

- 31** Diagram 19 shows a longitudinal section of the human heart.
Rajah 19 menunjukkan keratan memanjang jantung manusia

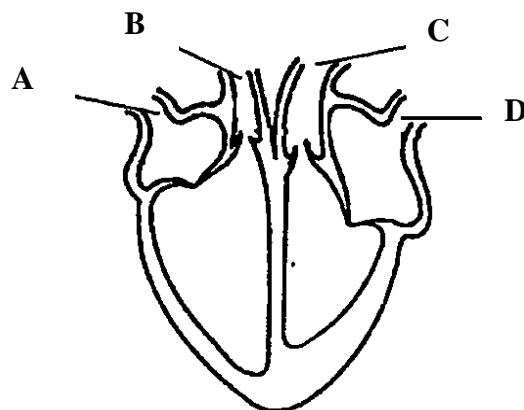


Diagram 19 / Rajah 19

Which blood vessels **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** has the highest blood pressure?

*Antara salur darah **A**, **B**, **C** dan **D**, yang manakah mempunyai tekanan darah paling tinggi?*

- 32 Diagram 20 shows a longitudinal section through a vein.

Rajah 20 menunjukkan keratan membujur suatu vena.

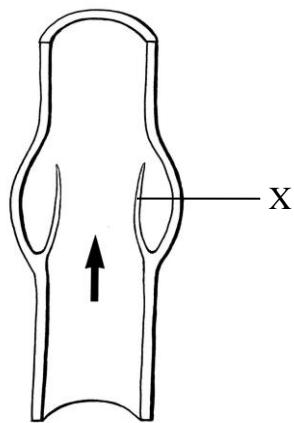


Diagram 20 / Rajah 20

What is the function of X?

Apakah fungsi X?

- A Reduce the size of lumen
Mengurangkan saiz lumen
- B Prevent the backflow of the blood
Mengelakkan pengaliran balik darah
- C Increase the blood pressure in vein
Meningkatkan tekanan darah dalam vena
- D Increase the speed of blood flow in the vein
Meningkatkan kelajuan pengaliran darah dalam vena

33 Diagram 21 shows the sequence in a process carried out by the leukocyte.

Rajah 21 menunjukkan urutan dalam satu proses yang dilakukan oleh leukosit.

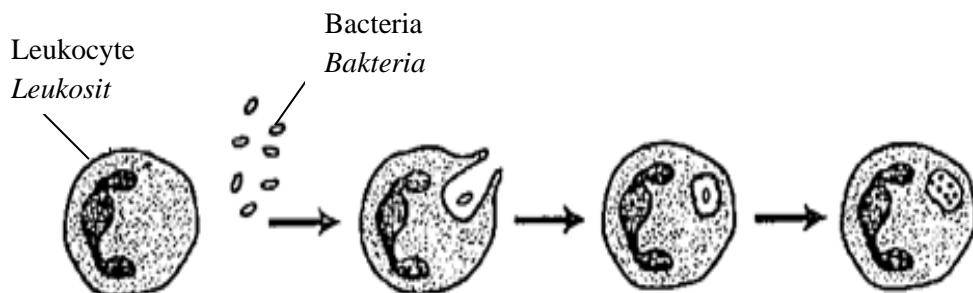


Diagram 21 / Rajah 21

What is the name of the process?

Apakah nama proses tersebut?

- A Lysis / Lisis
- B Phagocytosis / Fagositosis
- C Agglutination / Aglutinasi
- D Antitoxin / Antitoksin

34 Diagram 22 shows a human skeleton.

Rajah 22 menunjukkan rangka manusia.

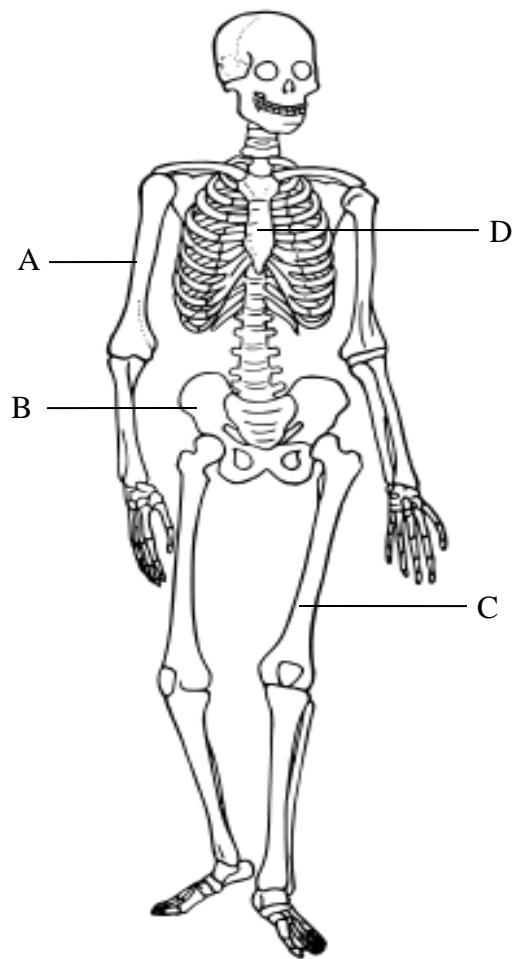


Diagram 22 / Rajah 22

Which bones, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** forms a part of the axial skeleton?

Antara tulang **A**, **B**, **C** dan **D**, yang manakah membentuk sebahagian daripada rangka paksi?

35 Diagram 23 shows a pectoral girdle.

Rajah 23 menunjukkan lengkungan pektoral.

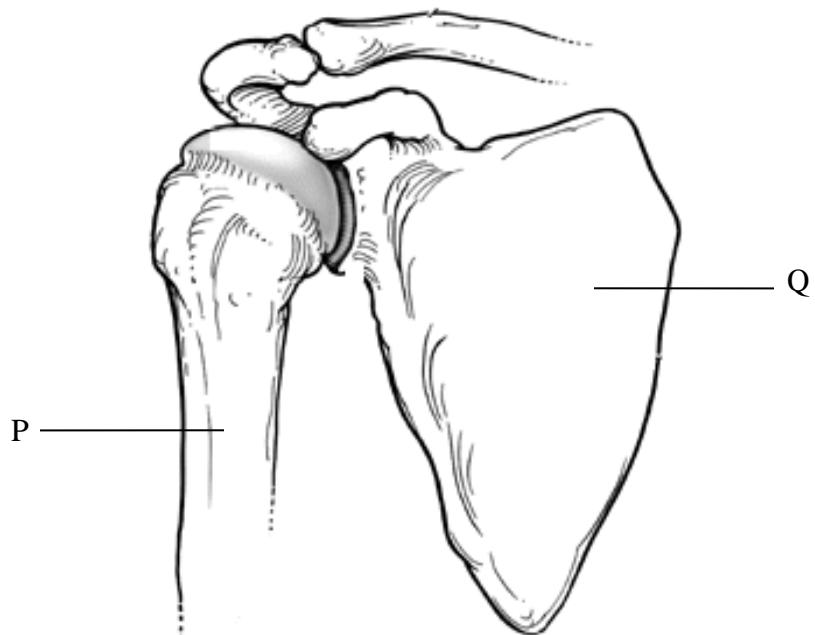


Diagram 23 / Rajah 23

Which tissue connects P and Q?

Tisu manakah yang menyambungkan P dan Q?

- A Bone / Tulang
- B Tendon / Tendon
- C Muscle / Otot
- D Ligament / Ligamen

36 Diagram 24 shows a type of supportive tissue in plants.

Rajah 24 menunjukkan sejenis tisu penyokong dalam tumbuh-tumbuhan.

