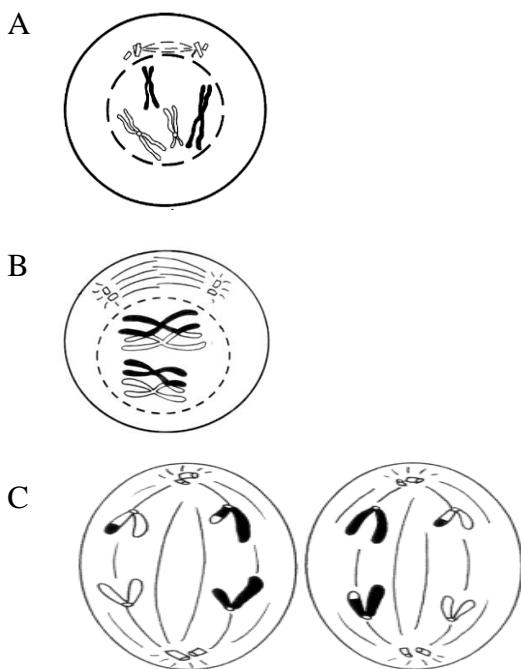
- A Abscisic acid  
*Asid absisik*
- B Cytokinin  
*Sitokinin*
- C Ethylene  
*Etilena*
- D Giberellin  
*Giberelin*

41. Which of the following will implant at endometrium of uterus?  
*Antara berikut yang manakah akan menempel pada endometrium di uterus?*

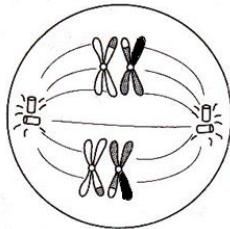


42. Which of the following stages of meiosis contribute to maintain the number of chromosome from one generation to the next generation?

*Antara peringkat-peringkat meiosis yang berikut, yang manakah menyumbangkan kepada pengekalan bilangan kromosom dari satu generasi ke generasi berikut?*



D



43. The following statement is about a medical treatment.

*Pernyataan berikut adalah mengenai rawatan perubatan.*

IVF is a special medical technique which is used to help a woman become pregnant. IVF treatments begin with a course of hormone therapy. FSH is injected for 10 – 12 days to the body of the infertile woman.

*IVF adalah satu teknik perubatan yang digunakan untuk membantu seorang wanita supaya mengandung. Rawatan IVF bermula dengan terapi hormon. FSH disuntik untuk 10 – 12 hari ke dalam badan wanita yang mandul.*

Based on above statement, why injection of FSH is needed?

*Berdasarkan maklumat di atas, mengapakah suntikan FSH diperlukan?*

- A To increase the thickness of endometrium for implantation  
*Untuk menambah ketebalan endometrium untuk penempelan*
- B To stimulate development of more follicles  
*Untuk merangsang perkembangan lebih banyak folikel*
- C To repair endometrium after menstruation  
*Untuk membaiki endometrium selepas haid*
- D To stimulate ovulation  
*Untuk merangsang ovulasi*

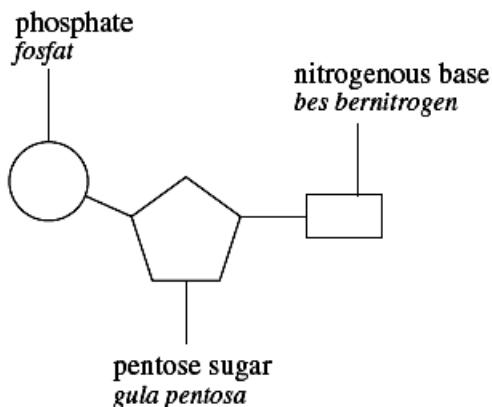
44. Which of the following traits was used in Mendel's experiment?

*Antara trait-trait berikut, yang manakah digunakan dalam eksperimen Mendel?*

- A Colour of leaf  
*Warna daun*
- B Number of seeds  
*Bilangan biji*

- C** Size of fruit  
*Saiz buah*
- D** Height of plant  
*Ketinggian pokok*

45. Diagram 27 below shows the structure of the basic unit of a complex macromolecule.  
*Rajah 27 di bawah menunjukkan struktur unit asas bagi satu makromolekul kompleks.*

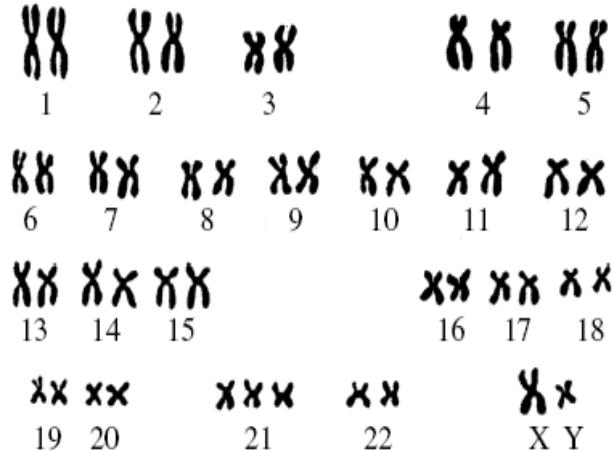


**Diagram 27**  
*Rajah 27*

What are the basic unit and the complex macromolecule?  
*Apakah unit asas dan makromolekul kompleks itu?*

