

**Biologi**  
**Kertas 1**  
**September**  
**2020**  
**1 ¼ jam**

**LOGO**  
**SEKOLAH**

**NAMA SEKOLAH**

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**UJIAN DIAGNOSTIK 2 TINGKATAN 5**  
**SPM TAHUN 2020**

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**BIOLOGI**  
**KERTAS 1**  
**Satu jam lima belas minit**

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**JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU**

*Arahan*

- 1. Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 50 soalan. Jawab **semua** soalan.*
- 2. Jawab dengan menghitamkan **satu** ruangan sahaja bagi setiap soalan.*
- 3. Soalan dalam bahasa Inggeris mendahului soalan yang sepadan dalam Bahasa Melayu.*
- 4. Rajah yang mengiringi soalan dimaksudkan untuk memberi maklumat yang berguna bagi menjawab soalan. Rajah tidak dilukis mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.*
- 5. Penggunaan kalkulator saintifik yang tidak boleh diprogramkan adalah dibenarkan.*

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Kertas soalan ini mengandungi **32** halaman bercetak

Answer **all** questions.

Jawab **semua** soalan.

1. Which of the following cells contain the highest amount of smooth endoplasmic reticulum?  
*Antara sel berikut, yang manakah mengandungi jumlah tertinggi jalinan endoplasma licin?*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>A.</b> Muscle cell<br><i>Sel otot</i> | <b>B.</b> Pancreas cell<br><i>Sel pankreas</i> |
| <b>C.</b> Liver cell<br><i>Sel hati</i>  | <b>D.</b> Nerve cell<br><i>Sel saraf</i>       |

2. Diagram 1 shows a type of plant.  
*Rajah 1 menunjukkan sejenis pokok.*



Diagram 1  
*Rajah 1*

What is the cell organization of Q?  
*Apakah organisasi sel Q ?*

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> Cell<br><i>Sel</i>    | <b>B.</b> Tissue<br><i>Tisu</i>   |
| <b>C.</b> Organ<br><i>Organ</i> | <b>D.</b> System<br><i>Sistem</i> |

3. Diagram 2 shows an epithelial tissue  
*Rajah 2 menunjukkan satu tisu epitelium.*

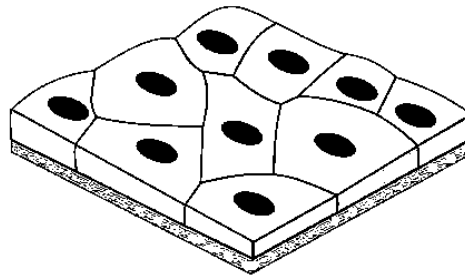


Diagram 2  
*Rajah 2*

Where can this tissue be found in human body?

*Di manakah tisu ini boleh dijumpai dalam tubuh manusia?*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>A.</b> Tracheal lining<br/><i>Permukaan trakea</i></p> <p><b>C.</b> Small intestine<br/><i>Usus kecil</i></p> | <p><b>B.</b> Air sacs of lung<br/><i>Pundi udara dalam peparu</i></p> <p><b>D.</b> Kidney ducts<br/><i>Duktus ginjal</i></p> |
|---|--|
4. Which of the following is correctly matched?  
*Manakah antara berikut dipadankan dengan betul?.*

| Type of plant tissue<br>Jenis tisu tumbuhan              | Function<br>Fungsi   |
|--|--|
| <b>A.</b> Parenchyma tissue<br><i>Tisu parenkima</i>     | Store water and mineral for plant<br><i>Menyimpan air dan mineral untuk tumbuhan</i>                   |
| <b>B.</b> Collenchyma tissue<br><i>Tisu kolenkima</i>    | Provide support for woody plant<br><i>Memberi sokongan kepada tumbuhan berkayu</i>                     |
| <b>C.</b> Epidermis tissue<br><i>Tisu epidermis</i>      | Reduce water loss due to evaporation<br><i>Mengurangkan kehilangan air kerana penyejatan</i>           |
| <b>D.</b> Sclerenchyma tissue<br><i>Tisu sklerenkima</i> | Provide mechanical support to mature plant<br><i>Memberi sokongan mekanikal kepada tumbuhan matang</i> |

5. What is the process that occurs when a mustard stem is immersed in a hypertonic solution?  
*Apakah proses yang berlaku apabila batang sawi direndam di dalam larutan hipertonik?*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>A.</b> Crenation<br/><i>Krenasi</i></p> <p><b>C.</b> Plasmolysis<br/><i>Plasmolisis</i></p> | <p><b>B.</b> Haemolysis<br/><i>Hemolisis</i></p> <p><b>D.</b> Deplasmolysis<br/><i>Deplasmolisis</i></p> |
|---|--|

6. Diagram 3 shows an experiment to study osmosis.  
*Rajah 3 menunjukkan satu eksperimen untuk mengkaji osmosis.*

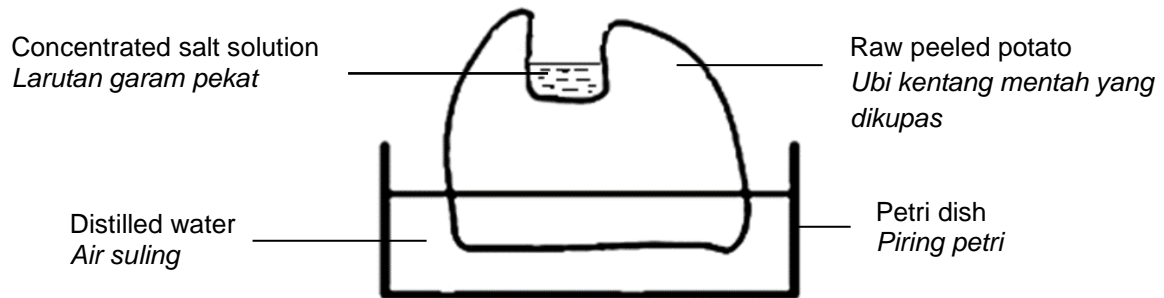


Diagram 3  
*Rajah 3*

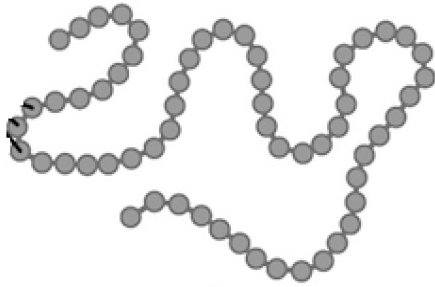
What is the observation after 30 minutes?

*Apakah pemerhatian selepas 30 minit ?*

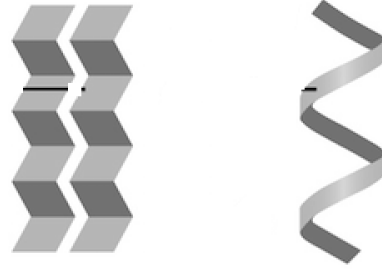
- A. The level of water in the petri dish decreases  
*Aras air dalam piring petri berkurangan*
- B. The level of water in petri dish increases  
*Aras air dalam piring petri meningkat*
- C. The level of salt solution in the potato decreases  
*Aras larutan garam dalam ubi kentang berkurangan*
- D. The level of salt solution in the potato remain the same  
*Aras larutan garam dalam ubi kentang kekal sama*

7. Which of the following is the structure of hormone?  
 Antara yang berikut merupakan struktur hormon?

A.



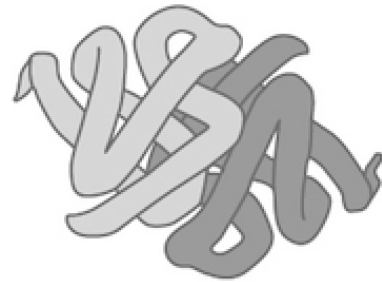
B.



C.



D.



8. Diagram 4 shows the effect of substrate concentration on the rate of enzyme reaction.  
 Rajah 4 menunjukkan kesan kepekatan substrat terhadap kadar tindak balas enzim.