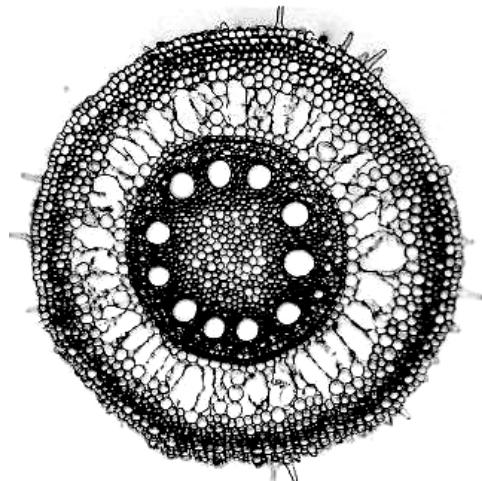


Diagram 24 / Rajah 24

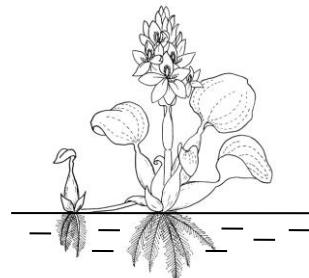
Which plant has this type of tissue?

Tumbuhan manakah yang mempunyai tisu jenis ini?

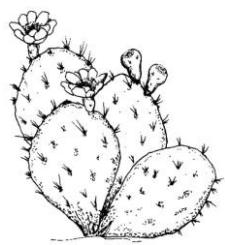
A



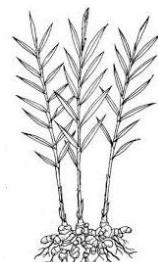
B



C



D



37 Diagram 25 shows an efferent neurone.

Rajah 25 menunjukkan neuron eferen.

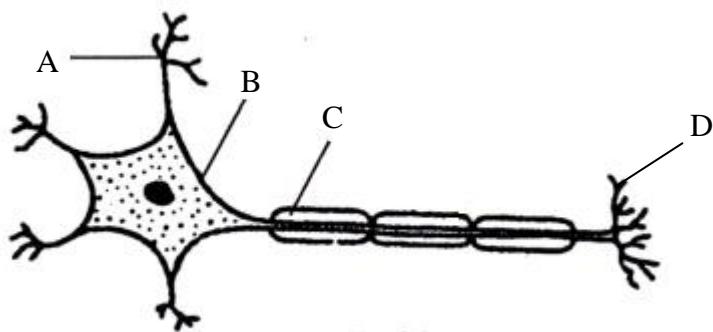


Diagram 25 / Rajah 245

Which structures, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** transmits impulse to the muscle cell?

Antara struktur **A**, **B**, **C** dan **D**, yang manakah menghantar impuls ke sel otot?

- 38** Diagram 26 shows the main parts of the human brain.
Rajah 26 menunjukkan bahagian utama otak manusia.

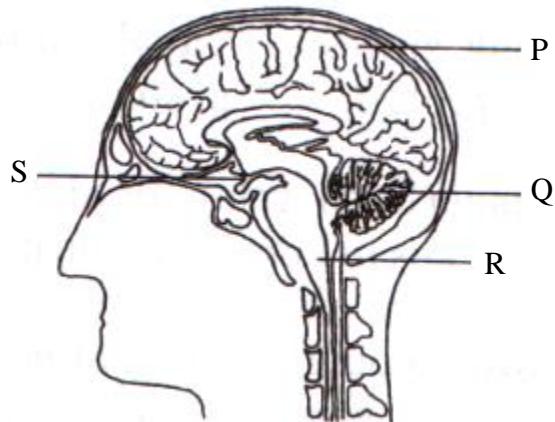


Diagram 26 / Rajah 26

Which part of the brain is correctly matched to its function?
Bahagian otak yang manakah dipadankan dengan betul dengan fungsinya?

| | Part of brain <i>Bahagian otak</i> | Function <i>Fungsi</i> |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| A | P | Controls peristalsis movement <i>Mengawal pergerakan peristalsis</i> |
| B | Q | Controls balancing movement <i>Mengawal keseimbangan pergerakan</i> |
| C | R | Controls thinking <i>Mengawal pemikiran</i> |
| D | S | Controls the rate of the heart beat <i>Mengawal kadar denyutan jantung</i> |

- 39 Diagram 27 shows ultrafiltration in the Bowman's capsule.

Rajah 27 menunjukkan ultraturasan dalam kapsul Bowman.