	<b>Basic unit</b> <i>Unit asas</i>	<b>Complex macromolecule</b> <i>Makromolekul kompleks</i>
<b>A</b>	Fatty acid <i>Asid lemak</i>	Triglyceride <i>Trigliserida</i>
<b>B</b>	Amino acid <i>Asid amino</i>	Protein <i>Protein</i>
<b>C</b>	Monosaccharide <i>Monosakarida</i>	Polysaccharide <i>Polisakarida</i>
<b>D</b>	Nucleotide <i>Nukleotida</i>	Nucleic acid <i>Asid nukleik</i>

46. The diagram 28 shows a karyotype of a male suffering from a type of genetic disease.  
*Gambar rajah 28 menunjukkan kariotip seorang lelaki yang mengalami sejenis penyakit genetik.*



**Diagram 28**  
**Rajah 28**

What is the genetic disease suffered by the man?  
Apakah penyakit genetik yang dialami oleh lelaki tersebut?

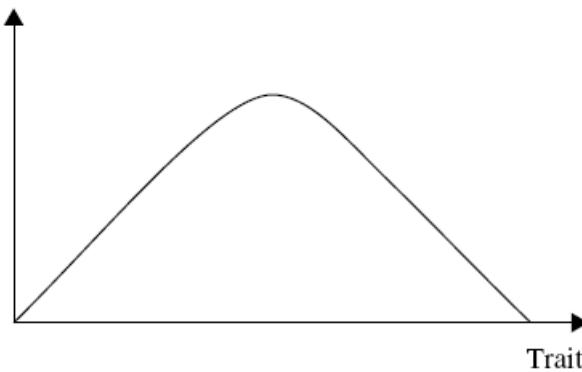
- A haemophilia  
*Hemofilia*
- B Turner's syndrome  
*Sindrom Turner*
- C Down's syndrome  
*Sindrom Down*
- D Klinefelter's syndrome  
*Sindrom Klinefelter*

47. The allele for curly hair in humans is dominant over straight hair. A woman with curly hair is heterozygous while her husband has straight hair. What is the probability of getting a child with curly hair?  
*Alel bagi rambut keriting pada manusia adalah dominan terhadap rambut lurus. Seorang perempuan yang berambut keriting adalah heterozigot manakala suaminya mempunyai rambut lurus. Apakah kebarangkalian untuk mendapat anak yang berambut keriting?*

- A 25%
- B 50%
- C 75%
- D 100%

48. The diagram 29 below is a graph which shows the distribution of a particular trait in human.  
*Rajah 29 di bawah ialah graf yang menunjukkan taburan untuk trait tertentu dalam manusia.*

Number of individuals  
Bilangan individu



**Diagram 29**  
**Rajah 29**

Which of the following traits is represented by the Diagram?  
Antara trait berikut, yang manakah diwakili oleh Rajah itu?

- A Ability to roll tongue  
*Kebolehan menggulung lidah*
- B Shape of ear lobe  
*Bentuk cuping telinga*
- C Presence of dimple  
*Kehadiran lesung pipit*
- D Size of foot  
*Saiz tapak kaki*

49. A girl has sickle-cell anaemia disease.

What caused this disease?

*Seorang budak perempuan mengidap penyakit anemia sel sabit.  
Apakah yang menyebabkan penyakit ini?*

- A Lack of ferum in the diet  
*Kekurangan ferum dalam gizi*
- B Change in the structure of a gene  
*Perubahan struktur gen*
- C Loss of blood during menstruation  
*Kehilangan darah semasa haid*
- D Decrease in the number of chromosomes  
*Pengurangan bilangan kromosom*

50. The diagram 30 below shows a type of chromosomal mutation.

*Rajah 30 di bawah menunjukkan sejenis mutasi kromosom.*

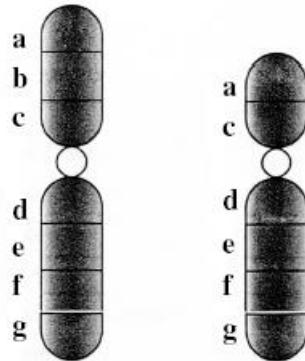


Diagram 30  
*Rajah 30*

What type of mutation is this?

*Apakah jenis mutasi ini?*

- A** Deletion  
*Pelenyapan*
- B** Inversion  
*Penyongsangan*
- C** Duplication  
*Penggandaan*
- D** Translocation  
*Translokasi*