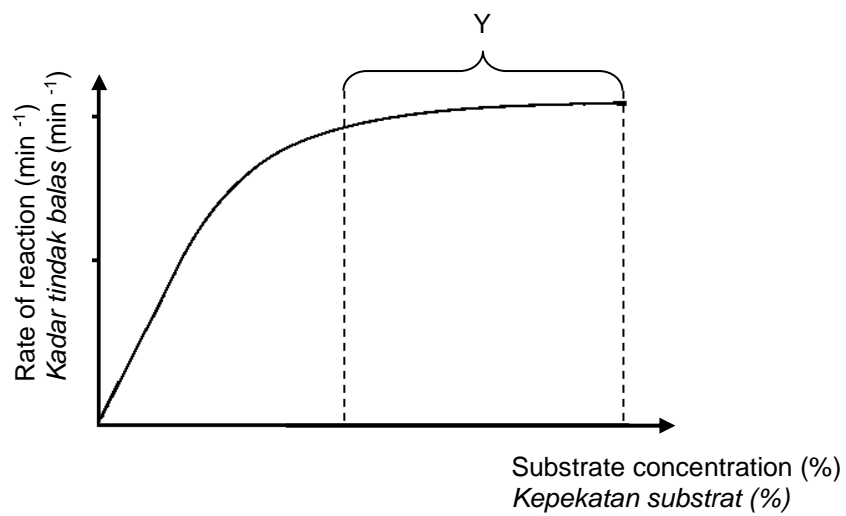


Diagram 4  
 Rajah 4

What is the cause of enzyme reaction in phase Y?

*Apakah sebab bagi tindak balas enzim pada fasa Y?*

- A. Active site of enzyme has denatured  
*Tapak aktif enzim telah ternyahasli*
- B. The environmental temperature increases  
*Suhu persekitaran meningkat*
- C. The substrate pH value decreases  
*Nilai pH substrat berkurangan*
- D. Concentration of enzyme is limited  
*Kepekatan enzim terhad*

9. Diagram 5 shows meat cutlets which are tenderized using papaya leaves.

*Rajah 5 menunjukkan potongan daging yang dilembutkan menggunakan daun betik.*

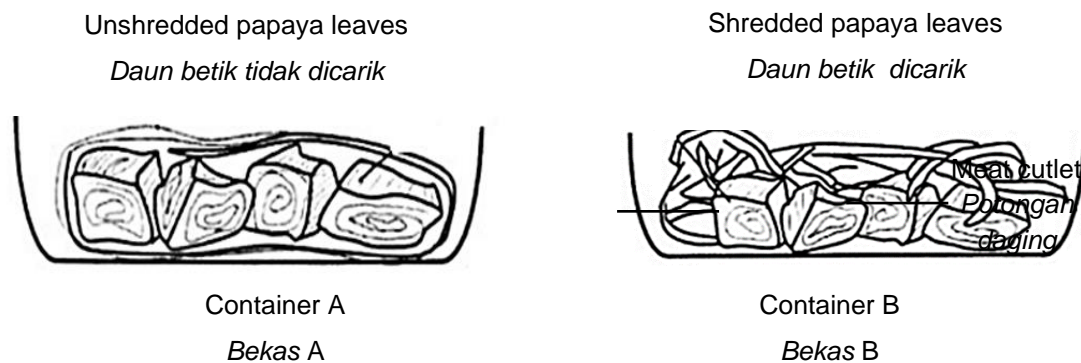


Diagram 5

*Rajah 5*

Why does the meat cutlets in container B tenderized faster than in container A?

*Mengapa potongan daging dalam bekas B menjadi lembut lebih cepat berbanding bekas A?*

- A. Total surface area of shredded leaves is high  
*Jumlah luas permukaan daun yang dicarik adalah besar*
- B. More water is produced by the shredded leaves  
*Lebih banyak air dikeluarkan oleh daun yang dicarik*
- C. More enzymes are secreted from the shredded leaves  
*Lebih banyak enzim dirembeskan daripada daun yang dicarik*
- D. The meat cutlets are fully covered by the shredded leaves  
*Potongan daging ditutupi sepenuhnya oleh daun yang dicarik*

10. Table 1 shows the substrate and optimum pH of four enzymes.  
*Jadual 1 menunjukkan substrat dan pH optimum bagi empat jenis enzim.*

| Enzyme<br><i>Enzim</i> | Substrate<br><i>Substrat</i>                              | Optimum pH<br><i>pH optimum</i> |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| A                      | Fat<br><i>Lemak</i>                                       | 8.5                             |
| B                      | Protein<br><i>Protein</i>                                 | 2.2                             |
| C                      | Protein and polypeptide<br><i>Protein dan polipeptida</i> | 8.5                             |
| D                      | Starch<br><i>Kanji</i>                                    | 6.8                             |

Table 1  
*Jadual 1*

Which enzyme **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** is pepsin?

*Enzim yang manakah antara A, B, C atau D adalah pepsin?*

11. Diagram 11 shows the phases of a cell cycle.  
*Rajah 11 menunjukkan fasa-fasa satu kitar sel.*

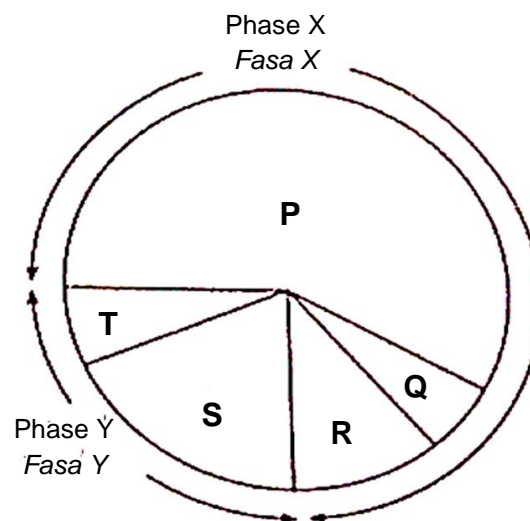


Diagram 11  
*Rajah 11*

What phase does T represent?

*Apakah fasa yang diwakili oleh T?*

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Mitosis<br><i>Mitosis</i>     | B. Cytokinesis<br><i>Sitokinesis</i> |
| C. Stage S<br><i>Peringkat S</i> | D. Stage G1<br><i>Peringkat G1</i>   |

12. Diagram 12 shows two stages in meiosis  
*Rajah 12 menunjukkan dua peringkat meiosis.*

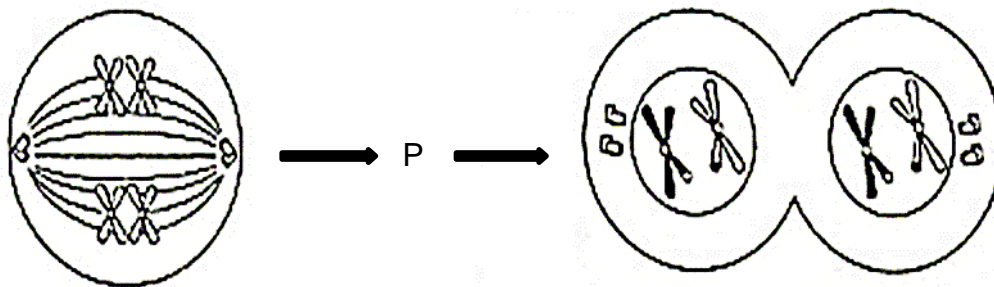


Diagram 12  
*Rajah 12*

What is the chromosomal behaviour at stage P?  
*Apakah perlakuan kromosom di peringkat P?*

- A. The chromosomes thicken and condense  
*Kromosom memendek dan menebal*
- B. The chromosomes arrange themselves at the equatorial plane  
*Kromosom tersusun pada satah khatulistiwa*
- C. The homologous chromosomes pair up and crossing over occurs  
*Kromosom homolog berpasangan dan pindah silang berlaku*
- D. The homologous chromosomes separate and move to the opposite poles  
*Kromosom homolog berpisah dan bergerak ke kutub bertentangan*
13. Which of the following human cells is produced through meiosis?  
*Antara yang berikut, sel-sel badan manusia yang manakah dihasilkan melalui meiosis?*
- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A. Liver cell<br><i>Sel hati</i> | B. Nerve cell<br><i>Sel saraf</i>          |
| C. Ovum<br><i>Ovum</i>           | D. Epithelial cell<br><i>Sel epitelium</i> |



14. Diagram 13 shows an event during meiosis.

*Rajah 13 menunjukkan satu peristiwa*

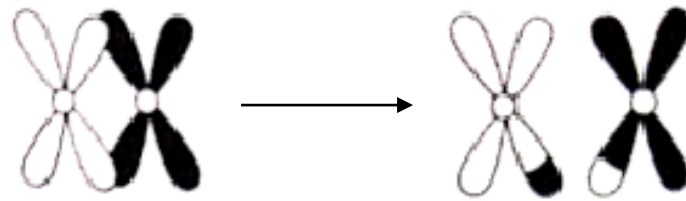


Diagram 13  
*Rajah 13*

Which of the following describes the event?