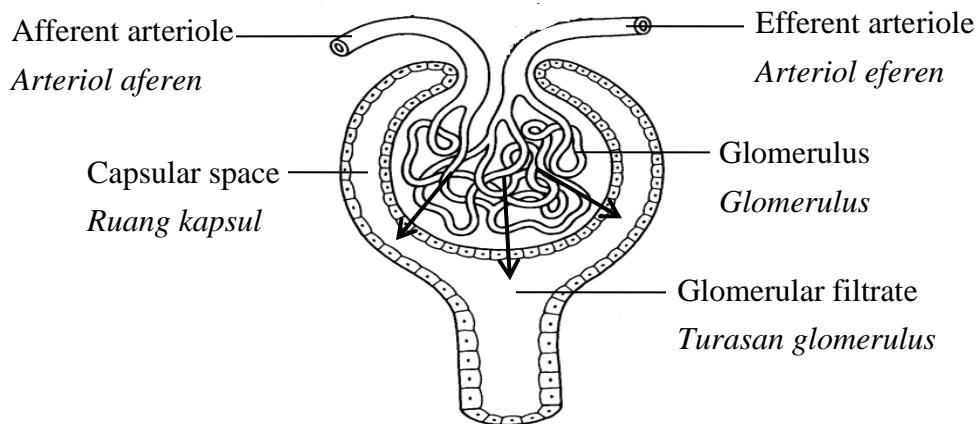


Diagram 27 / Rajah 27

Which of the following substances enter the capsular space?

Antara bahan berikut, yang manakah memasuki ruang kapsul?

- A Water, glucose, amino acids, urea, mineral salts
Air, glukosa, asid amino, urea, garam mineral
- B Water, glucose, amino acids, urea, plasma proteins
Air, glukosa, asid amino, urea, protein plasma
- C Water, glucose, amino acids, glycerol, mineral salts
Air, glukosa, asid amino, gliserol, garam mineral
- D Water, glucose, amino acids, urea, mineral salt, red blood cells
Air, glukosa, asid amino, urea, garam mineral, sel darah merah

- 40 Diagram 28 shows a seedling placed horizontally to study its growth response.
Rajah 28 menunjukkan satu anak benih diletakkan secara mengufuk untuk mengkaji gerak balas pertumbuhannya.



Diagram 28 / Rajah 28

Which of the following shows the correct response?
Antara yang berikut, yang manakah menunjukkan gerakbalas yang betul?

A



B



C



D



- 41** Diagram 29 shows the female reproductive system.
Rajah 29 menunjukkan sistem pembiakan wanita.

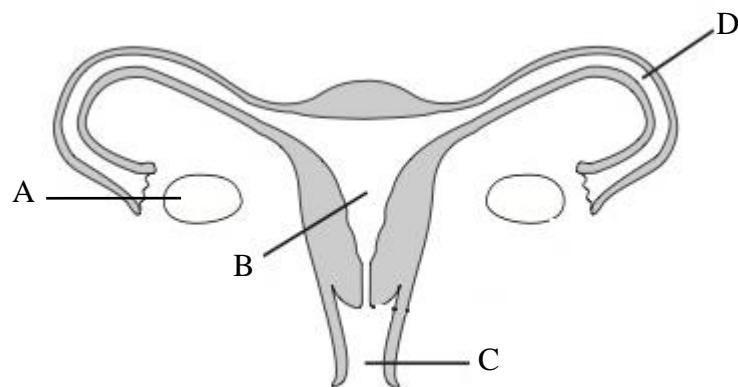


Diagram 29 / Rajah 29

Which structures, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, is the place where fertilisation occurs?
*Antara struktur **A**, **B**, **C** dan **D**, yang manakah tempat persenyawaan berlaku?*

- 42** Table 2 shows the different methods of contraception and their functions.
Jadual di bawah menunjukkan kaedah mencegah kehamilan yang berbeza dan fungsinya.

| Method Kaedah | Function Fungsi |
|------------------|---|
| P | To prevent sperms from entering the reproductive system of a woman through the vagina <i>Untuk mencegah sperma daripada memasuki sistem pembiakan seorang wanita melalui faraj</i> |
| Q | To prevent the release of an ovum from the ovary <i>Untuk mencegah pembebasan ovum dari ovarи</i> |
| R | To prevent the implantation of a zygote in the endometrium wall <i>Untuk mencegah penempelan zigot pada dinding endometrium</i> |
| S | To kill sperms which entering the vagina. <i>Untuk membunuh sperma yang memasuki faraj.</i> |

Table 2 / Jadual 2

Which of the following method is correctly matched to P, Q, R and S?
Antara kaedah berikut yang manakah dipadankan dengan betul kepada P, Q, R dan S?

| | P | Q | R | S |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------|---|
| A | IUD device <i>Alat IUD</i> | Contraceptive pills <i>Pil perancang</i> | Diaphragm <i>Diafragma</i> | Spermisid <i>Spermisid</i> |
| | Spermisid <i>Spermisid</i> | Contraceptive pills <i>Pil perancang</i> | IUD device <i>Alat IUD</i> | Diaphragm <i>Diafragma</i> |
| B | Diaphragm <i>Diafragma</i> | Contraceptive pills <i>Pil perancang</i> | IUD device <i>Alat IUD</i> | Spermisid <i>Spermisid</i> |
| | Contraceptive pills <i>Pil perancang</i> | Spermisid <i>Spermisid</i> | Diaphragm <i>Diafragma</i> | IUD device <i>Alat IUD</i> |
| C | Contraceptive pills <i>Pil perancang</i> | Spermisid <i>Spermisid</i> | Diaphragm <i>Diafragma</i> | IUD device <i>Alat IUD</i> |
| | Spermisid <i>Spermisid</i> | Contraceptive pills <i>Pil perancang</i> | IUD device <i>Alat IUD</i> | Diaphragm <i>Diafragma</i> |
| D | Diaphragm <i>Diafragma</i> | IUD device <i>Alat IUD</i> | Spermisid <i>Spermisid</i> | Contraceptive pills <i>Pil perancang</i> |
| | IUD device <i>Alat IUD</i> | Spermisid <i>Spermisid</i> | Diaphragm <i>Diafragma</i> | Contraceptive pills <i>Pil perancang</i> |

- 43 Diagram 30 shows the structure of female reproductive organ in a flowering plant.
Rajah 30 menunjukkan struktur organ pembiakan betina bagi satu tumbuhan berbunga.



Diagram 30 / Rajah 31

How many seeds in the fruit are formed by this female reproductive organ?
Berapakah bilangan biji di dalam buah yang dihasilkan oleh organ pembiakan betina ini?

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

- 44** Diagram 31 shows a cross-section of a dicotyledonous stem which had secondary growth.
Rajah 31 menunjukkan keratan rentas batang dikotiledon yang telah mengalami pertumbuhan sekunder.

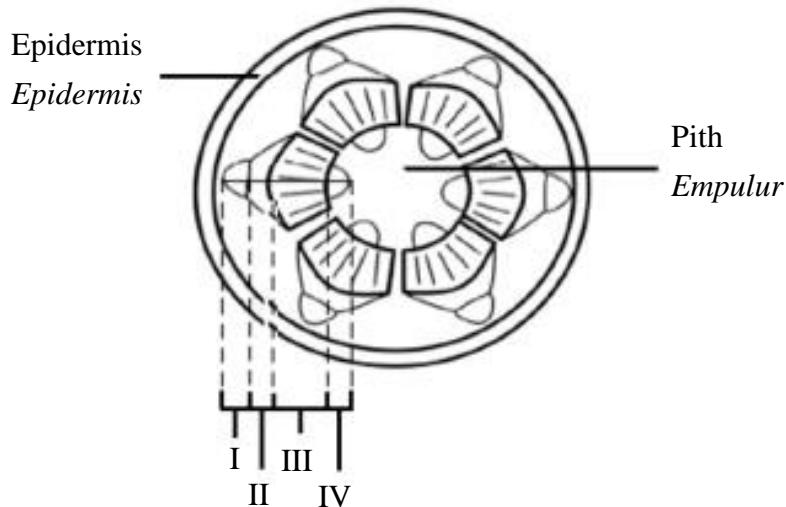


Diagram 31 / Rajah 31

Which arrangement of the tissues is correct?

Susunan tisu-tisu yang manakah betul?

| | I | II | III | IV |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Primary phloem <i>Floem primer</i> | Secondary phloem <i>Floem sekunder</i> | Secondary xylem <i>Xilem sekunder</i> | Primary xylem <i>Xilem primer</i> |
| B | Secondary phloem <i>Floem sekunder</i> | Primary phloem <i>Floem primer</i> | Secondary phloem <i>Floem sekunder</i> | Secondary xylem <i>Xilem sekunder</i> |
| C | Secondary phloem <i>Floem sekunder</i> | Secondary xylem <i>Xilem sekunder</i> | Secondary phloem <i>Floem sekunder</i> | Primary phloem <i>Floem primer</i> |
| D | Secondary xylem <i>Xilem sekunder</i> | Secondary phloem <i>Floem sekunder</i> | Primary phloem <i>Floem primer</i> | Secondary phloem <i>Floem sekunder</i> |

- 45** Diagram 32 shows a monohybrid cross between durian tree P and durian tree Q. 50% of the offspring are tall and 50% are dwarf.

Rajah 32 menunjukkan kacukan monohibrid antara pokok durian P dengan pokok Q. 50% daripada anaknya adalah tinggi dan 50% lagi adalah kerdil.

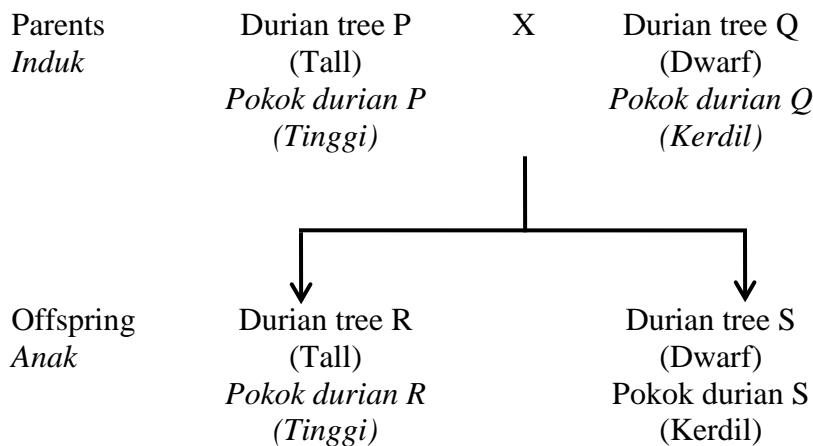


Diagram 32 / Rajah 32

If durian tree R is crossed with durian tree S, what percentage of the trees produced will be dwarf?

Jika pokok durian R dikacukkan dengan pokok durian S, berapa peratus pokok durian yang dihasilkan adalah kerdil?

- A** 0%
- B** 25%
- C** 50%
- D** 75%

- 46** Diagram 33 shows a pair of homologous chromosomes.

Rajah 33 menunjukkan sepasang kromosom homolog.

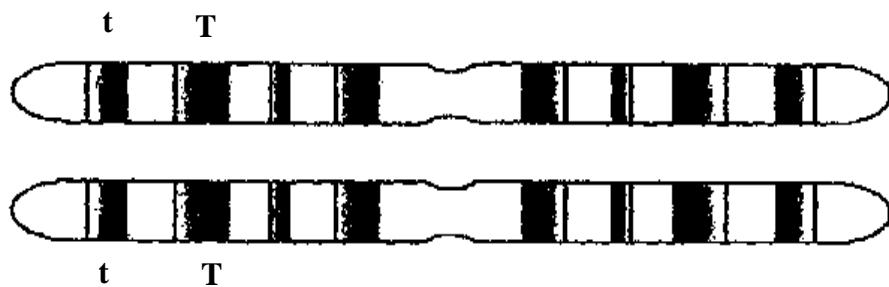


Diagram 33 / Rajah 33

What do T and t represent?

Apakah yang diwakili oleh T dan t?

- A** Alleles / *Alel*
- B** Genotype / *Genotip*
- C** Phenotype / *Fenotip*
- D** Linked genes / *Gen terangkai*

- 47 Diagram 34 shows the karyotype of an individual.
Rajah 34 menunjukkan kariotip seorang individu.

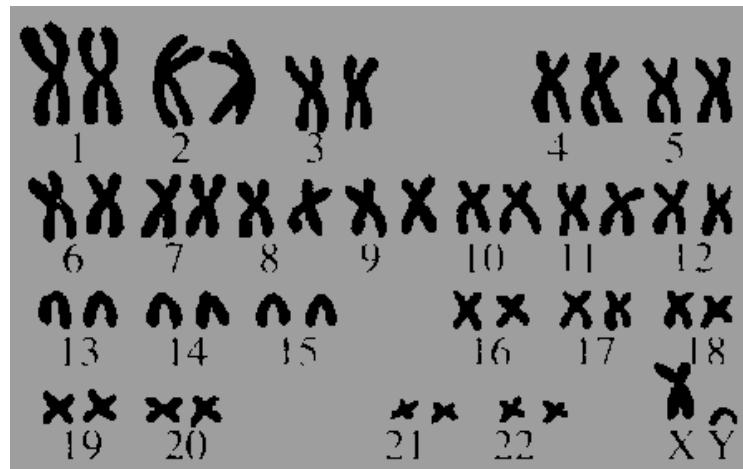


Diagram 34 / Rajah 34

Which of the following shows the number of chromosomes in a gamete produced by the individual?

Antara berikut, yang manakah menunjukkan bilangan kromosom dalam gamet yang dihasilkan oleh individu itu?

- A $22 + Y$
- B $22 + XY$
- C $44 + Y$
- D $44 + X$

- 48** Rahimah's blood group is type A. Which blood groups can be the recipients of her blood?
Rahimah mempunyai kumpulan darah jenis A. Kumpulan darah yang manakah boleh menjadi penerima darahnya?

- A Types O and B / *Jenis O dan B*
B Types B and AB / *Jenis B dan AB*
C Types A and AB / *Jenis A dan AB*
D Types O and AB / *Jenis O dan AB*

- 49** Which of the following is a continuous variation?
Antara berikut, yang manakah variasi selanjar?

- A Tongue rolling / *Menggulung lidah*
B Intelligence / *Kebijaksanaan*
C Blood type ABO / *Kumpulan darah ABO*
D Thumbprint / *Cap jari*

50 The following are factors which causes variations in humans.

Faktor-faktor berikut boleh menyebabkan variasi kepada manusia.

- | |
|--|
| X - Genetic factor <i>Faktor genetik</i> |
| Y - Environmental factor <i>Faktor persekitaran</i> |
| Z - Gene mutation <i>Mutasi gen</i> |

Which of the three factors listed above causes the difference in blood groups in humans.

Antara tiga faktor yang disenaraikan di atas, yang manakah menyebabkan perbezaan pada kumpulan darah manusia?

- A X only / *X sahaja*
- B Y only / *Y sahaja*
- C Z only / *Z sahaja*
- D X, Y and Z / *X, Y dan Z*

END OF QUESTION PAPER
KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES
MAKLUMAT UNTUK CALON

1. This question paper consists of **50** questions.
Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 50 soalan.
2. Answer **all** questions.
Jawab semua soalan.
3. Answer each question by blackening the correct space on the objective answer sheet.
Jawab setiap soalan dengan menghitamkan ruang yang betul pada kertas jawapan objektif.
4. Blacken only **one** space for each question.
Hitamkan satu ruang sahaja bagi setiap soalan.
5. If you wish to change your answer, erase the blackened mark that you have made.
Then blacken the space for the new answer.
*Sekiranya anda hendak menukar jawapan, padamkan tanda yang telah dibuat.
Kemudian hitamkan jawapan yang baru.*
6. The diagrams in the questions provided are not drawn to scale unless stated.
Rajah yang mengiringi soalan tidak dilukis mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan.
7. You may use a scientific calculator.
Anda dibenarkan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik.