



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN NEGERI SARAWAK

PROGRAM SEMARAK KASIH SPM 2.0 JPN SARAWAK TAHUN 2021

BIOLOGI

KERTAS 1

SET 2

**PROGRAM
SEMARAK KASIH SPM 2.0
TAHUN 2021**

JABATAN PENDIDIKAN NEGERI SARAWAK

**BIOLOGI
(4551/1)**

PRAKTIS KERTAS 1
SET 2

PENGENALAN

Program Semarak Kasih yang dilaksanakan pada tahun 2020 telah mendapat sambutan yang menggalakkan daripada warga pendidik dan murid, khasnya calon SPM 2020. Sehubungan dengan itu, pada tahun 2021 ini, Sektor Pembelajaran, Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri Sarawak mengadakan **Program Semarak Kasih SPM 2.0** untuk membantu guru dan calon SPM menghadapi peperiksaan SPM 2021.

Modul yang dihasilkan disertakan dengan sampel Jadual Spesifikasi Ujian (JSU) dan sampel item/soalan mengikut format baharu peperiksaan SPM mulai 2021 untuk dijadikan bahan panduan dan rujukan guru-guru dan juga sebagai bahan latihan/ulangkaji kepada calon-calon SPM 2021 di semua sekolah menengah di negeri Sarawak.

OBJEKTIF PROGRAM

1. Memastikan calon SPM menguasai format baharu Peperiksaan SPM 2021.
2. Memastikan calon SPM mempunyai bahan pembelajaran yang berfokus ke arah peperiksaan SPM.
3. Meningkatkan pencapaian akademik calon SPM 2021.
4. Melonjakkan keputusan SPM 2021 Negeri Sarawak

SENARAI KANDUNGAN

| Bil. | Perkara | Muka surat |
|------|--|------------|
| 1 | Format Kertas Peperiksaan SPM Mulai Tahun 2021 | 2 |
| 2 | Latihan - Praktis Biologi 4551/1: Set 2 | 3 – 24 |
| 3 | Skema Jawapan/Pemarkahan | 25 |
| 4 | LAMPIRAN: Sampel Jadual Spesifikasi Ujian (JSU) untuk Praktis Biologi 4551/1: Set 2 | 26-28 |

SENARAI AHLI PANEL PEMBINA MODUL SEMARAK KASIH SPM 2.0

| Bil. | Nama Guru | Sekolah | PPD |
|------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. | Bibiana Toh Siew Siew | SMK Deshon | Sibu |
| 2. | Wong Yew Tuang | SMK Tung Hua | Sibu |
| 3. | Chan Chiew Wair | SMK Scared Heart | Sibu |
| 4. | Lina Wong | SMK Asyakirin | Bintulu |
| 5. | Choo Li Ming | SMK Lutong | Miri |
| 6. | Tang Siew Jin | SMK Sibu Jaya | Sibu |
| 7. | Sia Lee Ling | SMK Tiong Hin | Sibu |
| 8. | Kuo Poh Ping | SMK Pending | Kuching |
| 9. | Lim Yi Horng | Kolej Tun Datu Tuanku Haji Bujang | Miri |
| 10. | Ngu Wee Ping | SMK St Elizabeth | Sibu |
| 11. | Doreen Lau Siu Fong | SMK Lanang | Sibu |

PENYELARAS

| Bil. | Nama Pegawai | Stesen Bertugas |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Evelin anak Medong | Unit Sains dan Matematik, JPN Sarawak |
| 2 | Abdul Rahman bin Bujang | Unit Sains dan Matematik, JPN Sarawak |

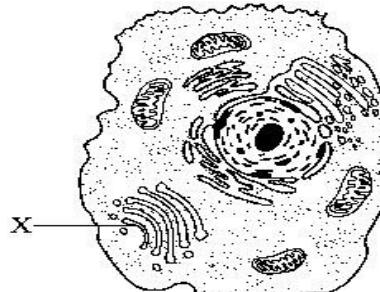
**FORMAT INSTRUMEN PEPERIKSAAN SPM MULAI TAHUN 2021
BAGI MATA PELAJARAN BIOLOGI (KOD: 4551)**

| BIL | PERKARA | KERTAS 1 (4551/1) | KERTAS 2 (4551/2) | KERTAS 3 (4551/3) |
|-----|------------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jenis Instrumen | Ujian Bertulis | | Ujian Amali |
| 2 | Jenis Item | Objektif Aneka Pilihan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subjektif Berstruktur • Subjektif Respons Terhad • Subjektif Respons Terbuka | Subjektif Berstruktur |
| 3 | Bilangan Soalan | 40 soalan (40 markah) (Jawab semua soalan) | Bahagian A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 soalan (60 Markah) (Jawab semua soalan) • Bahagian B: (20 Markah) • 2 soalan (Jawab 1 soalan) Bahagian C: (20 Markah) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 soalan | 3 item (Jawab mengikut subjek yang didaftar) |
| 4 | Jumlah Markah | 40 markah | 100 markah | 15 markah bagi setiap item |
| 5 | Konstruk | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengingat • Memahami • Mengaplikasi • Menganalisis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengingat • Memahami • Mengaplikasi • Menganalisis • Menilai • Mencipta | Kemahiran proses sains |
| 6 | Tempoh Ujian | 1 jam 15 minit | 2 jam 30 minit | 40 minit + 5 minit setiap item (5 minit: sesi merancang) (40 minit: masa menjawab soalan) |
| 7 | Cakupan Konteks | Standard kandungan dan standard pembelajaran dalam Dokumen Standard Kurikulum dan Pentaksiran (DSKP) KSSM (Tingkatan 4 dan 5) | | |
| 8 | Aras Kesukaran | Rendah : Sederhana : Tinggi 5 : 3 : 2 | | |
| 9 | Kaedah Penskoran | Dikotomus | Analitikal | |
| 10 | Alat Tambahan | Kalkulator saintifik | | |

PRAKTIS BIOLOGI 4551/1

SET 2

1. Rajah 1 menunjukkan satu sel haiwan.
Diagram 1 shows an animal cell.



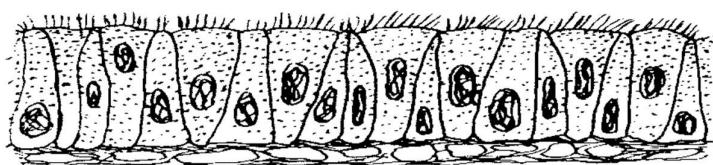
Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Apakah struktur yang berlabel X?

What is structure labelled as X?

- A Vakuol
Vacuole
- B Nukleus
Nucleus
- C Kloroplas
Chloroplast
- D Jasad Golgi
Golgi apparatus

2. Rajah 2 menunjukkan satu jenis tisu di dalam badan manusia.
Diagram 2 shows a type of tissue in a human body.



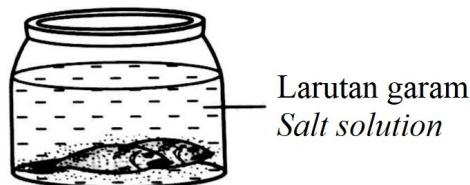
Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Organ manakah tisu ini boleh dijumpai?

Which organ does this tissue can be found?

- A Jantung
Heart
- B Pankreas
Pancreas
- C Trakea
Trachea
- D Usus kecil
Small intestine

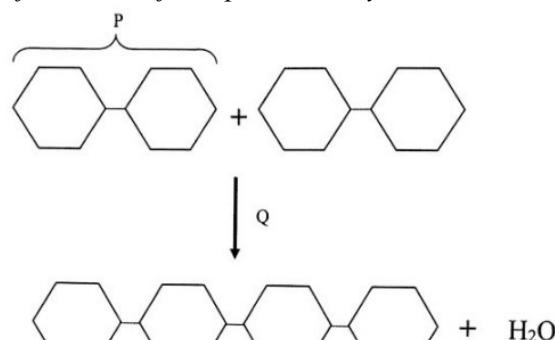
3. Antara yang berikut, zarah manakah yang boleh merentasi dwilapisan fosfolipid membran plasma?
Which of the following particles are able to pass through the phospholipid bilayer of a plasma membrane?
- I** Molekul air
Water molecules
- II** Ion natrium
Sodium ions
- III** Molekul oksigen
Oxygen molecules
- IV** Molekul glukosa
Glucose molecules
- A** I dan III sahaja
I and III only
- B** II dan III sahaja
II and III only
- C** I, II dan III sahaja
I, II and III only
- D** II, III dan IV sahaja
II, III and IV only
4. Rajah 3 menunjukkan kaedah tradisional untuk mengawet tangkapan ikan yang berlebihan.
Diagram 3 shows the traditional method of preserving the excess fish.



Rajah 3 /Diagram 3

- Antara yang berikut, yang manakah menerangkan sebab kaedah tersebut digunakan?
Which of the following explains why the method is used?
- I** Garam mengurangkan pH
Salt decreases the pH
- II** Garam membunuh mikroorganisma
Salt kills microorganisms
- III** Garam menyingkirkan air dari ikan
Salt removes water from the fish
- IV** Garam meresap masuk sel melalui pengangkutan aktif
Salt diffuses into the cells by active transport
- A** I dan II sahaja / *I and II only*
- B** II dan III sahaja / *II and III only*
- C** II dan IV sahaja / *II and IV only*
- D** I, III dan IV sahaja / *I, III and IV only*

5. Rajah 4 menunjukkan pembentukan karbohidrat kompleks.
Diagram 4 shows the formation of complex carbohydrates.

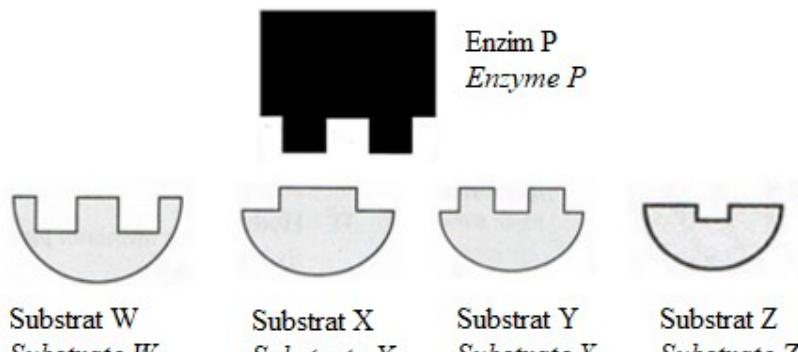


Rajah 4 /Diagram 4

Apakah struktur P dan proses Q?
What is structure P and process Q?

| | P | Q |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| A | Monosakarida <i>Monosaccharides</i> | Kondensasi <i>Condensation</i> |
| B | Monosakarida <i>Monosaccharides</i> | Hidrolisis <i>Hydrolysis</i> |
| C | Disakarida <i>Disaccharides</i> | Hidrolisis <i>Hydrolysis</i> |
| D | Disakarida <i>Disaccharides</i> | Kondensasi <i>Condensation</i> |

6. Rajah 5 menunjukkan enzim, P dan empat substrat, W, X, Y dan Z.
Diagram 5 shows an enzyme, P and four substrates, W, X, Y and Z.



Rajah 5 /Diagram 5

Substrat manakah W, X, Y dan Z boleh dihidrolisiskan oleh enzim P?
Which substrate W, X, Y and Z can be hydrolysed by enzyme P?

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

7. Rajah 6 menunjukkan baju dengan kesan susu coklat. Beberapa enzim ditambahkan ke dalam serbuk pencuci biologi dan dibasuh pada suhu tertentu untuk menanggalkan kesan kekotoran tersebut
Diagram 6 shows a shirt with chocolate milk stain. Enzymes are added to biological washing powders and washed at certain temperature to remove the stains.



Rajah 6 /Diagram 6

Apakah enzim dan suhu yang paling sesuai untuk digunakan?

Which enzymes and temperature are most suitable to be used?

| | Enzim <i>Enzyme</i> | Suhu <i>Temperature</i> |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| A | Selulase dan lipase <i>Cellulase and lipase</i> | 35°C |
| B | Amilase dan protease <i>Amylase and protease</i> | 100 °C |
| C | Protease dan lipase <i>Protease and lipase</i> | 35 °C |
| D | Selulase dan amilase <i>Cellulase and amylase</i> | 100 °C |

8. Jadual 1 menunjukkan bilangan kromosom yang terdapat pada gamet beberapa jenis haiwan.

Table 1 shows the number of chromosomes in the gametes for several animals.

| | Lebah <i>Bee</i> | Arnab <i>Rabbit</i> | Kambing <i>Goat</i> |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 16 | 22 | 30 |

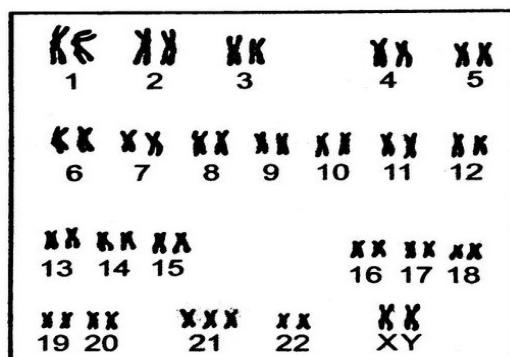
Jadual 1 /Table 1

Berapakah bilangan kromosom bagi sel kulit haiwan-haiwan itu?

What are the chromosomal number of their skin cells?

| | Lebah <i>Bee</i> | Arnab <i>Rabbit</i> | Kambing <i>Goat</i> |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| A | 8 | 11 | 15 |
| B | 16 | 22 | 30 |
| C | 32 | 44 | 60 |
| D | 64 | 88 | 120 |

9. Rajah 7 menunjukkan kariotip seorang individu.
Diagram 7 shows the karyotype of an individual.

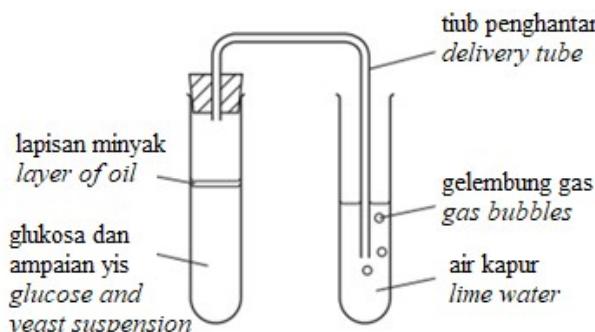


Rajah 7 /Diagram 7

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah penyakit genetik yang ditunjukkan oleh individu itu?

Which of the following is the genetic disorder shown by the individual?

- A Sindrom Down
Down's syndrome
 - B Sindrom Turner
Turner's syndrome
 - C Sindrom Klinefelter
Klinefelter's syndrome
10. Rajah 8 menunjukkan eksperimen untuk mengkaji respirasi yis.
Diagram 8 shows an experiment to investigate the respiration of yeast.



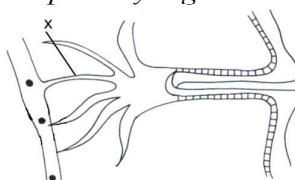
Rajah 8 / Diagram 8

Selepas satu jam, apakah yang dapat diperhatikan dalam kedua-dua tabung uji?

After an hour, what will be observed in both test tubes?

- A Etanol akan dihasilkan dan air kapur kekal jernih
Ethanol will be produced and the lime water will remain clear
- B Etanol akan dihasilkan dan air kapur menjadi keruh
Ethanol will be produced and the lime water becomes cloudy
- C Asid laktik akan dihasilkan dan air kapur kekal jernih
Lactic acid will be produced and the lime water will remain clear
- D Asid laktik akan dihasilkan dan air kapur menjadi keruh
Lactic acid will be produced and the lime water becomes cloudy

- 11 Rajah 9 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada organ respirasi serangga.
Diagram 9 shows part of insect respiratory organ.



Rajah 9 /Diagram 9

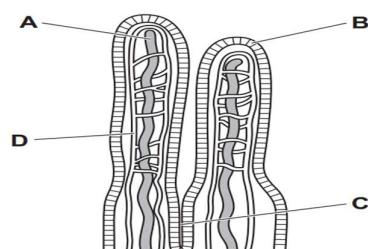
Ciri yang manakah adalah salah tentang bahagian X yang ditunjukkan dalam rajah 9?
Which is the incorrect characteristic about the part X shown in the diagram 9?

- A** Permukaan respirasi lembap
The respiratory surface is moist
- B** Lapisan permukaan respirasi adalah nipis
The respiratory surface lining is thin
- C** Struktur respirasi mempunyai jaringan kapilari yang banyak
The respiratory structure has a large network of capillaries
- D** Struktur respirasi mempunyai luas permukaan yang lebih besar
The respiratory structure provides larger surface area

- 12 Antara sebab berikut, yang manakah menyebabkan pesakit yang menghidap penyakit peparu obstruktif kronik lebih sukar untuk bernafas?
Which of the following reasons causes the patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease harder to breathe?

- I** Dinding saluran udara di peparu menjadi tebal dan meradang.
The walls of the airways in the lungs become thick and inflamed.
 - II** Saluran udara tersumbat dengan mukus berlebihan.
The airways are clogged with excess mucus.
 - III** Peparu kehilangan kekenyalannya.
The lungs lose their elasticity.
 - IV** Keradangan larinks
Inflammation of larynx
- | | |
|--|--|
| A I, II dan IV <i>I, II and IV</i> | C I, II dan III <i>I, II and III</i> |
| B I, III dan IV <i>I, III and IV</i> | D I, II, III dan IV <i>I, II, III and IV</i> |

- 13 Rajah 10 menunjukkan bahagian dinding usus kecil. Ke dalam struktur manakah sebahagian besar komponen lipid makanan diserap untuk dibawa ke seluruh badan?
The diagram 10 shows a section of the wall of the small intestine. Into which structure are most of the lipid components of the diet absorbed for transport to the rest of the body?



Rajah 10 /Diagram 10

- 14 Apakah yang akan berlaku kepada hasil sampingan proses deaminasi?
What will happen to the product of deamination process?
- A Disimpan dalam sel
Stored in cells
- B Dikembalikan semula ke dalam usus kecil
Return to small intestine
- C Dikumuhkan oleh ginjal
Excreted by kidney
- D Bertindak sebagai komponen utama enzim
Act as main component of enzyme
- 15 Jadual yang manakah menunjukkan salur darah yang membawa darah ke dan dari jantung, hati dan peparu?
Which table shows vessels carrying blood to and from the heart, liver and lungs?

| A | Darah ke organ <i>Blood to organ</i> | Organ <i>Organ</i> | Darah keluar dari organ <i>Blood away from organ</i> |
|----------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| | Arteri pulmonari <i>Pulmonary artery</i> | Jantung <i>Heart</i> | Vena pulmonari <i>Pulmonary vein</i> |
| | Vena portal hepar <i>Hepatic portal vein</i> | Hati <i>Liver</i> | Vena hepar <i>Hepatic vein</i> |
| | Vena pulmonari <i>Pulmonary vein</i> | Peparu <i>Lungs</i> | Arteri pulmonari <i>Pulmonary artery</i> |

| B | Darah ke organ <i>Blood to organ</i> | Organ <i>Organ</i> | Darah keluar dari organ <i>Blood away from organ</i> |
|----------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| | Arteri pulmonari <i>Pulmonary artery</i> | Jantung <i>Heart</i> | Vena pulmonari <i>Pulmonary vein</i> |
| | Vena hepar <i>Hepatic vein</i> | Hati <i>Liver</i> | Vena portal hepar <i>Hepatic portal vein</i> |
| | Vena pulmonari <i>Pulmonary vein</i> | Peparu <i>Lungs</i> | Arteri pulmonari <i>Pulmonary artery</i> |

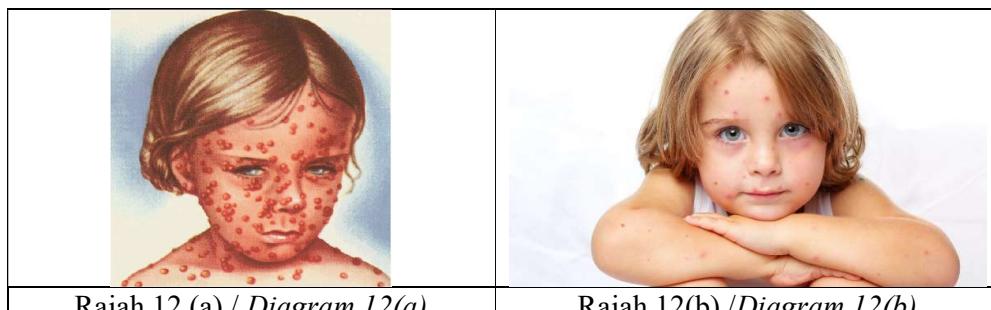
| C | Darah ke organ <i>Blood to organ</i> | Organ <i>Organ</i> | Darah keluar dari organ <i>Blood away from organ</i> |
|----------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| | Vena pulmonari <i>Pulmonary vein</i> | Jantung <i>Heart</i> | Arteri pulmonari <i>Pulmonary artery</i> |
| | Vena portal hepar <i>Hepatic portal vein</i> | Hati <i>Liver</i> | Vena hepar <i>Hepatic vein</i> |
| | Arteri pulmonari <i>Pulmonary artery</i> | Peparu <i>Lungs</i> | Vena pulmonari <i>Pulmonary vein</i> |

| D | Darah ke organ <i>Blood to organ</i> | Organ <i>Organ</i> | Darah keluar dari organ <i>Blood away from organ</i> |
|----------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| | Vena pulmonari <i>Pulmonary vein</i> | Jantung <i>Heart</i> | Arteri pulmonari <i>Pulmonary artery</i> |
| | Vena hepar <i>Hepatic vein</i> | Hati <i>Liver</i> | Vena portal hep <i>Hepatic portal vein</i> |
| | Arteri pulmonari <i>Pulmonary artery</i> | Peparu <i>Lungs</i> | Vena pulmonari <i>Pulmonary vein</i> |

- 16 Sepasang suami isteri mempunyai faktor rhesus yang berbeza. Anak pertama mereka adalah Rh+. Kehamilan seterusnya mengalami keguguran. Tentukan faktor rhesus bagi ibubapa dan fetus yang gugur.
A married couple has different rhesus factors. Their first child is Rh+. Subsequent pregnancies resulted in miscarriage. Determine the rhesus factor for parents and miscarried foetus.

| | Bapa <i>Father</i> | Ibu <i>Mother</i> | Fetus yang gugur <i>A miscarried foetus</i> |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| A | Rh+ | Rh- | Rh+ |
| B | Rh+ | Rh- | Rh- |
| C | Rh- | Rh+ | Rh+ |
| D | Rh- | Rh+ | Rh- |

- 17 Rajah 12 menunjukkan dua budak perempuan yang dijangkiti cacar pada hari yang sama dari sumber yang sama.
 Rajah 12 (a) menunjukkan keadaan jangkitan cacar yang serius bagi budak perempuan yang tidak mendapat suntikan terhadap penyakit ini.
 Rajah 12 (b) menunjukkan keadaan jangkitan cacar yang ringan bagi budak perempuan yang telah menerima suntikan terhadap penyakit ini pada masa bayi.
Diagram 12 shows the two girls infected with smallpox on the same day from the same source.
Diagram 12(a) shows the condition of serious smallpox infection for a girl who is never receive injection against the disease.
Diagram 12(b) shows the condition of mild smallpox infection for a girl who receives an injection against the disease in infancy.



Rajah 12 (a) / Diagram 12(a)

Rajah 12(b) / Diagram 12(b)

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah pernyataan yang benar tentang keimunan Rajah 12(b)?

Which of the following statement is true about immunity in Diagram 12(b)?

- A Gadis tersebut disuntik dengan antiserum.
The girl is injected by antiserum.
- B Dos penggalak perlu diberi untuk meningkatkan semula penghasilan antibodi ke satuh aras keimunan yang dapat melindungi seseorang daripada penyakit tersebut.
A booster dose must be administered to increase the antibody production to a level of immunity that can protect the individual from the disease.
- C Selepas memperoleh suntikan terhadap penyakit ini pada masa bayi, gadis tersebut memperoleh keimunan kekal.
After receiving injection against the disease in infancy, the girl obtained permanent immunity.
- D Jenis keimunan bagi gadis tersebut ialah keimunan pasif buatan.
The type of immunity achieved by the girl is artificial passive immunity.

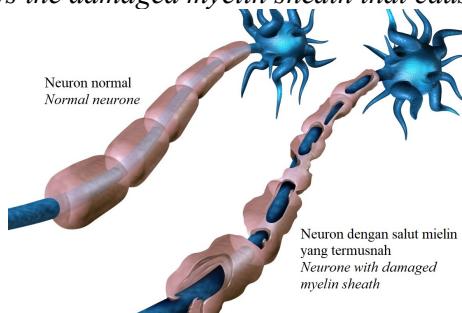
18

Sklerosis berganda adalah penyakit kemusnahan salut mielin yang paling biasa pada sistem saraf pusat. Dalam gangguan ini, sistem keimunan badan menyerang salut mielin atau sel-sel yang menghasilkan dan mengekalkannya.

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is the most common demyelinating disease of the central nervous system. In this disorder, your immune system attacks the myelin sheath or the cells that produce and maintain it.

Rajah 13 menunjukkan neuron yang mempunyai salut mielin yang termusnah akibat penyakit Sklerosis berganda.

Diagram 13 shows the damaged myelin sheath that caused by Multiple sclerosis.



Rajah 13 / Diagram 13

Ramalkan apa yang paling mungkin berlaku kepada penghantaran impuls sekiranya salut mielin termusnah.

Predict what would most probably happen to the transmission of impulses if the myelin sheath is damaged.

- A Tidak ada tenaga untuk penghantaran impuls saraf
No energy for the transmission of nerve impulses
- B Penghantaran impuls saraf diperlaharkan
The transmission of nerve impulses is slowed down
- C Tiada resapan neurotransmitter melalui sinaps
No diffusion of neurotransmitters through the synapse
- D Impuls akan dihantar dengan kadar yang terlalu cepat
Impulses will be transmitted too fast

19

Hormon pertumbuhan merangsang pertumbuhan tulang dan tisu lain di dalam tubuh manusia.

Growth hormone stimulates the growth of bone and other tissues in the human body.

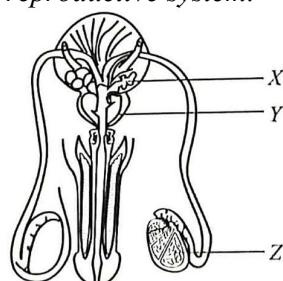
Antara kelenjar endokrin yang berikut, yang manakah merembeskan hormon pertumbuhan?

Which of the following endocrine gland secretes growth hormone?

- A Pituitari anterior
Anterior pituitary
- B Tiroid
Thyroid
- C Pankreas
Pancreas
- D Pituitari posterior
Posterior pituitary

- 20 Antara mekanisma berikut, yang manakah membolehkan badan menghilangkan kebanyakan haba pada cuaca yang panas dan kering jika suhu persekitaran adalah lebih tinggi daripada suhu badan?
By which mechanism would the body be able to lose most heat on a hot dry day, if the surrounding temperature is higher than body temperature?
- A Salur darah di dalam kulit menjadi lebih sempit
Blood vessel in the skin become narrower.
- B Otot erektor mengendur dan bulu romak mencondong ke permukaan kulit
Hair erector muscles relax so hairs lay flat.
- C Pengigilan oleh otot badan berhenti
Shivering by body muscles ceases.
- D Kelenjar peluh dirangsang untuk menghasilkan lebih banyak peluh
Sweat glands are stimulated to produce more sweat.
- 21 Antara pernyataan berikut, yang manakah adalah **betul** tentang rangka dalam?
Which of the following statements are correct about the endoskeleton?
- I Bahagian tertentu rangka dalam menyimpan mineral.
Certain parts of the endoskeleton store minerals.
- II Bahagian tertentu rangka dalam menghasilkan sel darah merah.
Certain parts of the endoskeleton produce red blood cells.
- III Ia melindungi organ dalam daripada tercedera.
It protects the internal organs from injury.
- IV Ia menolong organisme untuk kekal kurus.
It helps the organism to keep slim.
- A I, II, dan III sahaja C II, III, dan IV sahaja
I, II, and III only *II, III, and IV only*
- B I, III, dan IV sahaja D I, II, III dan IV
I, III, and IV only *I, II, III and IV*

- 22 Rajah 14 di bawah menunjukkan sistem pembiakan lelaki.
The diagram 14 shows the male reproductive system.



Rajah 14 / Diagram 14

Apakah struktur yang dilabel X, Y, dan Z?
What are the structures labelled X, Y and Z?

| | X | Y | Z |
|---|--|---|---|
| A | Skrotum <i>Scrotum</i> | Zakar <i>Penis</i> | Kelenjar prostat <i>Prostate gland</i> |
| B | Testis <i>Testis</i> | Skrotum <i>Scrotum</i> | Zakar <i>Penis</i> |
| C | Zakar <i>Penis</i> | Vesikel mani <i>Seminal vesicle</i> | Testis <i>Testis</i> |
| D | Vesikel mani <i>Seminal vesicle</i> | Kelenjar prostat <i>Prostate gland</i> | Testis <i>Testis</i> |

23

Baca pernyataan di bawah.

Read the statement below.

Seorang Wanita dijangkiti suatu penyakit dalam minggu ke-15 kehamilannya. Jangkitan tersebut menyebabkan plasenta gagal berfungsi.
In the 15th week of pregnancy, a pregnant woman is infected with a disease. The infection causes malfunction of the placenta.

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah kesan jangkitan tersebut?

Which of the following is the effect of the infection?

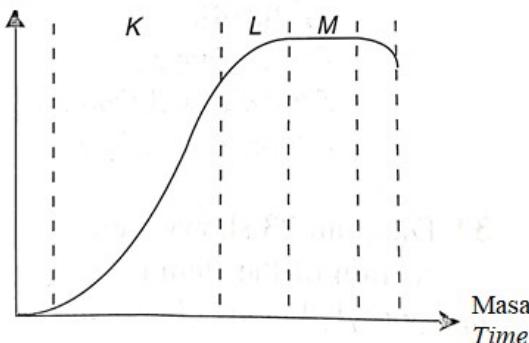
- A Keguguran berlaku.
Miscarriage occurs.
- B Uterus akan mengembang.
The uterus will expand.
- C Fetus terus berkembang.
The foetus continues to develop.
- D Dinding uterus terus menebal.
The uterine wall continues to thicken.

24

Rajah 15 menunjukkan lengkung sigmoid bagi pertumbuhan suatu organisma.

Diagram 15 below shows the sigmoid curve of an organism.

Pertumbuhan
Growth



Rajah 15 / Diagram 15

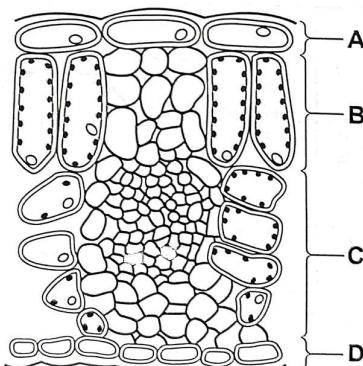
Apakah kadar pertumbuhan di bahagian K, L dan M?

What are the growth rates at parts K, L and M?

| | K | L | M |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A | Perlahan <i>Slow</i> | Cepat <i>Fast</i> | Sifar <i>Zero</i> |
| B | Cepat <i>Fast</i> | Sifar <i>Zero</i> | Perlahan <i>Slow</i> |
| C | Sifar <i>Zero</i> | Perlahan <i>Slow</i> | Cepat <i>Fast</i> |
| D | Cepat <i>Fast</i> | Perlahan <i>Slow</i> | Sifar <i>Zero</i> |

25

Rajah 16 menunjukkan keratan rentas daun.

Diagram 16 shows a cross section of a leaf.

Rajah 16 / Diagram 16

Antara bahagian yang berlabel A, B, C dan D, yang manakah menunjukkan mesofil palisad?

Which of the labelled A, B, C and D, shows palisade mesophyll?

26

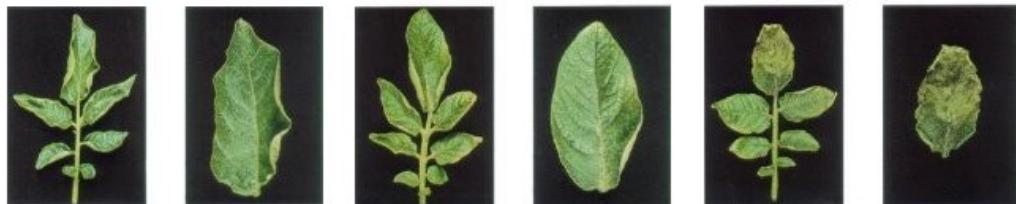
Satu pasu pokok Hidrangea A tidak disiram dengan air, manakala satu pasu pokok Hidrangea B, disiram dengan air yang mencukupi. Apakah perbezaan antara keadaan sel pengawal dan stomata bagi kedua-dua tumbuhan tersebut?

A pot of Hydrangea A is left dry without watering it while another pot of Hydrangea B is watering with sufficient water. What are the differences between the condition of guard cells and stomata in both plants?

| | Hidrangea A <i>Hydrangea A</i> | Hidrangea B <i>Hydrangea B</i> | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Sel pengawal <i>Guard cell</i> | Stomata <i>Stomata</i> | Sel pengawal <i>Guard cell</i> | Stomata <i>Stomata</i> |
| A | Segah <i>Turgid</i> | Tutup <i>Close</i> | Flasid <i>Flaccid</i> | Buka <i>Open</i> |
| B | Segah <i>Turgid</i> | Buka <i>Open</i> | Flasid <i>Flaccid</i> | Tutup <i>Close</i> |
| C | Flasid <i>Flaccid</i> | Tutup <i>Close</i> | Segah <i>Turgid</i> | Buka <i>Open</i> |
| D | Flasid <i>Flaccid</i> | Buka <i>Open</i> | Segah <i>Turgid</i> | Tutup <i>Close</i> |

27

Rajah 17 di bawah menunjukkan daun bagi pokok yang mengalami kekurangan nutrien.
Diagram 17 shows the leaves of plants that lack of certain nutrients.



Rajah 17 / Diagram 17

Apakah yang perlu ditambah untuk membaja pokok ini?
What needed to fertilise this plant?

- A** Tahi ayam
Chicken dung
- B** Serbuk kulit telur
Eggshell powder
- C** Kulit pisang
Banana peel

28

Rajah 18 menunjukkan salah satu jenis tumbuhan.
Diagram 18 below shows a type of plant.



Rajah 18 / Diagram 18

Bagaimana tumbuhan ini mendapat nutrien?
How does the plant obtain nutrients?

- A** Haustorium menembusi xilem dan floem untuk menyerap nutrien dan air daripada tumbuhan perumah.
Haustorium penetrates into xylem and phloem to absorb nutrients and water from the host plant.
- B** Mensintesis makanan melalui fotosintesis.
Synthesise food by photosynthesis.
- C** Akar udara menyerap air daripada wap air dan menyerap nutrien daripada serpihan yang terdapat antara rekahan kulit kayu.
Aerial roots absorb water through water vapour and absorbs nutrients from the debris in the bark.
- D** Memerangkap dan makan haiwan serta protozoa
Trap and consuming animals or protozoa.

- 29 Dinding salur xilem ditebal dengan lignin yang dienapkan pada selulosa dinding sel. Antara berikut, yang manakah **benar** tentang fungsi lignin?
*The walls of the xylem vessels are thickened with lignin which deposited within the cellulose of cell walls. Which of the following is **true** about the function of lignin?*
- A Membantu air mengalir melalui dinding sel.
It helps water to pass through the cell walls.
 - B Mengelakkan salur xilem daripada runtuh.
Prevent the xylem vessels from collapse.
 - C Membantu salur xilem melekat antara satu sama lain.
It helps xylem vessels stick to one another.
 - D Membantu menyengkirkan bahan buangan daripada dinding sel.
It helps get rid of waste products from the cell walls.

- 30 Rajah 19 di bawah menunjukkan eksperimen untuk mengkaji keberkesanan tumbuhan fitoremediasi dalam pengawalan pencemaran air.
Diagram 19 below shows an experiment to study the effectiveness of phytoremediation plants in controlling water pollution.



Rajah 19 / Diagram 19

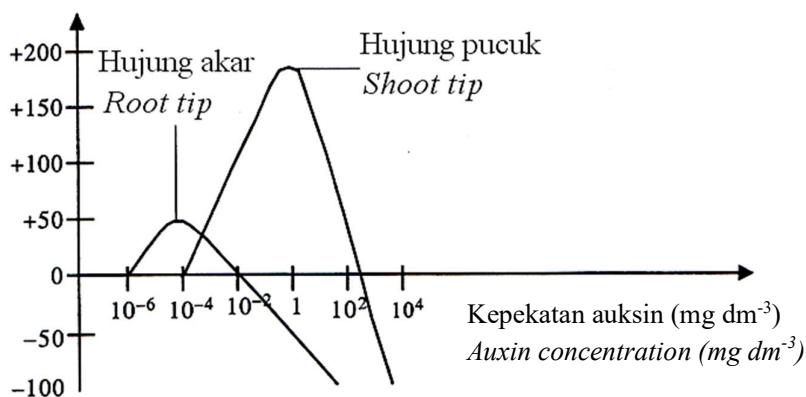
Campurkan satu besen air dengan 50ml 10% ammonia klorida dan diuji dengan kit ujian ammonia dan warna kit ujian menunjukkan hijau muda. Letak satu pokok keladi bunting ke dalam besin tersebut dan dibiarkan dalam suhu bilik untuk tujuh hari.
A basin of water is mix with 50ml of 10% ammonia chloride and tested with ammonia test kit and the results shows apple green color. One water hyacinth is put into the basin and leave the basin for 7 days in room temperature.

Apakah warna kit ujian ammonia apabila menguji air itu pada hari kelapan?
What is the color of ammonia test kit when tested with the water at 8th day?

- A Hijau muda
Apple green
- B Kuning
Yellow
- C Hijau tua
Dark green
- D Hijau emerald
Emerald green

- 31 Rajah 20 adalah graf yang menunjukkan kesan kepekatan auksin terhadap pertumbuhan hujung pucuk dan hujung akar.
Diagram 20 is a graph which shows the effect of the concentration of auxin on the growth of the shoot tip and the root tip.

Peratus ransangan pertumbuhan (%)
Percentage of stimulation of growth (%)



Rajah 20 / Diagram 20

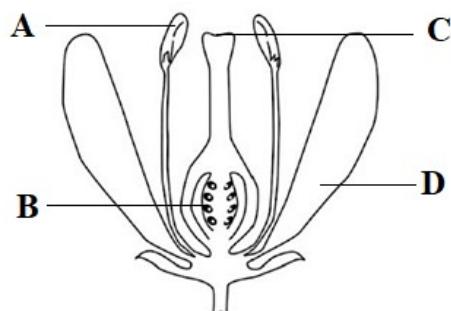
Jika kepekatan auksin dalam julat 1 ke 10 mg dm^{-3} , apakah kesan terhadap pertumbuhan sel-sel di hujung pucuk dan hujung akar?

If the concentration of the auxin is in the range of 1 to 10 mg dm^{-3} , what is the effect on the growth of the cells of the shoot tip and the cells of the root tip?

- I Merencat pertumbuhan sel pada hujung pucuk
Inhibits the growth of cells at shoot tip
 - II Merangsang pertumbuhan sel pada hujung akar
Stimulates the growth of cells at root tip
 - III Merangsang pertumbuhan sel pada hujung pucuk
Stimulate the growth of cells at shoot tip
 - IV Merencat pertumbuhan sel pada hujung akar
Inhibits the growth of cells at root tip
- A I dan II
I and II
- B II dan III
II and III
- C III dan IV
III and IV
- D I dan IV
I and IV

32

Rajah 21 menunjukkan bahagian-bahagian bunga.

Diagram 21 shows parts of a flower.

Rajah 21 / Diagram 21

Antara struktur berlabel A, B, C atau D, yang manakah akan berkembang menjadi biji benih setelah persenyawaan?

Which of the structures labelled A, B, C or D develops into seeds after fertilisation?

33

Rajah 22 menunjukkan tumbuhan akuatik.

Diagram 22 shows aquatic plants.

Rajah 22 / Diagram 22

Antara ciri penyesuaian berikut, yang manakah membantu tumbuhan akuatik untuk terus hidup di habitatnya?

Which of the following adaptive features helps the aquatic plants to survive in their habitat?

- I Batangnya terdiri daripada tisu tebal dan sukulen yang dapat menyimpan air
The stem consists of thick and succulent tissues that can store water
 - II Daunnya nipis, sempit dan fleksibel untuk memberi ketahanan terhadap aliran air
The leaves are thin, narrow and flexible to provide resistance to water flow
 - III Kloroplas dijumpai di seluruh permukaan tumbuhan untuk memaksimumkan penyerapan cahaya matahari
Chloroplasts are found all over the surface of the plant to maximise the absorption of sunlight
 - IV Mempunyai akar tunjang panjang yang dapat menjangkau jauh ke dalam sumber air bawah tanah
Have long taproot that can reach deep into underground water sources
- A I dan II
I and II
- B II dan III
II and III
- C III dan IV
III and IV
- D I dan IV
I and IV

34

Maklumat berikut adalah ciri-ciri utama organisma dalam sesuatu alam.
The following information are the main features of organisms in certain kingdom.

- Merupakan unisel, sel mikroskopik prokariotik
Are unicellular, prokaryotic microscopic cells
- Mempunyai dinding sel yang diperbuat daripada peptidoglikan
Have cell wall that made up of peptidoglycan.
- Sitoplasma mengandungi ribosom dan plasmid tetapi tidak mempunyai organel yang ditutup dengan membran
The cytoplasm contains ribosome and plasmids but do not have any membrane-bound organelles

Apakah alam bagi organisma ini?
What is the kingdom of this organism?

- A** Archaeabacteria
B Protista
C Eubacteria

35

Jadual 2 menunjukkan keputusan kajian bagi menentukan frekuensi tumbuhan X di padang sekolah dengan menggunakan teknik persampelan kuadrat. Luas setiap kuadrat ialah 1m^2 .
Table 2 shows the result of a study to determine the frequency of plant X on school field by using quadrat sampling technique. The area of each quadrat is 1m^2 .

| Kuadrat / Quadrat | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|------|---|---|------|---|---|------|------|------|------|
| Kawasan litupan (m^2) / Coverage area (m^2) | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 0 | 0 | 0.15 | 0.81 | 0.23 | 0.01 |
| Bilangan tumbuhan / Number of plant | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 1 |

Jadual 2 / Table 2

Apakah frekuensi bagi tumbuhan X?
What is the frequency of plant X?

- A** 12.6%
B 38.0%
C 60.0%
D 87.2%

36

Rajah 23.1 dan Rajah 23.2 menunjukkan dua jenis pemuliharaan biodiversiti.
Diagram 23.1 and Diagram 23.2 show two types of biodiversity conservation.



Rajah 23.1 / Diagram 23.1



Rajah 23.2 / Diagram 23.2

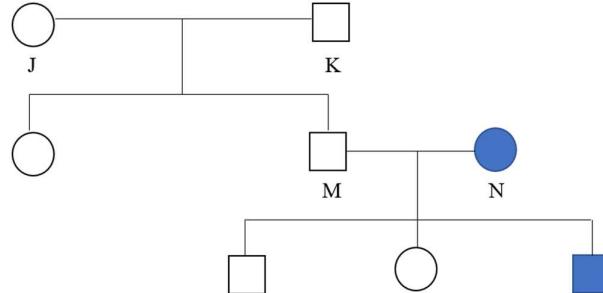
Apakah perbezaan antara jenis pemuliharaan biodiversiti dalam Rajah 23.1 dan Rajah 23.2?

What is the difference between the types of biodiversity conservation in Diagram 23.1 and Diagram 23.2?

| | Rajah 23.1/ Diagram 23.1 | Rajah 23.2 / Diagram 23.2 |
|---|--|---|
| A | Melibatkan persampelan, pemindahan dan penyimpanan spesies <i>Involves sampling, transfer and storage of species</i> | Melibatkan penetapan, pengurusan dan pemantauan spesies <i>Involves designation, management and monitoring of species</i> |
| B | Lebih statik <i>More static</i> | Lebih dinamik <i>More dynamic</i> |
| C | Dilakukan di habitat semula jadi untuk komponen biodiversiti <i>Done in the natural habitats of the biodiversity components</i> | Dilakukan di luar habitat semula jadi mereka <i>Done outside of their natural habitats</i> |
| D | Mereka tidak melibatkan proses evolusi semula jadi <i>They are not involving the natural evolution process</i> | Populasi tetap berada dalam ekosistem yang melibatkan proses evolusi <i>Populations remain within the ecosystem involving the process of evolution</i> |

37

Rajah 24 menunjukkan pewarisan trait bagi kebolehan menggulung lidah pada manusia. Diagram 24 shows the inheritance of traits for the ability to roll the tongue in humans. Boleh menggulung lidah adalah trait dominan dan diwakili oleh 'R' manakala tidak boleh menggulung lidah adalah trait resesif dan diwakili oleh 'r'. Able to roll the tongue is a dominant trait and is represented by 'R' while unable to roll the tongue is a recessive trait and is represented by 'r'.



Kekunci / key:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | Perempuan boleh menggulung lidah Female that able to roll the tongue | | Lelaki boleh menggulung lidah Male that able to roll the tongue |
| | Perempuan tidak boleh menggulung lidah Female that unable to roll the tongue | | Lelaki tidak boleh menggulung lidah Male that unable to roll the tongue |

Rajah 24 / Diagram 24

Antara berikut, yang manakah genotip-genotip bagi individu K dan N?

Which of the following genotypes represents individual K and N?

| | Individu K / Individual K | Individu N / Individual N |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A | | |
| B | | |
| C | | |
| D | | |

38

Antara variasi berikut, yang manakah dikawal oleh banyak gen?
Which of the following variations is controlled by many genes?

- A** Warna mata
Eye colour
- B** Warna kulit
Skin colour
- C** Bentuk cuping telinga
Type of earlobes
- D** Kumpulan darah
Blood group

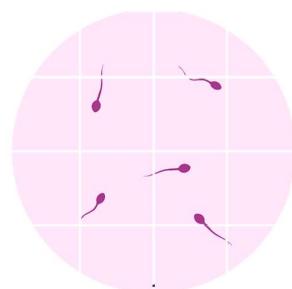
39

Rajah 25.1 dan Rajah 25.2 merupakan analisis darah daripada individu P dan semen daripada individu Q yang disebabkan oleh dua jenis mutasi pada manusia.
Diagram 25.1 and Diagram 25.2 are the analysis of blood from individual P and semen from individual Q caused by two types of mutations in humans.



Analisis darah daripada individu P
Blood analysis from individual P

Rajah 25.1 / Diagram 25.1



Analisis semen daripada individu Q
Semen analysis from individual Q

Rajah 25.2 / Diagram 25.2

Antara berikut, yang manakah kemungkinan sindrom atau penyakit yang dialami oleh individu P dan individu Q?

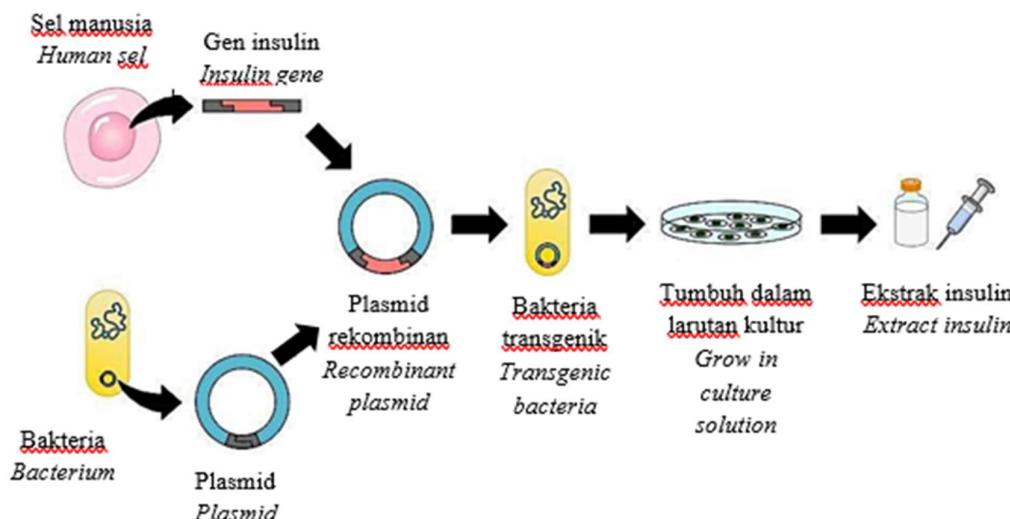
Which of the following is a possible syndrome or disease experienced by individual P and individual Q?

| | Individu P/ Individual P | Individu Q / Individual Q |
|----------|--|--|
| A | Sindrom Down <i>Down's syndrome</i> | Sindrom Turner <i>Turner syndrome</i> |
| B | Sindrom Turner <i>Turner syndrome</i> | Sindrom Jacob <i>Jacob syndrome</i> |
| C | Albinisme <i>Albinism</i> | Sindrom Turner <i>Turner syndrome</i> |
| D | Anemia sel sabit <i>Sickle-cell anaemia</i> | Sindrom klinefelter <i>Klinefelter syndrome</i> |

40

Rajah 26 menunjukkan langkah-langkah dalam kejuruteraan genetik dengan menggunakan *Escherichia coli* untuk menghasilkan insulin.

*Diagram 26 shows the stages in genetic engineering by using *Escherichia coli* to produce insulin.*



Rajah 26 / Diagram 26

Apakah kesimpulan dari aplikasi di atas dalam pengeluaran insulin?

What are the conclusions of the above application in production of insulin?

- I Ia mengatasi keperluan untuk mengambil insulin dari haiwan
It overcomes the need to harvest insulin from animal
 - II Bakteria yang diubahsuai secara genetik dapat menghasilkan sejumlah besar insulin manusia
Genetically modified bacteria can produce large quantities of human insulin
 - III Gen yang dimasukkan ke dalam DNA bakteria mengekodkan protein yang bersinar dengan cahaya biru
The gene which is inserted into the DNA of bacteria that codes for a protein that glows in blue light
 - IV Bakteria yang diubahsuai secara genetik dapat menghasilkan insulin manusia dengan lebih banyak masalah penolakan
Genetically modified bacteria can produce human insulin with more problems of rejection
- A** I dan II
I and II
- B** II dan III
II and III
- C** III dan IV
III and IV
- D** I dan IV
I and IV

KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT
THE END OF QUESTIONS

SKEMA JAWAPAN / PEMARKAHAN
PRAKTIS BIOLOGI 4551/1
SET 2

| | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | D | 21 | A |
| 2 | C | 22 | D |
| 3 | A | 23 | A |
| 4 | B | 24 | D |
| 5 | D | 25 | B |
| 6 | A | 26 | C |
| 7 | C | 27 | B |
| 8 | C | 28 | A |
| 9 | A | 29 | B |
| 10 | B | 30 | B |
| 11 | C | 31 | C |
| 12 | C | 32 | B |
| 13 | A | 33 | B |
| 14 | C | 34 | C |
| 15 | C | 35 | C |
| 16 | A | 36 | C |
| 17 | B | 37 | C |
| 18 | B | 38 | B |
| 19 | A | 39 | D |
| 20 | D | 40 | A |

LAMPIRAN

(Untuk rujukan guru)

SAMPEL JADUAL SPESIFIKASI UJIAN (JSU)**• PRAKTIS BIOLOGI 4551/1: SET 2**

| Chapter | Sub-chapter | Remembering (PB01) | | | Understanding (KB01) | | | Applying (KB02) | | | Analyzing (KB03) | | | HOTS | Total |
|---|--|--------------------|---|---|----------------------|---|---|-----------------|---|---|------------------|---|---|------|-------|
| | | E | M | H | E | M | H | E | M | H | E | M | H | | |
| FORM 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.0 Introduction to Biology and Laboratory Rules | 1.1 Fields and Careers in Biology | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 1.2 Safety and Rules in Biology Laboratory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 1.3 Communicating in Biology | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 1.4 Scientific Investigation in Biology | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 2.0 Biology and Cell Organisation | 2.1 Cell Structure and Function | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2.2 Living Processes in Unicellular Organisms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 2.3 Living Processes in Multicellular Organisms | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 2.4 Levels of Organisation in Multicellular Organisms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 3.0 Movement of Substances Across a Plasma Membrane | 3.1 Structure of Plasma Membrane | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 3.2 Concept of Movement of Substances Across a Plasma Membrane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 3.3 Movement of Substances Across a Plasma Membrane in Living Organisms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 3.4 Movement of Substances Across a Plasma Membrane and its Application in Daily Life. | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 4.0 Chemical Composition in a Cell | 4.1 Water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 4.2 Carbohydrates | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 4.3 Proteins | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 4.4 Lipids | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 4.5 Nucleic Acids | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 5.0 Metabolism and Enzymes | 5.1 Metabolism | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 5.2 Enzymes | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 5.3 Application of Enzymes in Daily Life | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| 6.0 Cell Division | 6.1 Cell Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 6.2 Cell Cycle and Mitosis | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 6.3 Meiosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 6.4 Issues of Cell Division on Human Health | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 7.0 Cellular Respiration | 7.1 Energy Production through Cellular Respiration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 7.2 Aerobic Respiration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 7.3 Fermentation | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| 8.0 Respiratory System in Humans and Animals | 8.1 Types of Respiratory System | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 8.2 Mechanisms of Breathing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 8.3 Gaseous Exchange in Humans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 8.4 Health Issues Related to the Human Respiratory System | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |

| Chapter | Sub-chapter | Remembering (PB01) | | | Understanding (KB01) | | | Applying (KB02) | | | Analyzing (KB03) | | | HOTS | Total |
|--|---|--------------------|---|---|----------------------|---|---|-----------------|---|---|------------------|---|---|------|-------|
| | | E | M | H | E | M | H | E | M | H | E | M | H | | |
| FORM 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.0 Nutrition and Human Digestive System | 9.1 Digestive System | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 9.2 Digestion | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 9.3 Absorption | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 9.4 Assimilation | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 9.5 Defaecation | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 9.6 Balanced Diet | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 9.7 Health Issues Related to the Digestive System and Eating Habits | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| 10.0 Transport in Humans | 10.1 Types of Circulatory System | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 10.2 Circulatory System of Humans | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 10.3 Mechanism of Heart Beat | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 10.4 Mechanism of Blood Clotting | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 10.5 Blood Grouping in Humans | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| | 10.6 Health Issues Related to the Human Circulatory System | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 10.7 Lymphatic System of Humans | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 10.8 Health Issues Related to the Human Lymphatic System | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| 11.0 Immunity in Human | 11.1 Body Defence | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 11.2 Actions of Antibodies | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 11.3 Types of Immunity | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 11.4 Health Issues Related to Immunity | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| 12.0 Coordination and Response in Humans | 12.1 Coordination and Response | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 12.2 Nervous System | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 12.3 Neurones and Synapse | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 12.4 Voluntary and Involuntary Actions | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 12.5 Health Issues Related to the Nervous System | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 12.6 The Endocrine System | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 12.7 Health Issues Related to Endocrine System | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| 13.0 Homeostasis and Human urinary System | 13.1 Homeostasis | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 13.2 Urinary System | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 13.3 Health Issues Related to Urinary System | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| 14.0 Support and Movements in Humans and Animals | 14.1 Types of Skeleton | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 14.2 Musculoskeletal System of Humans | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 14.3 Movement and Locomotion | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 14.4 Health Issues Related to the Human Musculoskeletal System | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| 15.0 Sexual Reproduction, Development and Growth in Humans and Animals | 15.1 Reproductive System of Humans | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 15.2 Gametogenesis in Humans | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 15.3 Menstrual Cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 15.4 Development of Human Foetus | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 15.5 Formation of Twins | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 15.6 Health Issues Related to the Human Reproductive System | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 15.7 Growth in Humans and Animals | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |

| Chapter | Sub-chapter | Remembering (PB01) | | | Understanding (KB01) | | | Applying (KB02) | | | Analyzing (KB03) | | | HOTS | Total |
|--|---|--------------------|---|---|----------------------|---|---|-----------------|---|---|------------------|---|-------|------|-------|
| | | E | M | H | E | M | H | E | M | H | E | M | H | | |
| FORM 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.0 Structure of Plants and Growth | 1.1 Organisation of Plant Tissues | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 1.2 Meristematic Tissues and Growth | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 1.3 Growth Curves | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 2.0 Structure of Leaves and Function | 2.1 Structure of a Leaf | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 2.2 Main Organ for Gaseous Exchange | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| | 2.3 Main Organ for Transpiration | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 2.4 Main Organ for Photosynthesis | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 2.5 Compensation Point | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| 3.0 Nutrition of Minerals in Plants | 3.1 Main Inorganic Nutrients | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 3.2 Organ for Water and Mineral Salts Uptake | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 3.3 Diversity in Plant Nutrition | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 4.0 Transport in Plants | 4.1 Vascular Tissues | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 4.2 Transport of Water and Mineral Salts | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 4.3 Translocation | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 4.4 Phytoremediation | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 5.0 Response in Plants | 5.1 Types of Responses | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 5.2 Phytohormone | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| | 5.3 Application of Phytohormones in Agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| 6.0 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plant | 6.1 Structure of a Flower | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 6.2 Development of Pollen Grains and Embryo Sac | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 6.3 Pollination and Fertilisation | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 6.4 Development of Seeds and Fruits | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 6.5 Importance of Seeds for Survival | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| 7.0 Adaption of Plants in Different Habitats | 7.1 Adaptations of Plants | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 8.0 Biodiversity | 8.1 Classification System and Naming of Organisms | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| | 8.2 Biodiversity | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 8.3 Microorganisms and Viruses | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| 9.0 Ecosystem | 9.1 Community and Ecosystem | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 9.2 Population Ecology | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| 10.0 Environmental Sustainability | 10.1 Threats to the Environment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 10.2 Preservation, Conservation and Restoration of Ecosystems | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | 10.3 Practices in Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 10.4 Green Technology | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| 11.0 Inheritance | 11.1 Monohybrid Inheritance | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 11.2 Dihybrid Inheritance | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 11.3 Genes and Alleles | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 11.4 Inheritance in Humans | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 12.0 Variation | 12.1 Types and Factors of Variation | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | 12.2 Variation in Humans | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | 12.3 Mutation | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 13.0 Genetic engineering | 13.1 Genetic Engineering | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | 13.2 Biotechnology | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| ANALYSIS | TOTAL (LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY) | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 40 |
| | TOTAL (ELEMENT) | 6 | | | 11 | | | 10 | | | 13 | | | | |
| | PERCENTAGE (ELEMENT) | 15.00 | | | 27.50 | | | 25.00 | | | 32.50 | | 50.00 | | |

Ratio of E:M:H

5:3:2 (SPM FORMAT)

Level of Difficulty E : Easy M : Medium H : Hard

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| EASY | 20 |
| MEDIUM | 12 |
| HARD | 8 |
| GCD | 4 |
| RATIO OF E:M:H | 5:3:2 |