*Antara yang berikut, yang manakah menerangkan peristiwa tersebut?*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>A.</b> The spindle fibres break down<br/><i>Gentian gelendong terurai</i></p>                 | <p><b>B.</b> Exchange of genetic materials occurs<br/><i>Pertukaran bahan genetik berlaku</i></p> |
| <p><b>C.</b> Re-formation of the nuclear membrane<br/><i>Pembentukan semula membran nukleus</i></p> | <p><b>D.</b> Replication of chromosomes takes place<br/><i>Replikasi kromosom berlaku</i></p>     |
15. Which of the following are macronutrients needed by plants?  
*Antara yang berikut, yang manakah merupakan makronutrien yang diperlukan oleh tumbuhan?*

- I Magnesium / *magnesium*
- II Zinc / *Zink*
- III Manganese / *Mangan*
- IV Calcium / *Kalsium*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>A.</b> I and II<br/><i>I dan II</i></p>     | <p><b>B.</b> I and IV<br/><i>I dan IV</i></p>     |
| <p><b>C.</b> II and III<br/><i>II dan III</i></p> | <p><b>D.</b> III and IV<br/><i>III dan IV</i></p> |

16. Which of the following is an effect of nutrient deficiency?  
*Antara yang berikut, yang manakah kesan kekurangan nutrien?*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. Obesity<br><i>Obesiti</i>                 | B. Atherosclerosis<br><i>Aterosklerosis</i> |
| C. Diabetes mellitus<br><i>Kencing manis</i> | D. Rickets<br><i>Riket</i>                  |

17. Diagram 14 shows the structure of a villus.  
*Rajah 14 menunjukkan struktur vilus.*

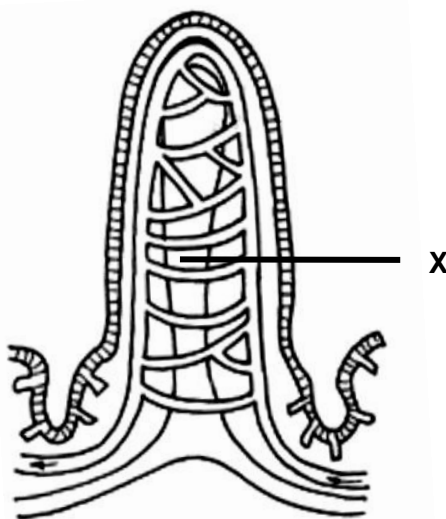


Diagram 14  
*Rajah 14*

- Which of the following nutrients are found in X?  
*Antara nutrien berikut, yang manakah dijumpai di dalam X?*

- |   |
|---|
| A. Fatty acids and vitamin A<br><i>Asid lemak dan vitamin A</i>   |
| B. Glucose and amino acid<br><i>Glukosa dan asid amino</i>        |
| C. Amino acid and fatty acids<br><i>Asid amino dan asid lemak</i> |
| D. Glucose and vitamin D<br><i>Glukosa dan vitamin D</i>          |

18. Diagram 15 shows the digestive system of a rabbit.  
*Rajah 15 menunjukkan sistem pencernaan seekor arnab.*

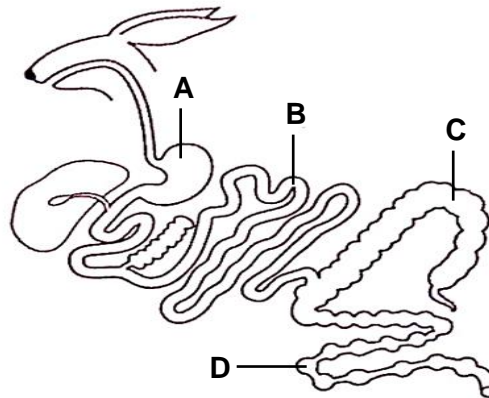


Diagram 15  
*Rajah 15*

- In which labelled part A, B, C or D does digestion of cellulose take place?  
*Di bahagian berlabel yang manakah A, B, C atau D pencernaan selulosa berlaku?*

19. The following information is about amino acids.  
*Maklumat berikut adalah tentang asid amino.*

Excess amino acids cannot be stored in the body and are broken down into the liver through process K.  
*Asid amino yang berlebihan tidak boleh disimpan di dalam badan dan diuraikan di dalam hati melalui proses K.*

What is process K?  
*Apakah proses K?*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>A.</b> Absorption<br/> <i>Penyerapan</i></p>   | <p><b>B.</b> Assimilation<br/> <i>Asimilasi</i></p>   |
| <p><b>C.</b> Defecation<br/> <i>Penyahinjaan</i></p> | <p><b>D.</b> Deamination<br/> <i>Pendeaminaan</i></p> |

20. Diagram 16 shows an experiment carried out to determine the ascorbic acid (vitamin C) content in a fruit juice. The results show that 1ml of 0.1% ascorbic acid decolorizes 1ml of DCPIP solution while 2.5ml of orange juice are required to decolourise 1ml of DCPIP.

*Rajah 16 menunjukkan satu eksperimen yang dijalankan untuk menentukan kandungan asid askorbik (vitamin C) dalam jus buah. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa 1ml asid askorbik 0.1% melunturkan 1ml larutan DCPIP manakala 2.5ml jus oren diperlukan untuk melunturkan 1ml larutan DCPIP.*

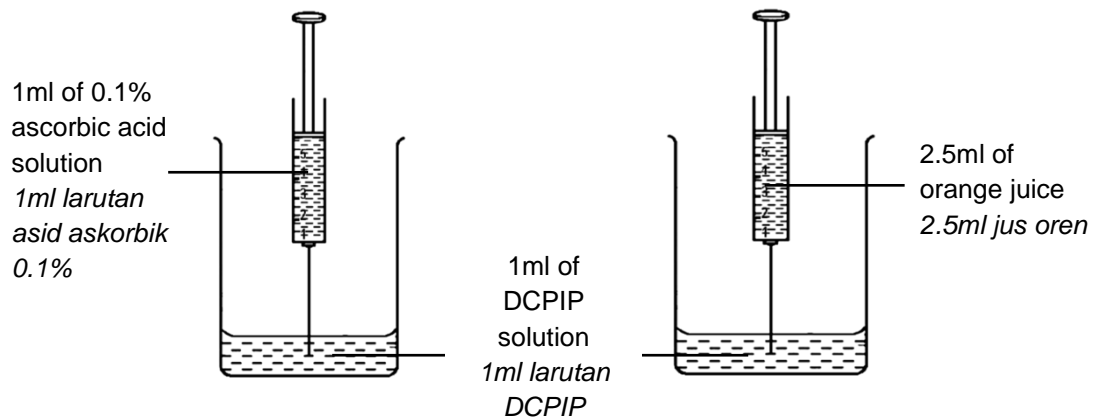


Diagram 16  
*Rajah 16*

What is the concentration of vitamin C in the orange juice?

*Berapakah kepekatan vitamin C dalam jus oren?*

- A. 2.5 mg/ml  
B. 0.4 mg/ml  
C. 4.0 mg/ml  
D. 3.5 mg/ml
21. Oxygen is taken in during inhalation while carbon dioxide is released during exhalation  
*Oksigen diambil semasa menarik nafas manakala karbon dioksida dibebaskan semasa menghembus nafas.*

What is the pathway of carbon dioxide when it leaves the lungs?

*Apakah laluan gas karbon dioksida apabila keluar dari peparu?*

- A. Alveolus → bronchus → bronchiole → trachea  
*Alveolus → bronkus → bronkiol → trakea*
- B. Alveolus → bronchiole → bronchus → trachea  
*Alveolus → bronkiol → bronkus → trakea*
- C. Trachea → bronchus → bronchiole → alveolus  
*Trakea → bronkus → bronkiol → alveolus*
- D. Alveolus → bronchus → bronchiole → trachea  
*Trakea → bronkiol → bronkus → alveolus*

22. Diagram 17 shows a section through an alveolus.

*Rajah 17 menunjukkan keratan melalui alveolus.*

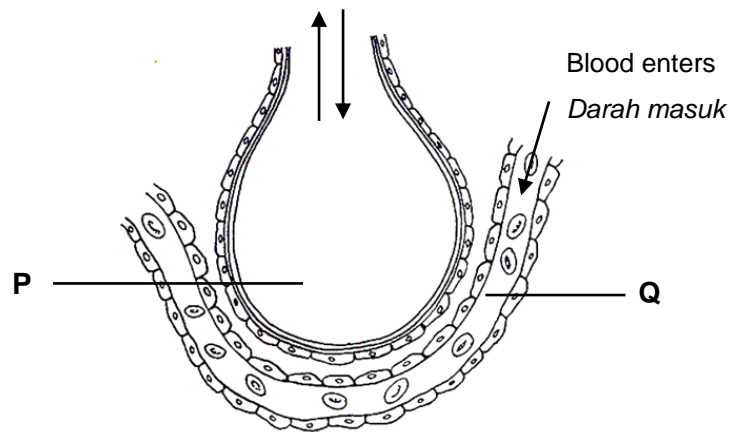


Diagram 17

*Rajah 17*

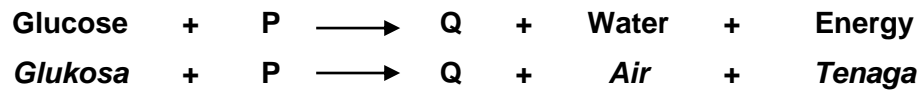
Which of the following shows the partial pressure of carbon dioxide at P and Q correctly?

*Antara yang berikut, yang manakah menunjukkan tekanan separa karbon dioksida di P dan Q dengan betul?*

|           | <b>P</b>              | <b>Q</b>              |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>A.</b> | High<br><i>Tinggi</i> | Low<br><i>Rendah</i>  |
| <b>B.</b> | Low<br><i>Rendah</i>  | High<br><i>Tinggi</i> |
| <b>C.</b> | High<br><i>Tinggi</i> | High<br><i>Tinggi</i> |
| <b>D.</b> | Low<br><i>Rendah</i>  | Low<br><i>Rendah</i>  |

23. Equation below represents aerobic respiration.

*Persamaan di bawah menunjukkan respirasi aerob.*



What are represented by P and Q?

*Apakah yang diwakili oleh P dan Q?*

|    | P  | Q  |
|----|--|--|
| A. | Ethanol<br><i>Etanol</i>                 | Carbon dioxide<br><i>Karbon dioksida</i> |
| B. | Carbon dioxide<br><i>Karbon dioksida</i> | Oxygen<br><i>Oksigen</i>                 |
| C. | Oxygen<br><i>Oksigen</i>                 | Lactic acid<br><i>Asid laktik</i>        |
| D. | Oxygen<br><i>Oksigen</i>                 | Carbon dioxide<br><i>Karbon dioksida</i> |

24. Diagram 18 shows the relationship between the processes of respiration and photosynthesis.

*Rajah 18 menunjukkan hubungan antara proses respirasi dengan fotosintesis.*

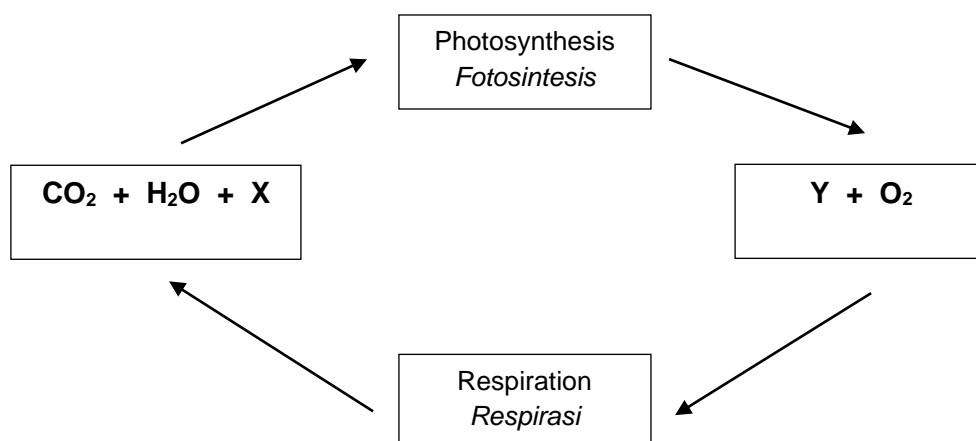


Diagram 18

*Rajah 18*

What are X and Y?

Apakah X dan Y?

|    | X   | Y   |
|----|---|---|
| A. | ATP   | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH              |
| B. | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH              | ATP   |
| C. | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub> | ATP   |
| D. | ATP   | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub> |

25. Diagram 19 shows a graph of the rate of muscle oxygen uptake requirement of a person doing vigorous physical exercise.

Rajah 19 menunjukkan graf kadar pengambilan oksigen oleh otot dan kadar keperluan oksigen seseorang yang melakukan senaman fizikal yang cergas.

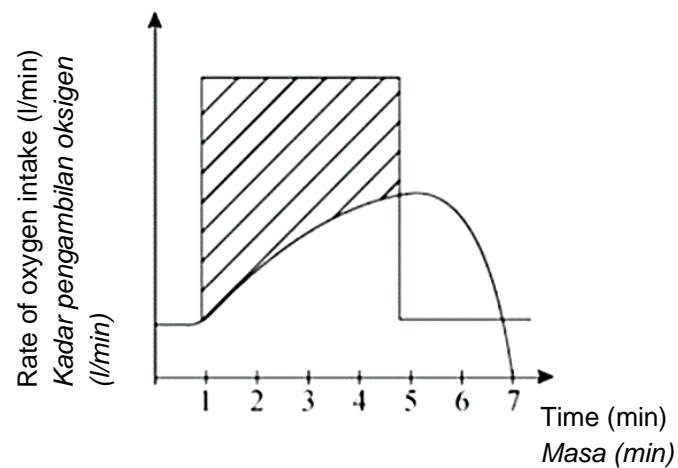


Diagram 19

Rajah 19

How does the person overcome the problem in the shaded area?

Bagaimanakah seseorang itu mengatasi masalah dalam kawasan yang berlorek?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. Drink more water.<br><i>Minum lebih banyak air.</i>                    | B. Taking a bath immediately.<br><i>Mandi dengan segera</i> |
| C. Take a deep and rapid breath.<br><i>Menarik nafas dalam dan cepat.</i> | D. Continuously exercise.<br><i>Terus bersenam.</i>         |

26.

In an ecosystem rich in biotic and abiotic factors.  
*Dalam satu ekosistem kaya dengan faktor biotik dan abiotik.*

Which of the following is the correct biotic and abiotic factors in an ecosystem?

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah faktor biotik dan abiotic di dalam suatu ekosistem?

|           | <b>Biotic factor</b><br><i>Faktor biotik</i> | <b>Abiotic factor</b><br><i>Faktor abiotik</i> |
|-----------|--|--|
| <b>A.</b> | Fish<br><i>Ikan</i>                          | Plant<br><i>Tumbuhan</i>                       |
| <b>B.</b> | Bird<br><i>Burung</i>                        | Light intensity<br><i>Keamatan cahaya</i>      |
| <b>C.</b> | Humidity<br><i>Kelembapan</i>                | Bird<br><i>Burung</i>                          |
| <b>D.</b> | Humidity<br><i>Kelembapan</i>                | Light intensity<br><i>Keamatan cahaya</i>      |

27. Diagram 20 shows a food chain in an ecosystem.

*Rajah 20 menunjukkan satu rantai makanan dalam satu ekosistem.*

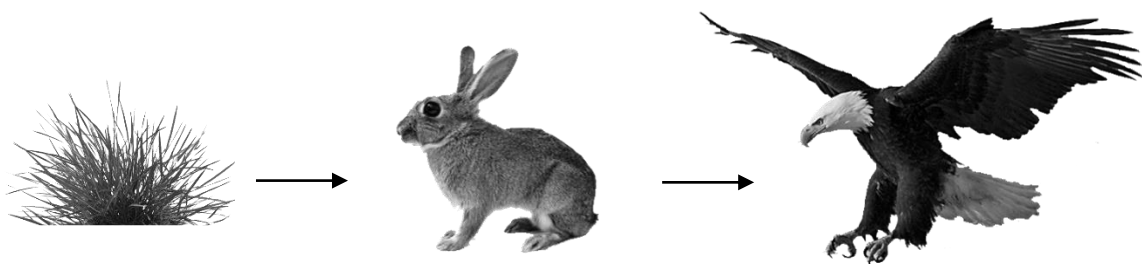


Diagram 20

*Rajah 20*

What will happen to the number of green plants and carnivores if a disease outbreak occur, causing the number of herbivores to decrease?

*Apakah yang akan berlaku pada bilangan tumbuhan hijau dan haiwan karnivor jika satu wabak penyakit menyebabkan bilangan haiwan herbivor berkurang?*



|    |                                       |                                |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|    | Green plants<br><i>Tumbuhan hijau</i> | Carnivores<br><i>Karnivor</i>  |
| A. | Decrease<br><i>Berkurangan</i>        | Decrease<br><i>Berkurangan</i> |
| B. | Decrease<br><i>Berkurangan</i>        | Increase<br><i>Bertambah</i>   |
| C. | Increase<br><i>Bertambah</i>          | Decrease<br><i>Berkurangan</i> |
| D. | Increase<br><i>Bertambah</i>          | Increase<br><i>Bertambah</i>   |

28. Table 2 shows the number of plant S in 10 different quadrats measuring 1m x 1m each.

*Jadual 2 menunjukkan bilangan tumbuhan S dalam 10 kuadrat yang berlainan berukuran 1m x 1m setiap satu*

| Quadrat number<br><i>Bilangan kuadrat</i>       | I  | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X  |
|---|----|----|-----|----|---|----|-----|------|----|----|
| Number of plant S<br><i>Bilangan tumbuhan S</i> | 10 | 5  | 7   | 8  | 2 | 0  | 1   | 0    | 3  | 15 |

Table 2

*Jadual 2*

Calculate the density of plant S?

*Hitung kepadatan tumbuhan S?*

A.  $3.1\text{m}^{-2}$

B.  $5.1\text{m}^{-2}$

C.  $4.1\text{m}^{-2}$

D.  $6.1\text{m}^{-2}$

29.

Tapeworm are often found in human intestine  
*Cacing pita sering dijumpai di dalam usus manusia.*

What is the interaction between the tapeworm and human ?

*Apakah interaksi antara cacing pita dan manusia ?*

- A. Parasitism  
*Parasitisme.*
- B. Commensalism.  
*Komensalisme.*
- C. Mutualism.  
*Mutualisme.*
- D. Saprophytism.  
*Saprotitisme.*

30.

Ali likes to burn leaves and dry branches in his yard everyday  
*Ali gemar membakar daun dan dahan kering di halaman rumahnya pada setiap hari.*

What will be the bad effect of this habit ?

*Apakah kesan buruk dari sikap ini ?*

- A. Greenhouse effect.  
*Kesan rumah hijau.*
- B. Euthophication.  
*Eutrofikasi.*
- C. Thermal pollution.  
*Pencemaran terma.*
- D. Thinning of the ozone layer.  
*Penipisan lapisan ozon .*

31. Diagram 21 shows the increase of carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere.  
*Rajah 21 menunjukkan peningkatan kepekatan gas karbon dioksida dalam atmosfera*

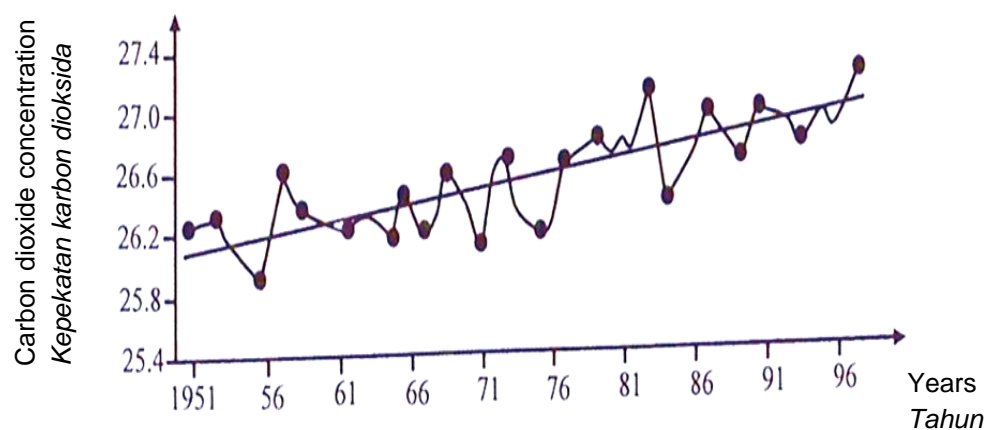


Diagram 21

*Rajah 21*

Which of the following is the result of this effect?

*Antara berikut, yang manakah akibat kesan tersebut?*

- A. Acid rain.  
*Hujan asid.*
- B. Global warming.  
*Pemanasan global.*
- C. Thinning of ozone layer.  
*Penipisan lapisan ozon.*
- D. Eutrophication.  
*Eutrofikasi.*

32. Diagram 22 shows two types of human blood cells.  
*Rajah 22 menunjukkan dua jenis sel darah manusia.*

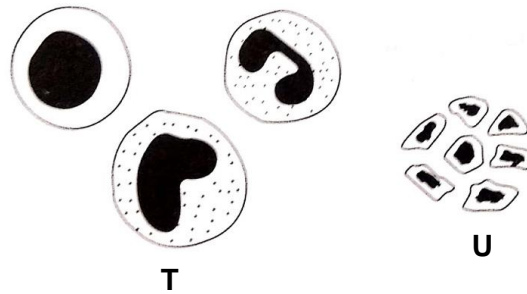


Diagram 22  
*Rajah 22*

What are the main functions of the cell that T and U represent?

*Apakah fungsi utama sel yang diwakili oleh T dan U?*

|   | T   | U   |
|---|---|---|
| A | Carry out phagocytosis<br><i>Menjalankan fagositosis</i>            | Transport oxygen<br><i>Mengangkut oksigen</i>                       |
| B | Produce antibodies<br><i>Menghasilkan antibodi</i>                  | Involved in blood clotting<br><i>Terlibat dalam pembekuan darah</i> |
| C | Carry out phagocytosis<br><i>Menjalankan fagositosis</i>            | Involved in blood clotting<br><i>Terlibat dalam pembekuan darah</i> |
| D | Involved in blood clotting<br><i>Terlibat dalam pembekuan darah</i> | Carry out phagocytosis<br><i>Menjalnakan fagositosis</i>            |

33. When an antiserum injection is given to an individual, the body obtains instant immunity.  
What type of immunity is obtained by the individual?  
*Apabila satu suntukan antiserum diberikan kepada seseorang individu, badannya memperoleh keimunan serta-merta. Apakah jenis keimunaan yang diperoleh oleh individu itu?*
- A. Natural active immunity  
*Keimunan aktif semula jadi*
- B. Artificial active immunity  
*Keimunan aktif buatan*
- C. Natural passive immunity  
*Keimunan pasif semula jadi*
- D. Artificial passive immunity  
*Keimunan pasif buatan*

34. Capillary action is a force which enables water to be transported along the xylem vessels.

Which of the following are related to capillary action?

*Tindakan kapilari ialah satu daya yang membolehkan air diangkut di sepanjang salur xylem.*

*Antara yang berikut, yang manakah berkaitan dengan tindakan kapilari?*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. Cohesive force and adhesive force<br><i>Daya lekitan dan daya lekatan</i>            | B. Root pressure and transpiration pull<br><i>Tekanan akar dan tarikan transpirasi</i> |
| C. Transpiration pull and cohesive force<br><i>Tarikan transpirasi dan daya lekitan</i> | D. Root pressure and adhesive force<br><i>Tekanan akar dan daya lekatan</i>            |

35. An experiment was conducted to investigate the transport of water in a plant. A herbaceous plant was immersed in red eosin solution. Diagram 23 shows cross sections of the root and stem of the plant.

*Satu eksperimen telah dijalankan untuk menyiasat pengangkutan air dalam tumbuhan. Satu tumbuhan herba telah direndam dalam larutan eosin yang berwarna merah. Rajah 23 menunjukkan keratan rentas akar dan batang tumbuhan tersebut.*

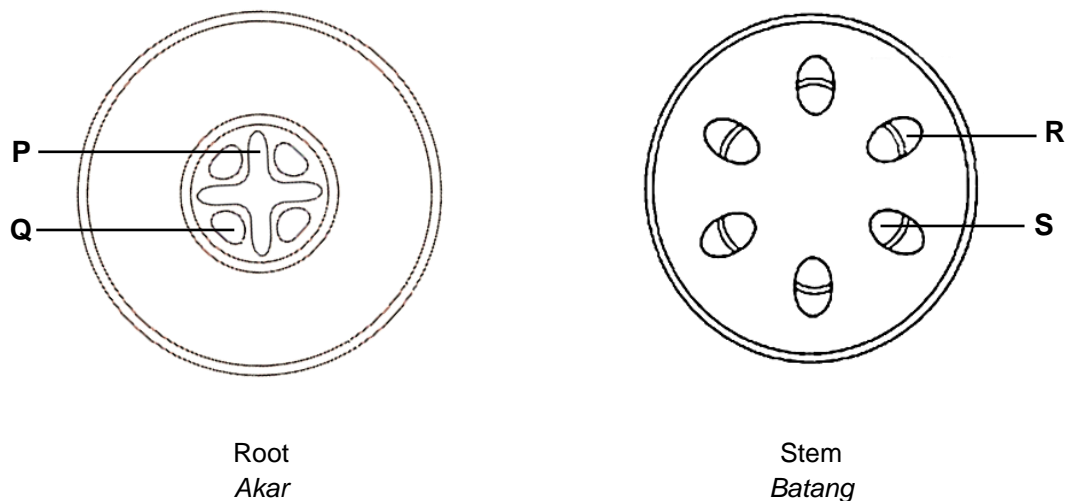


Diagram 23 / Rajah 23

Which parts would most likely be stained red by eosin solution?

*Bahagian yang manakah akan diwarnakan merah oleh larutan eosin?*

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. P and R<br><i>P dan R</i> | B. Q and S<br><i>Q dan S</i> |
| C. P and S<br><i>P dan S</i> | D. Q and R<br><i>Q dan R</i> |

36. Diagram 24 shows human lumbar vertebra.

Diagram 24 shows

*Rajah 24 menunjukkan vertebra lumbar manusia.*

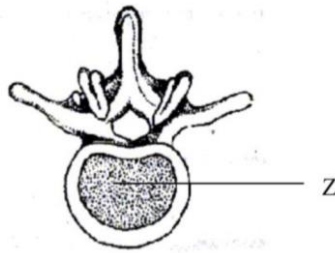


Diagram 24

*Rajah 24*

Which of the following is the function of Z?

*Antara berikut, yang manakah fungsi Z?*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. Surface for muscle adhesion<br><i>Permukaan untuk perlekatan otot.</i>                   | B. Protection of spinal cord.<br><i>Perlindungan bagi saraf tunjang.</i>                        |
| C. Surface for joints with vertebrae.<br><i>Permukaan untuk persendian dengan vertebra.</i> | D. Provide support and absorbs vibrations.<br><i>Menyediakan sokongan dan menyerap gegaran.</i> |

37. Diagram 35 shows a straightened leg.

*Rajah 35 menunjukkan kaki yang diluruskan.*

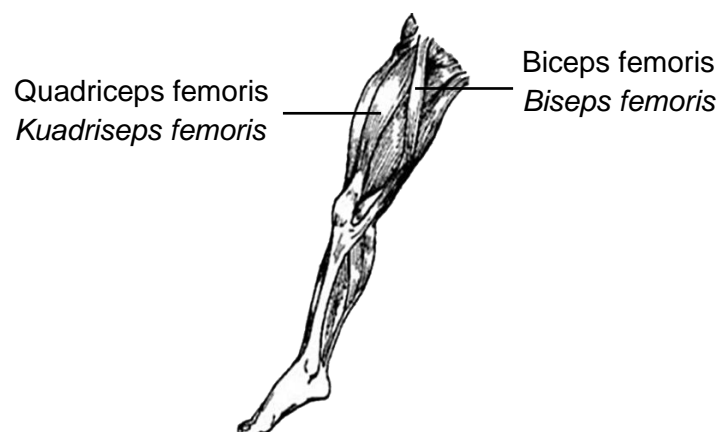


Diagram 25

*Rajah 25*

Which of the following muscle actions will bend the leg?

*Antara tindakan otot berikut, yang manakah akan membengkokkan kaki?*

|    | Quadriceps femoris<br><i>Kuadriseps femoris</i> | Biceps femoris<br><i>Biseps femoris</i> |
|----|---|---|
| A. | Contracts<br><i>Mengecut</i>                    | Contracts<br><i>Mengecut</i>            |
| B. | Relaxes<br><i>Mengendur</i>                     | Contracts<br><i>Mengecut</i>            |
| C. | Contracts<br><i>Mengecut</i>                    | Relaxes<br><i>Mengendur</i>             |
| D. | Relaxes<br><i>Mengendur</i>                     | Relaxes<br><i>Mengendur</i>             |

38. Diagram 36 shows the human endocrine system.

*Rajah 36 menunjukkan sistem endokrin manusia.*

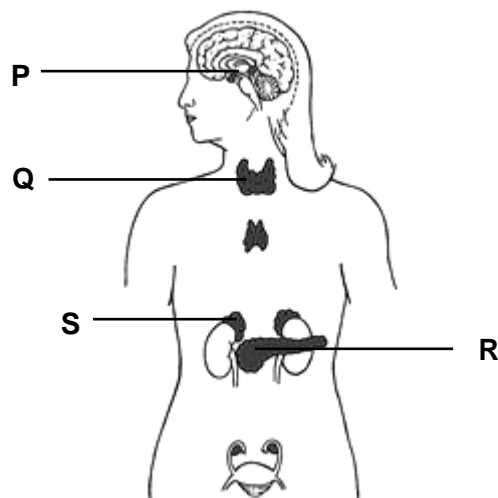


Diagram 26  
*Rajah 26*

Which gland secretes adrenaline?

*Kelenjar yang manakah merembeskan adrenalina?*

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| A. P | B. Q |
| C. R | D. S |

39.

A man has eaten a lot of salty food  
 Seorang lelaki memakan banyak makanan masin

Based on the statement given, which of the following will occur?

Berdasarkan pernyataan yang diberi, yang manakah antara berikut akan berlaku?

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| I   | The osmotic pressure of the blood will be low<br><i>Tekanan osmotic darah akan menjadi rendah</i>                  |
| II  | The kidney tubules will become less permeable to water<br><i>Tubul ginjal akan menjadi kurang telap kepada air</i> |
| III | More ADH will be secreted<br><i>Lebih banyak ADH akan dirembeskan</i>  |
| IV  | The urine produced will be concentrated<br><i>Air kencing yang dihasilkan akan menjadi pekat</i>                   |
- 
- |    |                               |    |                                 |
|----|-------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| A. | I and II<br><i>I dan II</i>   | B. | I and III<br><i>I dan III</i>   |
| C. | II and IV<br><i>II dan IV</i> | D. | III and IV<br><i>III dan IV</i> |

40. Diagram 27 shows a disease related to a hormonal imbalance.

Rajah 27 menunjukkan satu penyakit yang berkait dengan ketidakseimbangan satu hormon



Diagram 27

Rajah 27

Which of the following glands secrete this hormone?

Antara kelenjar berikut, yang manakah merembeskan hormon ini?

- |    |  |    |  |
|----|--|----|--|
| A. | Thyroid gland<br><i>Kelenjar tiroid</i>  | B. | Pituitary gland<br><i>Kelenjar pituitari</i> |
| C. | Adrenal gland<br><i>Kelenjar adrenal</i> | D. | Pancreas<br><i>Pancreas</i>                  |

41. Diagram 28 shows parts involved in a reflex action.

*Rajah 28 menunjukkan bahagian yang terlibat dalam tindakan reflex*

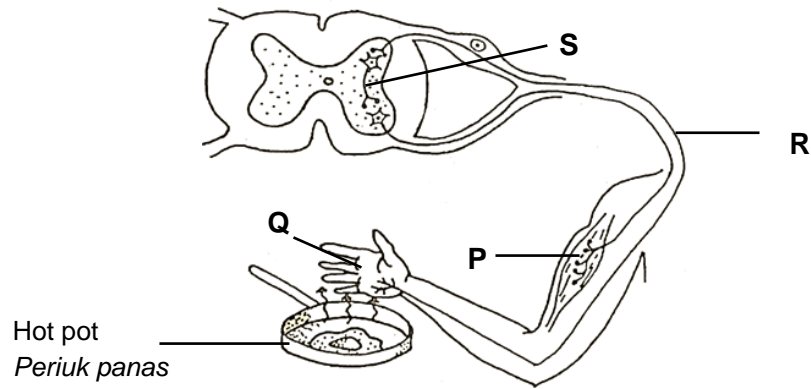


Diagram 28  
*Rajah 28*

Which of the following shows the correct sequence for the above action?

*Antara yang berikut, yang manakah menunjukkan urutan yang betul bagi tindakan di atas?*

A. P → Q → R → S

B. P → S → R → Q

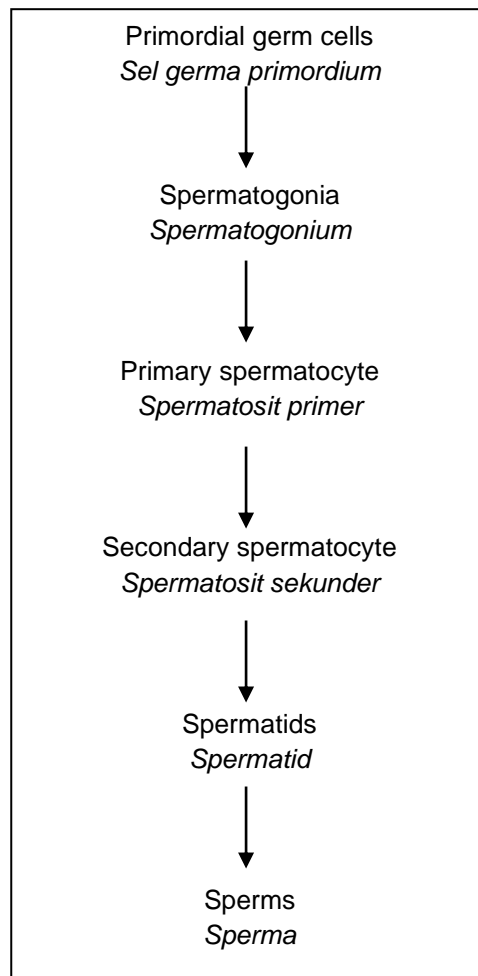
C. Q → R → S → P

D. Q → S → P → R



42. The following stages occur during spermatogenesis.

*Peringkat-peringkat berikut berlaku semasa spermatogenesis.*



At which stage of spermatogenesis do the chromosomes begins to become haploid?  
*Pada peringkat spermatogenesis manakah kromosom mula menjadi haploid??*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>A.</b> Primordial germ cells<br><i>Sel germa primordium</i> | <b>B.</b> Spermatogonia<br><i>Spermatogonium</i>                 |
| <b>C.</b> Primary spermatocytes<br><i>Spermatosit primer</i>   | <b>D.</b> Secondary spermatocytes<br><i>Spermatosit sekunder</i> |

43. Diagram 29 shows the thickness of endometrium wall in a menstrual cycle.  
*Rajah 29 menunjukkan ketebalan dinding endometrium dalam satu kitar haid.*

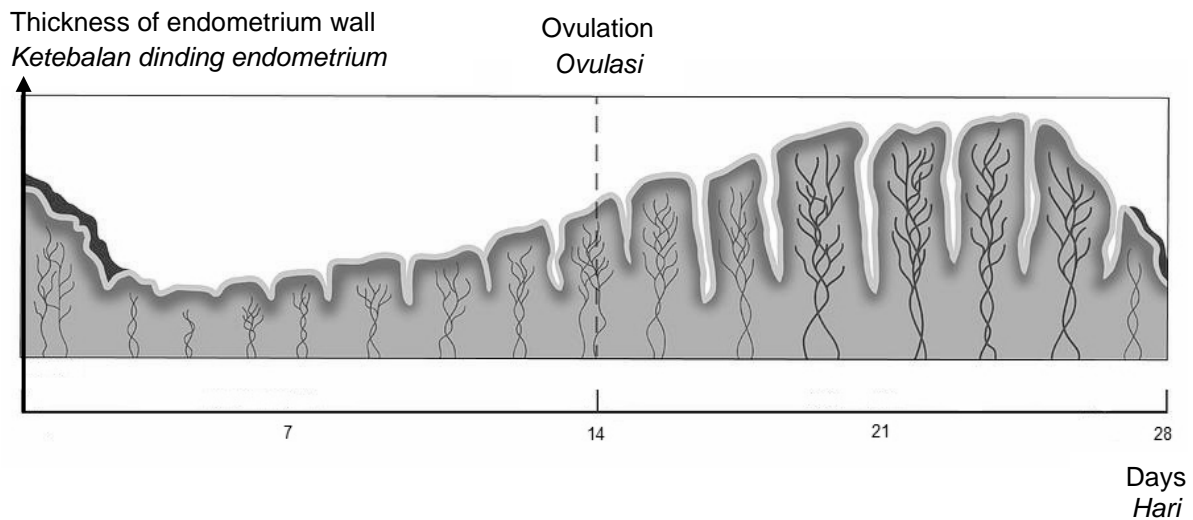
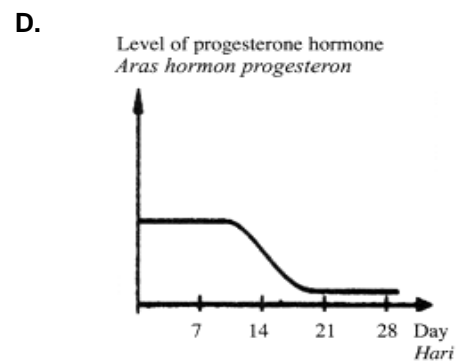
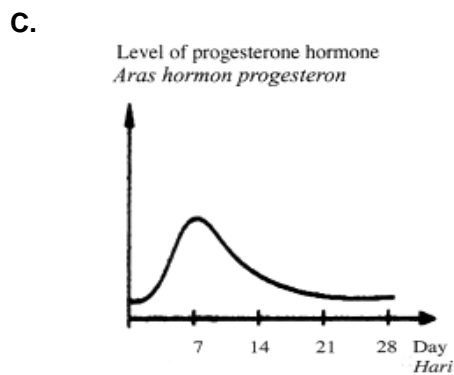
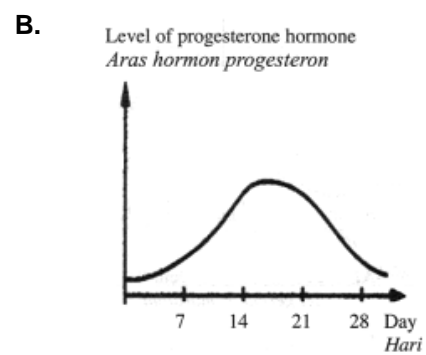
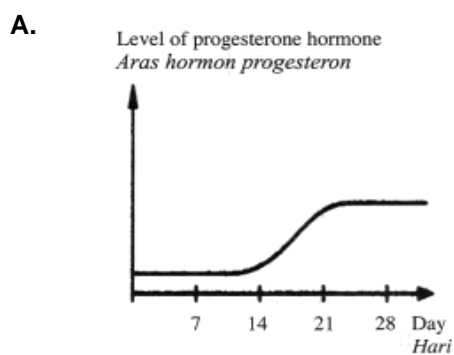


Diagram 29  
*Rajah 29*

Which of the following graphs, shows the correct secretion level of progesterone hormone?  
*Antara graf yang berikut manakah yang menunjukkan aras rembesan hormon progesteron yang betul?*



44. Diagram 40 shows the formation of twins.

*Rajah 40 menunjukkan pembentukan kembar.*

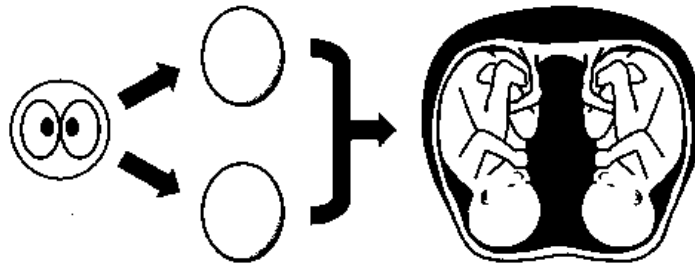


Diagram 30  
*Rajah 30*

Which of the following is correct?

*Manakah antara berikut adalah betul?*

|    | Twins<br><i>Kembar</i>                          | Sex<br><i>Jantina</i>   |
|----|---|---|
| A. | Identical twins<br><i>Kembar seiras</i>         | One girl and one boy<br><i>Satu perempuan dan satu lelaki</i>                     |
| B. | Identical twins<br><i>Kembar seiras</i>         | Both girls or both boys<br><i>Kedua-duanya perempuan atau kedua-duanya lelaki</i> |
| C. | Non-identical twins<br><i>Kembar tak seiras</i> | One girl and one boy<br><i>Satu perempuan dan satu lelaki</i>                     |
| D. | Non-identical twins<br><i>Kembar tak seiras</i> | Both girls or both boys<br><i>Kedua-duanya perempuan atau kedua-duanya lelaki</i> |

45. Mr Lutfi and his wife has six children and does not wish to have any more children. On the other hand, Mr Indra who has a very low sperm count plans with his wife to have a child.

*En Lutfi dan isterinya telah mempunyai enam orang anak dan tidak berhajat mempunyai anak lagi. Manakala, En Indra yang mempunyai bilangan sperma yang rendah, merancang bersama isterinya untuk mempunyai anak.*

Which methods are suitable for Mr. Lutfi and Mr. Indra to apply?

*Kaedah manakah yang sesuai untuk diaplikasi oleh En. Lutfi dan En. Indra?*

|    | Mr. Lutfi  | Mr. Indra  |
|----|--|--|
| A. | Ligation<br><i>Ligasi</i>                              | In-vitro fertilisation<br><i>Persenyawaan in-vitro</i> |
| B. | In-vitro fertilisation<br><i>Persenyawaan in-vitro</i> | Vasectomy<br><i>Vasektomi</i>                          |
| C. | Sperm bank<br><i>Bank sperma</i>                       | Vasectomy<br><i>Vasektomi</i>                          |
| D. | Vasectomy<br><i>Vasektomi</i>                          | Artificial insemination<br><i>Permanian beradas</i>    |

46. Diagram 31 shows a longitudinal section of a flower.

*Rajah 31 menunjukkan keratan memanjang sekuntum bunga.*

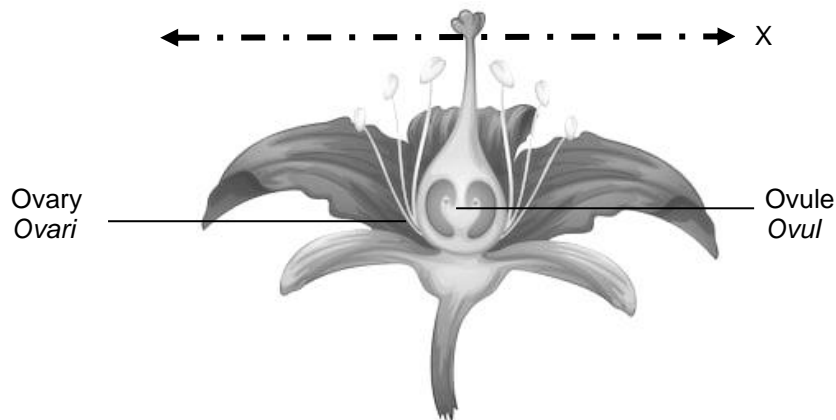


Diagram 31

*Rajah 31*

Which of the following is the effect if the flower is cut at X?

*Antara berikut, yang manakah adalah kesan yang berlaku sekiranya bunga itu dipotong pada bahagian X?*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>A.</b> The fruit will not develop<br><i>Buah tidak akan berkembang</i>      | <b>B.</b> Fruit with many seeds is produced<br><i>Buah yang banyak biji terhasil</i>           |
| <b>C.</b> Ovules do not receive nutrient<br><i>Ovul tidak menerima nutrien</i> | <b>D.</b> The ovules fail to produce embryo sac<br><i>Ovul gagal menghasilkan pundi embrio</i> |

47. Diagram 32 shows an individual suffering from a type of syndrome.  
*Rajah 32 menunjukkan seorang individu yang menghadapi sejenis sindrom.*



Diagram 32

*Rajah 32*

Which of the following is the number of chromosomes of this individual?  
*Antara berikut yang manakah bilangan kromosom individual?*

- A. 47 + XX  
B. 45 + XX  
C. 47 + XY  
D. 45 + XY
48. Diagram 33 shows parts of a DNA molecule.  
*Rajah 33 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada molekul DNA..*

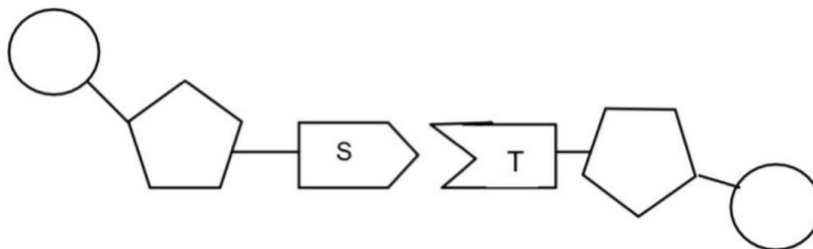


Diagram 33

*Rajah 33*

Which pair of nitrogenous base represents S and T?

Manakah pasangan bes bernitrogen yang mewakili S dan T?

|    | S                           | T                           |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. | Cytosine<br><i>Sitosina</i> | Adenine<br><i>Adenina</i>   |
| B. | Thymine<br><i>Tiamina</i>   | Cytosine<br><i>Sitosina</i> |
| C. | Guanine<br><i>Guanina</i>   | Cytosine<br><i>Sitosina</i> |
| D. | Adenine<br><i>Adenina</i>   | Guanine<br><i>Guanina</i>   |

49. Diagram 34 shows kariotype for an individual.

Rajah 34 menunjukkan kariotip bagi seorang individu.

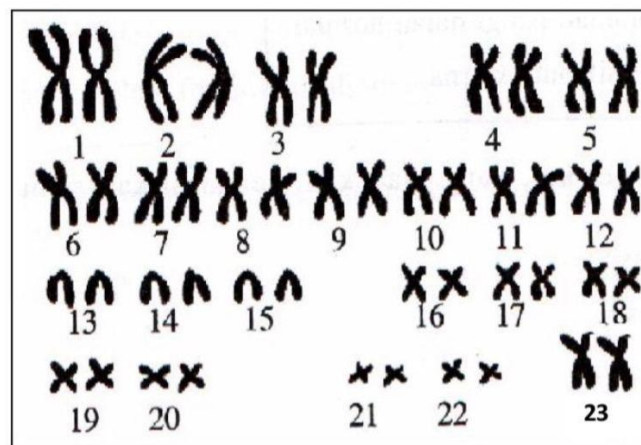


Diagram 34

Rajah 34

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

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

A. 22 + Y

B. 22 + XX

C. 22 + X

D. 44 + X

50.

The allele for tall,  $T$  is dominant to the allele for dwarf,  $t$  in Pea plant.  
*Alel untuk tinggi,  $T$  adalah dominan berbanding dengan alel kerdil,  $t$  dalam pokok kacang pea.*

Which of the following cross would produce plants in the ratio of 1 tall: 1 dwarf?

*Antara kacukan berikut, yang manakah menghasilkan nisbah tumbuhan 1 tinggi: 1 kerdil?*

A.  $TT \times TT$ B.  $Tt \times Tt$ C.  $Tt \times tt$ D.  $tt \times tt$ **END OF QUESTION PAPER****KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT**