

4551/2
BIOLOGI
KERTAS 2
OGOS 2025
2 JAM 30 MINIT

NO KAD PENGENALAN

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Nama Pelajar :.....

Tingkatan :.....



MAJLIS PENGETUA SEKOLAH MALAYSIA (MPSM)
CAWANGAN KELANTAN

MODUL KOLEKSI ITEM
PERCUBAAN SPM
2025

BIOLOGI
KERTAS 2
MASA : DUA JAM TIGA PULUH MINIT (2 1/2JAM)

BIOLOGI K2 SPM

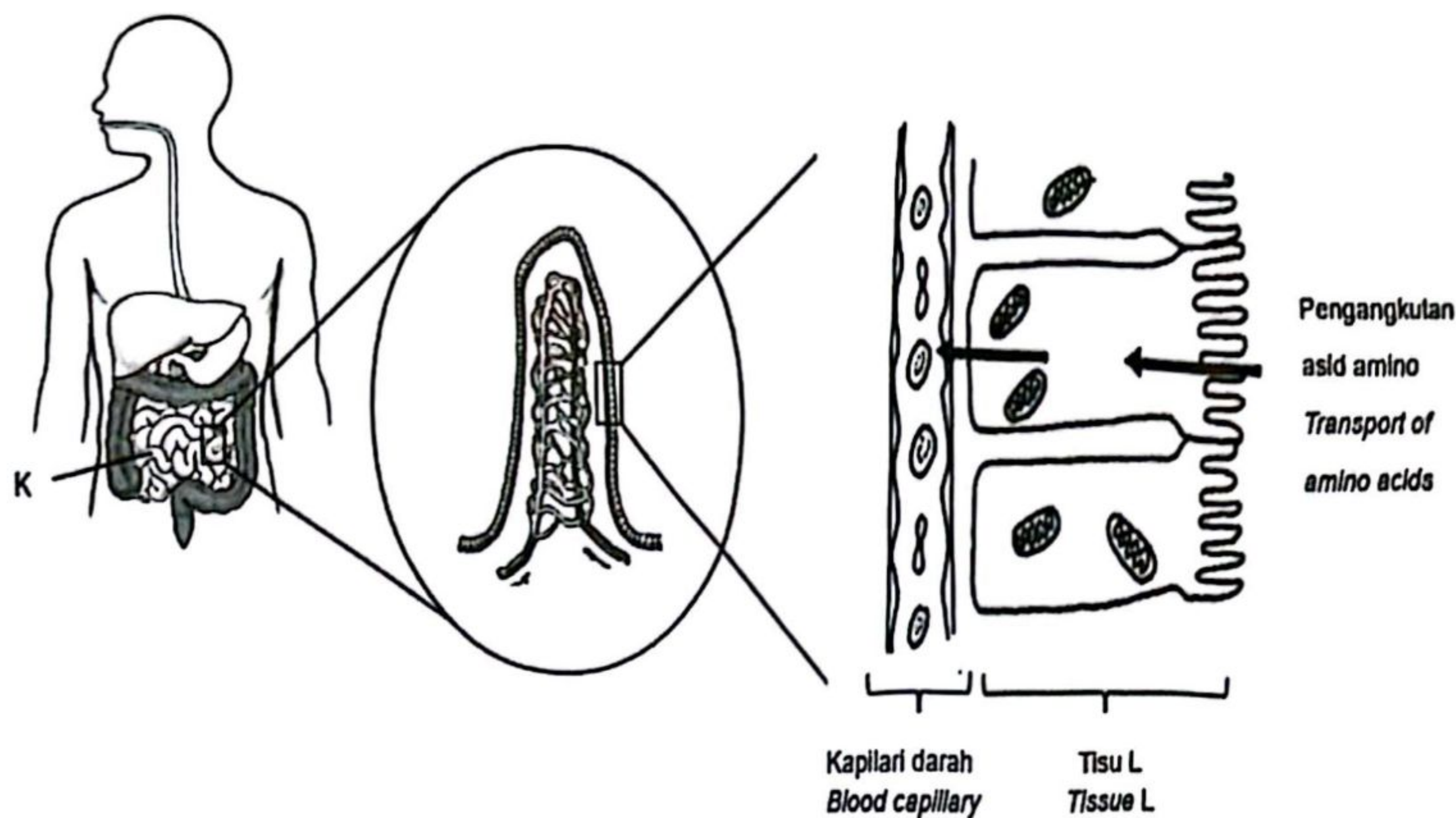
- 1. Kertas ini adalah dalam dwibahasa.
- 2. Jawab semua soalan di bahagian A dan
Pilih mana-mana 1 soalan daripada
Bahagian B dan WAJIB menjawab
Bahagian C.
- 3. Soalan dalam Bahasa Melayu
mendahului soalan yang sepadan
dalam Bahasa Inggeris.

Untuk Kegunaan Guru			
Bahagian	Soalan	Markah penuh	Markah diperoleh
A (60)	1	6	
	2	6	
	3	7	
	4	7	
	5	8	
	6	8	
	7	9	
	8	9	
B (20)	9	20	
	10	20	
C (20)	11	20	
JUMLAH		100	

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 55 halaman bercetak

SOALAN 1

1. Rajah 1.1 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada sistem pencernaan manusia.
Diagram 1.1 shows part of human digestive system.



Rajah 1.1
Diagram 1.1

- (a) (i) Nyatakan nama aras organisasi bagi K.

Name the organisation level of K.

.....

[1 markah/1 mark]

- (ii) Terangkan **satu** penyesuaian struktur K untuk memudahkan penyerapan nutrien.

*Explain **one** structural adaptation of K to allow the absorption of nutrient.*

.....

.....

[2 markah/2 marks]

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(b) (i) Berdasarkan Rajah 1.1, nyatakan cara penyerapan makanan tercerna tersebut.

Based on Diagram 1.1, state the methods of absorption of digested food.

.....

[1 markah/1 mark]

(ii) Seorang individu sering mengamalkan tabiat pemakanan yang tidak baik seperti sering berbaring selepas mengambil makanan yang banyak dan cepat. Beliau mengalami loya, rasa hendak muntah dan pedih hulu hati.

Terangkan mengapa simptom itu berlaku?

An individual often practices bad eating habits such as frequently lying down after eating a large meal quickly. He experiences nausea, vomiting and heartburn.

Explain why these symptoms occur.

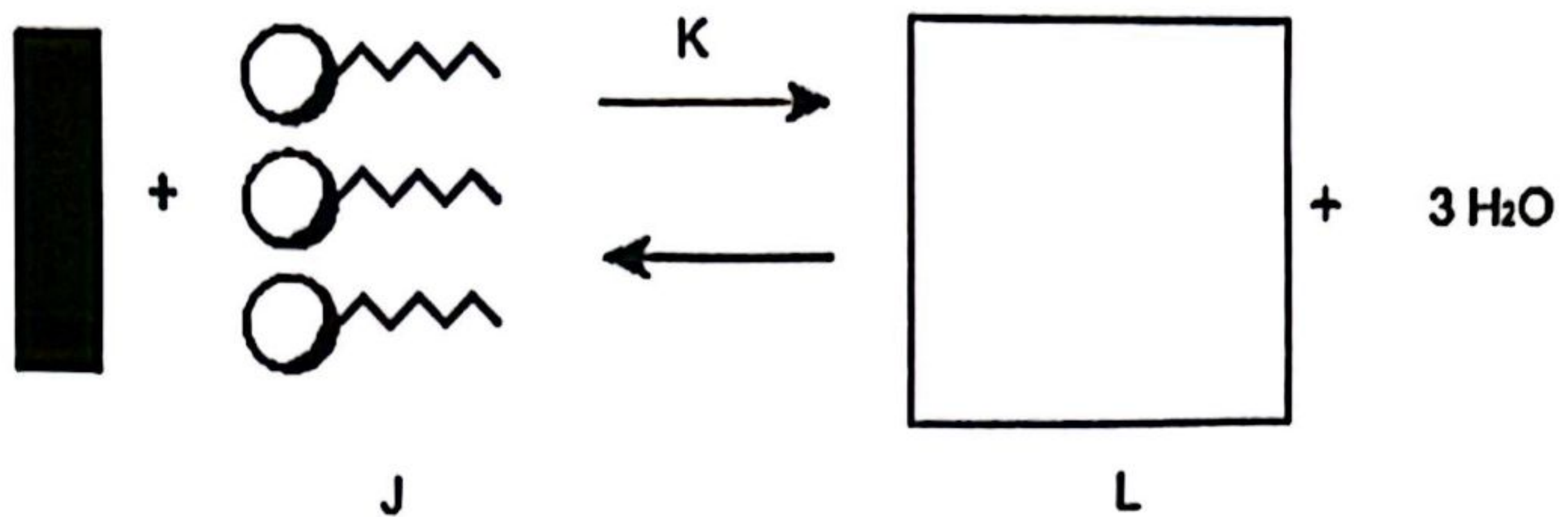
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[2 markah/2 mark]

SOALAN 2

2. Rajah 2.1 menunjukkan proses pembentukan dan penguraian lipid.

Diagram 2.1 shows the formation and breakdown of lipids.



Rajah 2.1

Diagram 2.1

(a) (i) Nyatakan nama bagi struktur berlabel J dan proses K.

State the name of structure labelled J and process K.

J :

K :

[2 markah/2 marks]

(ii) Lengkapkan Rajah 2.1 dengan melukis molekul L dalam ruangan yang disediakan.

Complete Diagram 2.1 by drawing molecule L in the space provided.

[1 markah/1 mark]

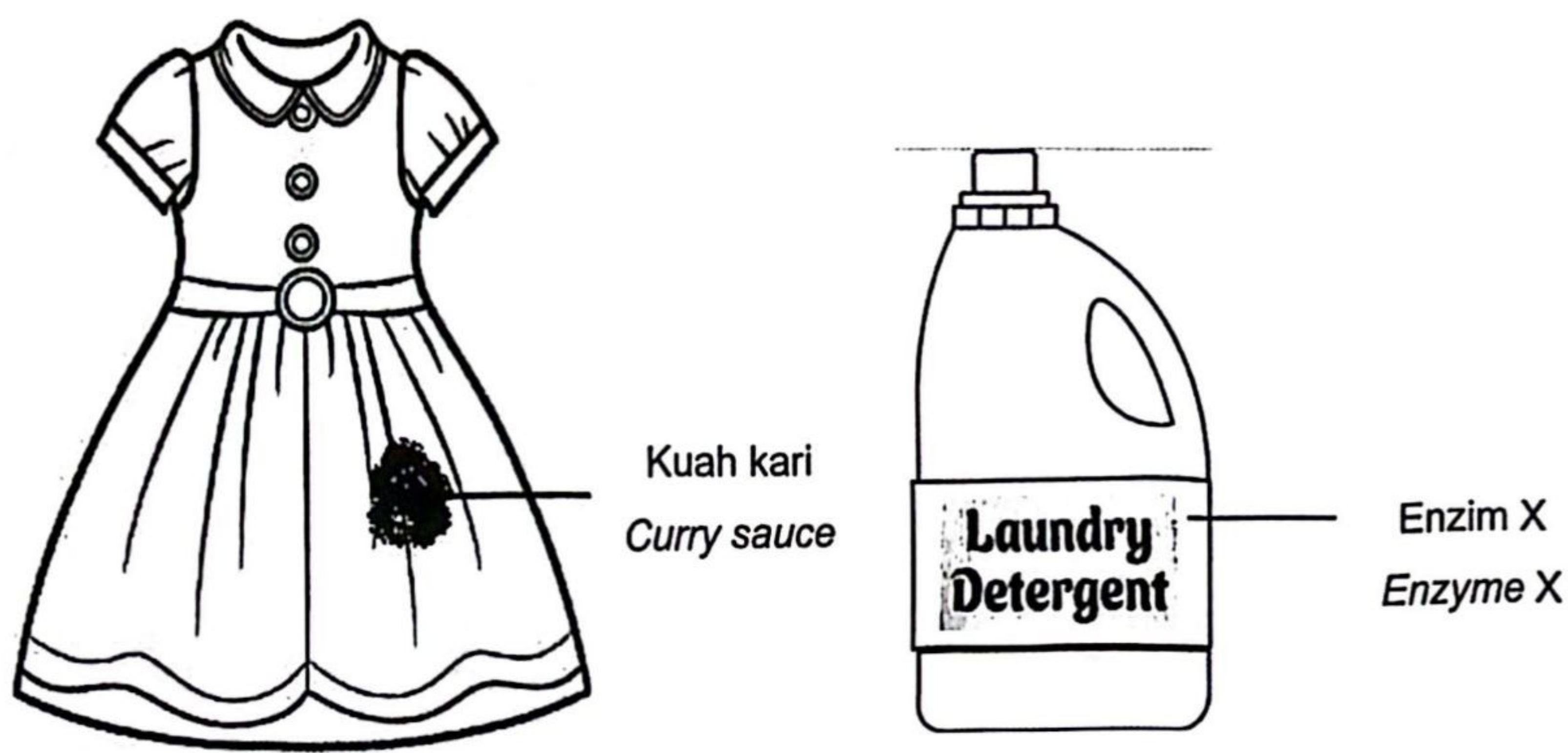
(b) Nyatakan **satu** kepentingan lipid dalam pengawalan suhu badan.

*State **one** importance of lipids in regulation of body temperature.*

.....

[1 markah/1 mark]

(c) Rajah 2.2 menunjukkan enzim X yang digunakan dalam suatu detergen.
Diagram 2.2 shows enzyme X that is used in a detergent.



Rajah 2.2
Diagram 2.2

Terangkan bagaimana tindakan enzim X dalam detergen itu membantu menghilangkan kotoran tersebut.

Explain how the action of enzyme X in the detergent helps remove the dirt.

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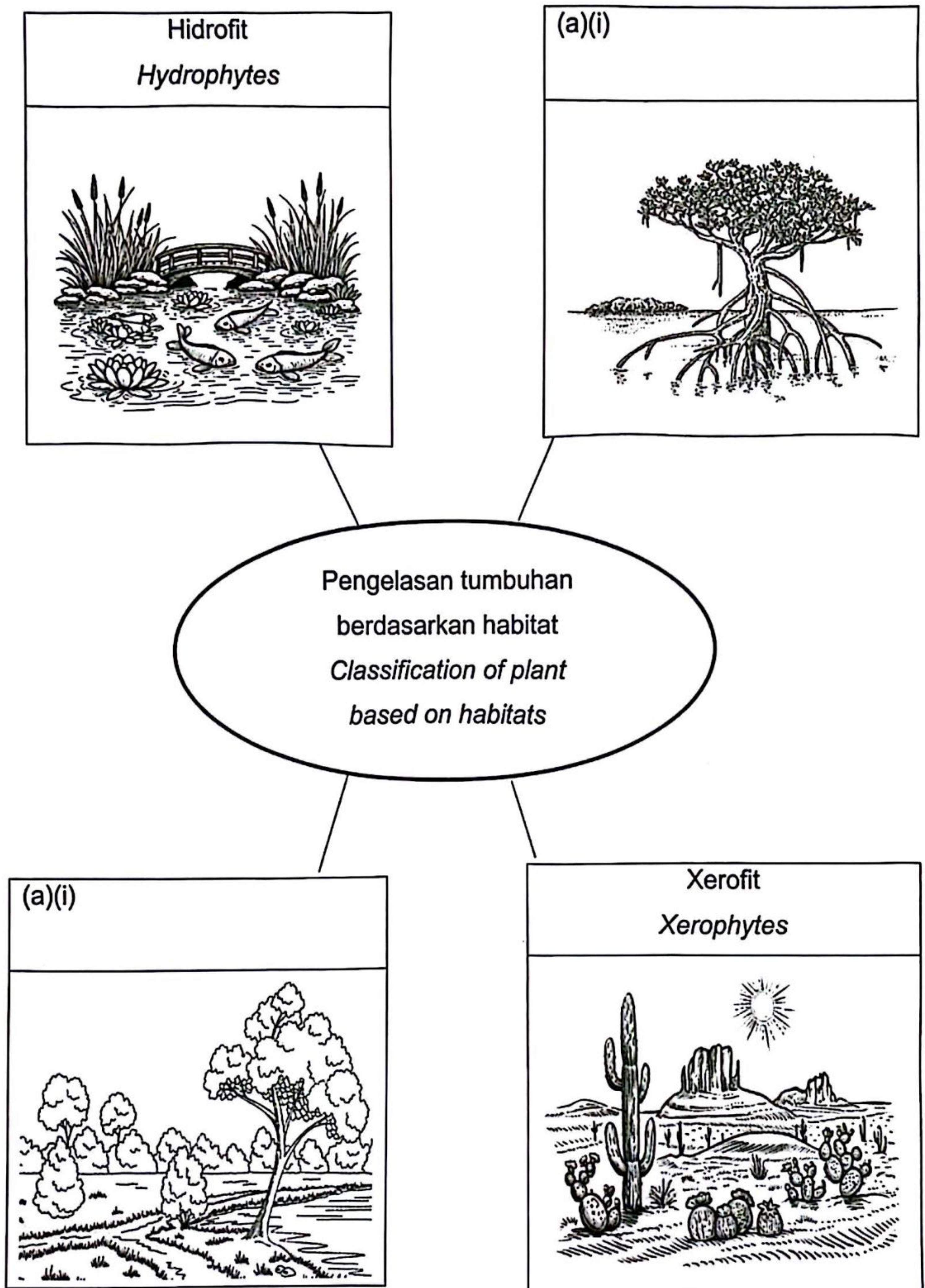
[2 markah/2 marks]

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SOALAN 3

3. Rajah 3.1 menunjukkan pengelasan tumbuhan berdasarkan habitat.

Diagram 3.1 shows the classification of plant based on habitats.



Rajah 3.1
Diagram 3.1

- (a) (i) Lengkapkan Rajah 3.1
Complete Diagram 3.1.

[2 markah/2 marks]

- (ii) Nyatakan **satu** ciri akar tumbuhan xerofit.

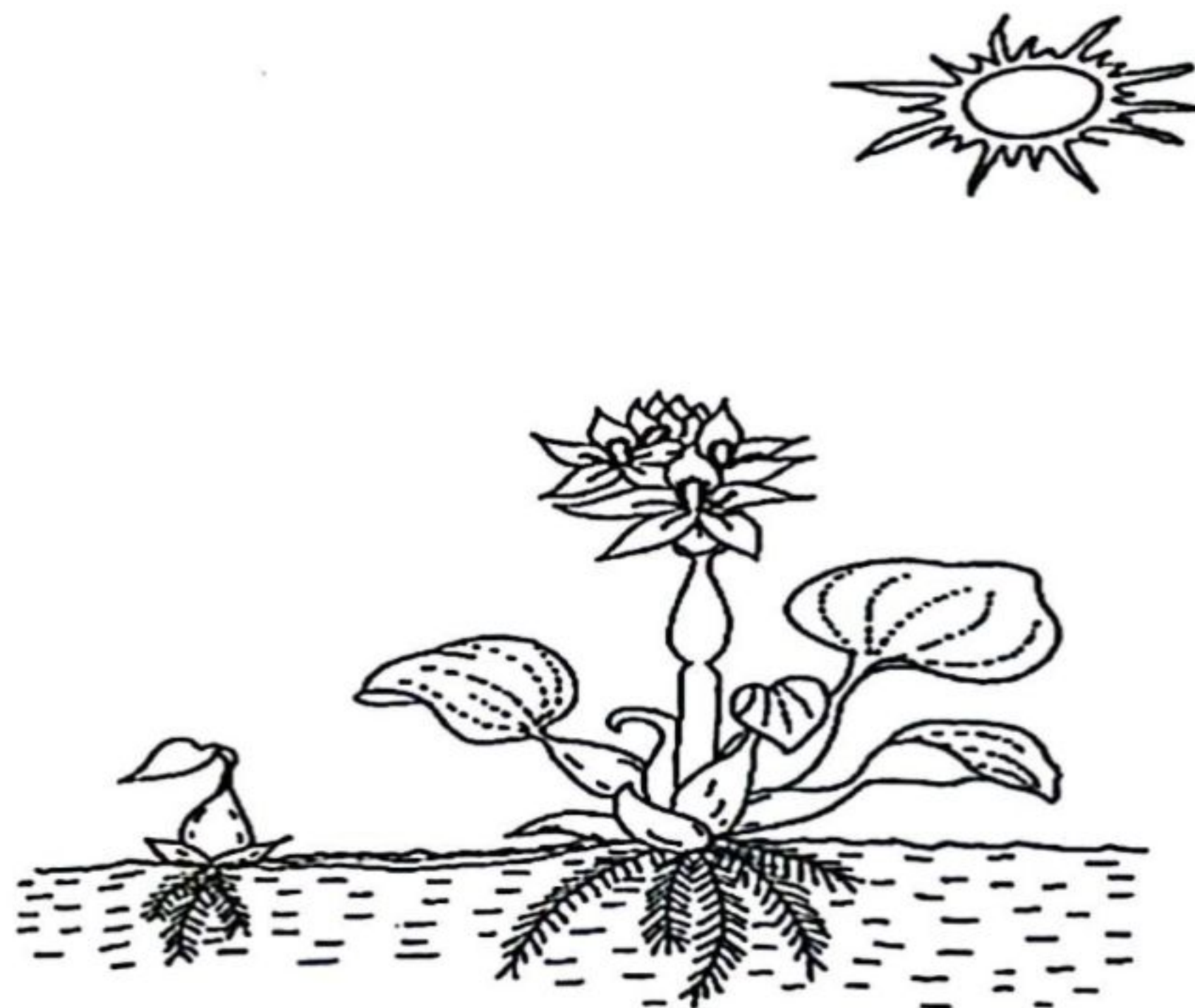
*State **one** characteristic of the root of a xerophytic plant.*

.....
.....

[1 markah/1 mark]

- (b) Rajah 3.2 menunjukkan suatu tumbuhan hidrofit yang hidup di permukaan air yang terdedah kepada cahaya matahari.

Diagram 3.2 shows a hydrophyte plant that lives on the surface of water that is exposed to sunlight.



Rajah 3.2
Diagram 3.2

<https://t.me/cikgufazliebiosensei>

- (i) Terangkan satu ciri penyesuaian yang terdapat pada tumbuhan tersebut untuk meningkatkan proses fotosintesis.

Explain one of the adaptation characteristics found in the plant to increase the process of photosynthesis.

Penyesuaian:

Adaptation

Penerangan:

Explanation

[2 markah/2 marks]

- (ii) Rajah 3.3 menunjukkan kawasan kebun sayur Encik X yang terletak berdekatan dengan kilang bateri. Encik X menggunakan sumber air di kawasan tersebut untuk menyiram tanamannya.

Diagram 3.3 shows Mr. X's vegetable farm area which is located near the battery factory. Mr X uses the water source in that area to water his crops.



Rajah 3.3
Diagram 3.3

Encik X membiakkan tumbuhan Rajah 3.3 di dalam sumber air tersebut bertujuan untuk merawat air.

Terangkan kekurangan penggunaan tumbuhan tersebut untuk merawat sumber air.

Mr. X breeds the plant Diagram 3.3 in the water source for the purpose of treating the water.

Explain the deficiency of using the plant to treat water source.

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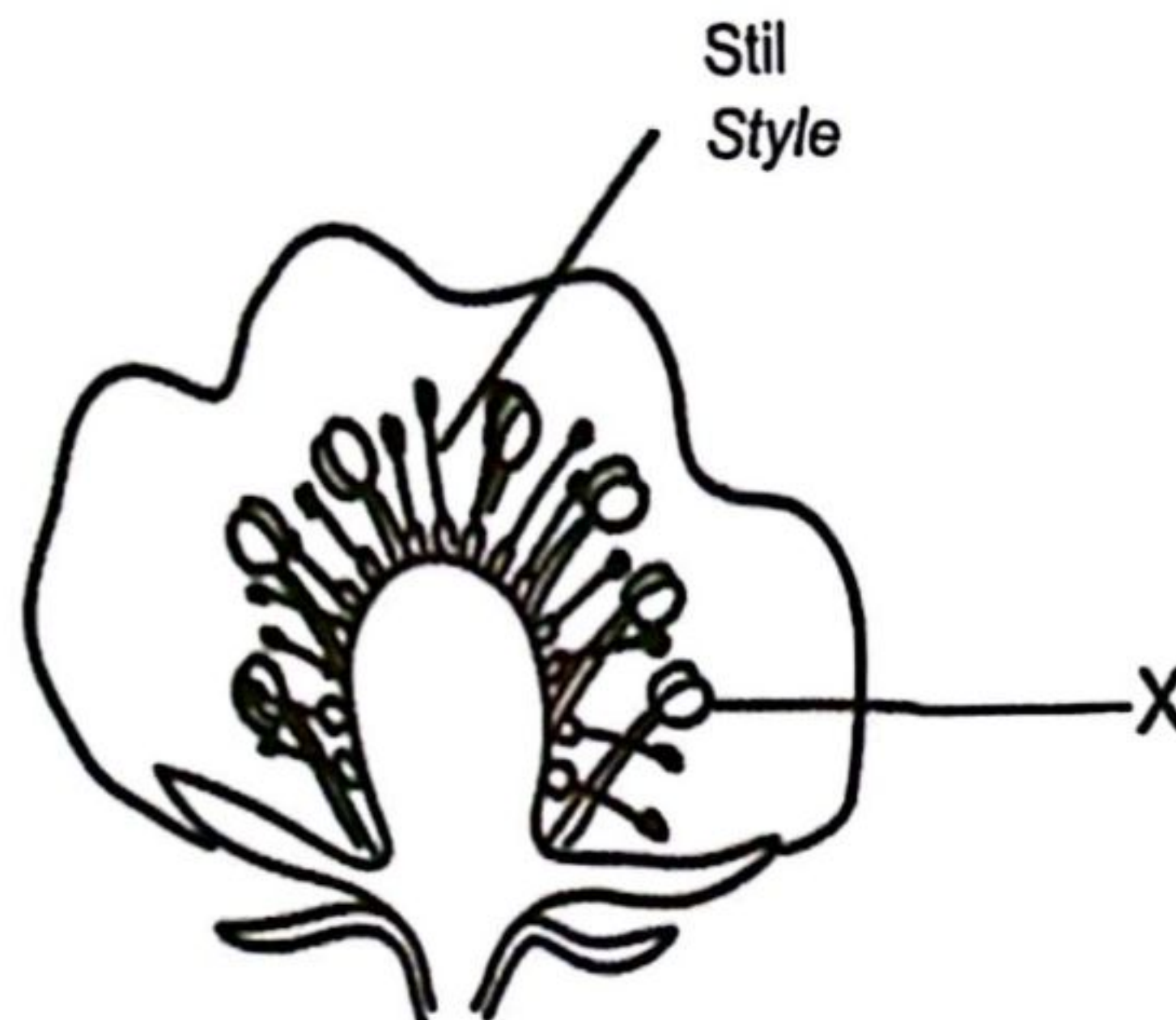
.....

[2 markah/2 marks]

SOALAN 4

4. Rajah 4.1 menunjukkan keratan membujur sebahagian bunga.

Diagram 4.1 shows a longitudinal section of a part of a flower.



Rajah 4.1
Diagram 4.1

- (a) (i) Kenalpasti struktur X.

Identify structure X.

.....

[1 markah/1 mark]

- (ii) Nyatakan nama organ pembiakan bagi struktur X.

State the name of the reproductive organ for structure X.

.....

[1 markah/1 mark]

- (b) Bunga dalam rajah di atas mempunyai banyak karpel.

Nyatakan jenis buah yang akan terbentuk sekiranya semua ovul dalam karpel tersebut disenyawakan.

The flower in the diagram above has many carpels.

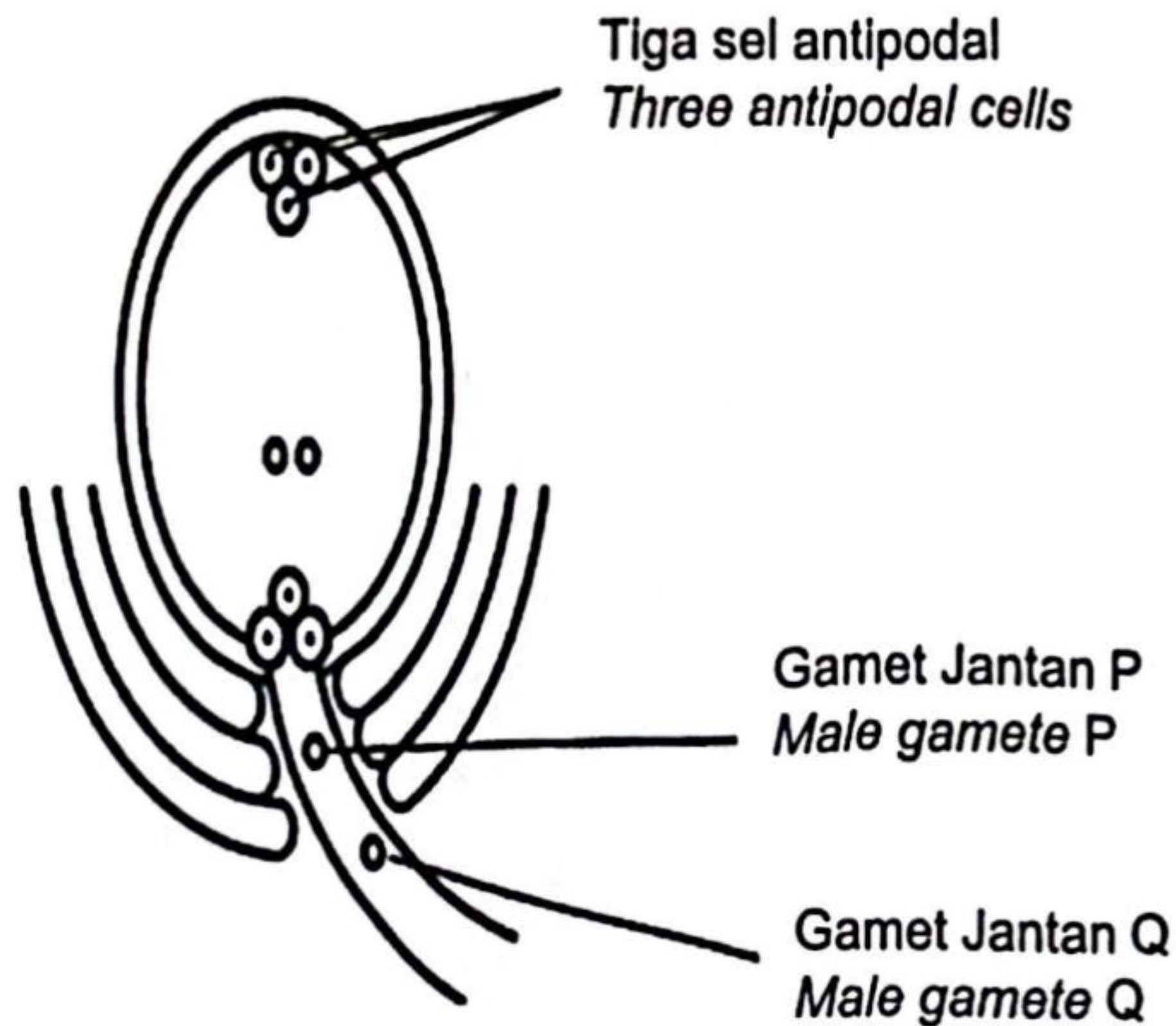
State the type of fruit that will be formed if all the ovules in the carpel are fertilized.

.....

[1 markah/1 mark]

(c) Rajah 4.2 menunjukkan keratan membujur sebahagian ovul selepas pendebungaan.

Diagram 4.2 shows a longitudinal section of part of an ovule after pollination.



Rajah 4.2
Diagram 4.2

Bezakan proses yang akan berlaku apabila gamet jantan P dan gamet jantan Q memasuki pundi embrio berdasarkan aspek berikut:

Differentiate the processes that will occur when male gamete P and male gamete Q enter the embryo sac based on the following aspects:

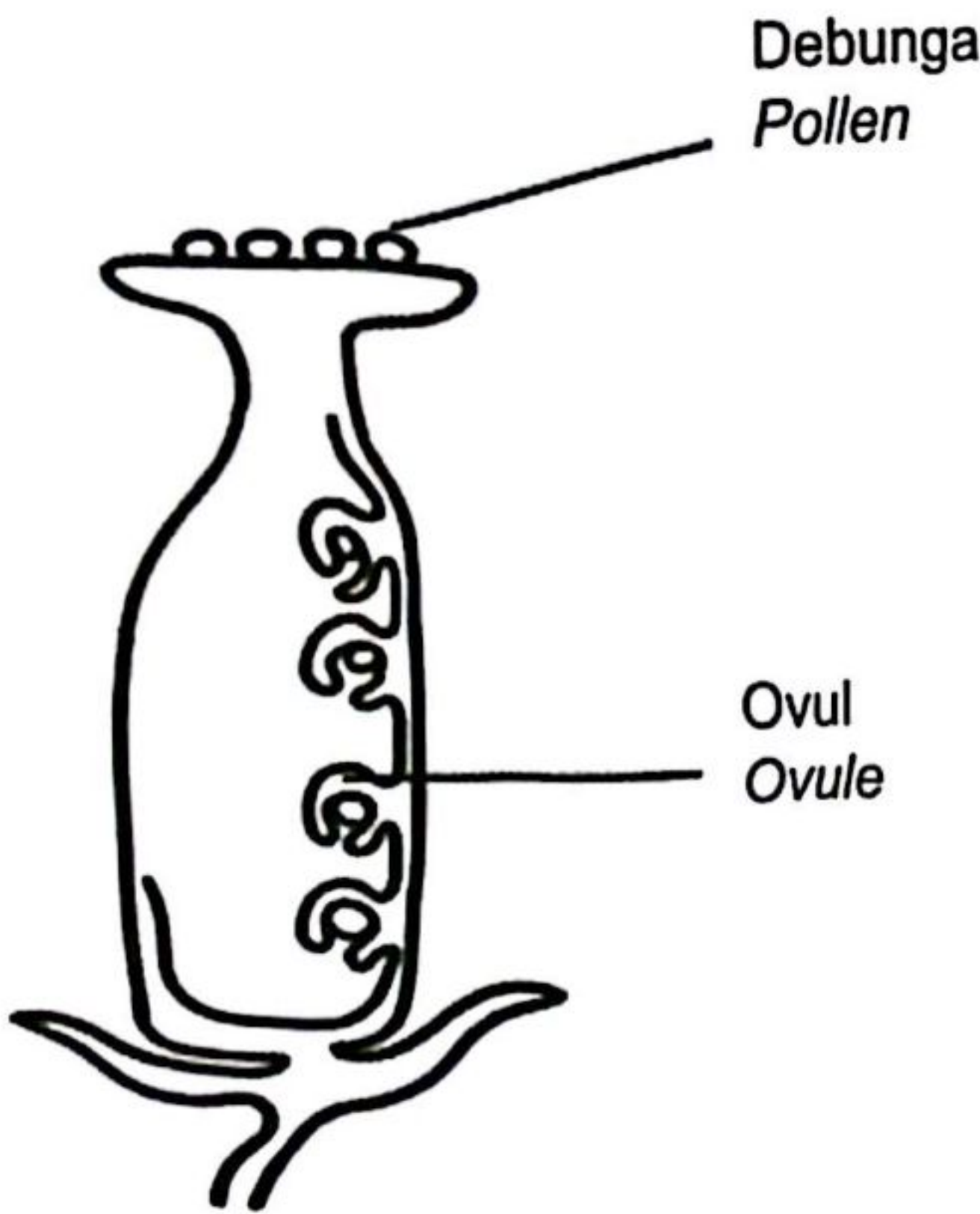
Gamet jantan P <i>Male gamete P</i>	Gamet jantan Q <i>Male gamete Q</i>
Mempersenyawakan sel telur <i>Fertilizing the egg cell</i>	
	Menghasilkan nukleus triploid <i>Produces a triploid nucleus</i>

[2 markah/2 marks]

<https://t.me/cikgufazliebiosensei>

(d) Rajah 4.3 menunjukkan keratan membujur sekuntum bunga semasa proses pendebungaan.

Diagram 4.3 shows a longitudinal section of a flower during the pollination process.



Rajah 4.3
Diagram 4.3

Persaingan antara debunga menyebabkan sebahagian debunga tidak dapat bercambah.

Terangkan kesannya kepada bilangan biji benih yang akan terbentuk.

Competition among pollen grains causes some pollen grains fail to germinate.

Explain the effect on the number of seeds that will be formed.

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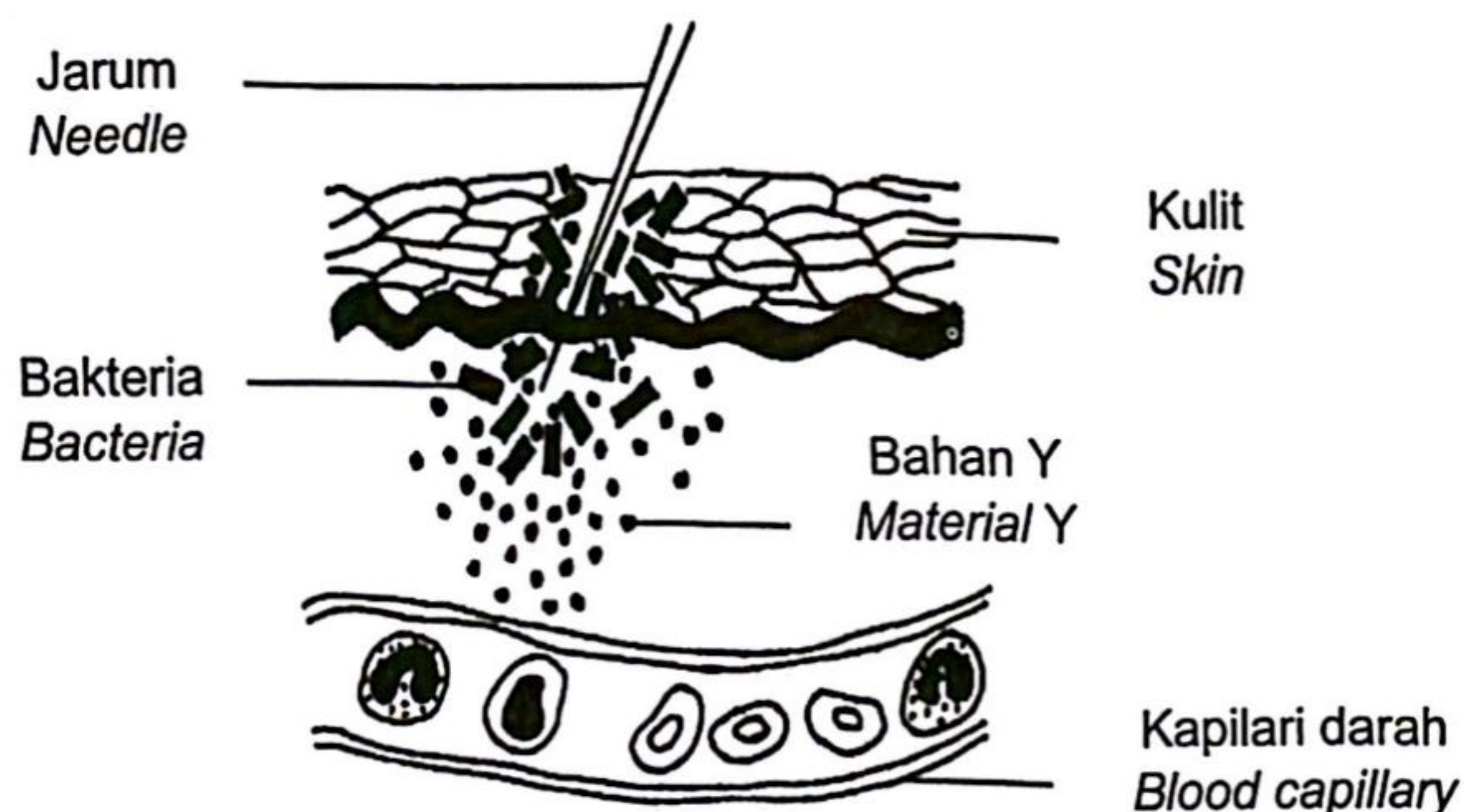
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[2 markah/2 marks]

SOALAN 5

5. Rajah 5.1 menunjukkan bahagian kulit seorang individu yang tercucuk jarum tercemar. Bahagian tersebut membengkak, menjadi merah dan sakit.

Diagram 5.1 shows an area of skin on an individual that has been pricked by a contaminated needle. The area swells, becomes red and painful.



Rajah 5.1
Diagram 5.1

- (a)(i) Berdasarkan Rajah 5.1, nyatakan dua ciri barisan pertahanan tersebut.

Based on Diagram 5.1, state two characteristics of the defence line.

1.
2.

[2 markah/2 marks]

(ii) Bahan Y dibebaskan oleh tisu yang rosak akibat terkena jarum. Gerak balas keradangan dicetuskan dengan serta-merta.

Terangkan kepentingan gerak balas tersebut.

Substance Y is released by damaged tissue caused by needle prick. The Inflammatory response is triggered immediately.

Explain the importance of response.

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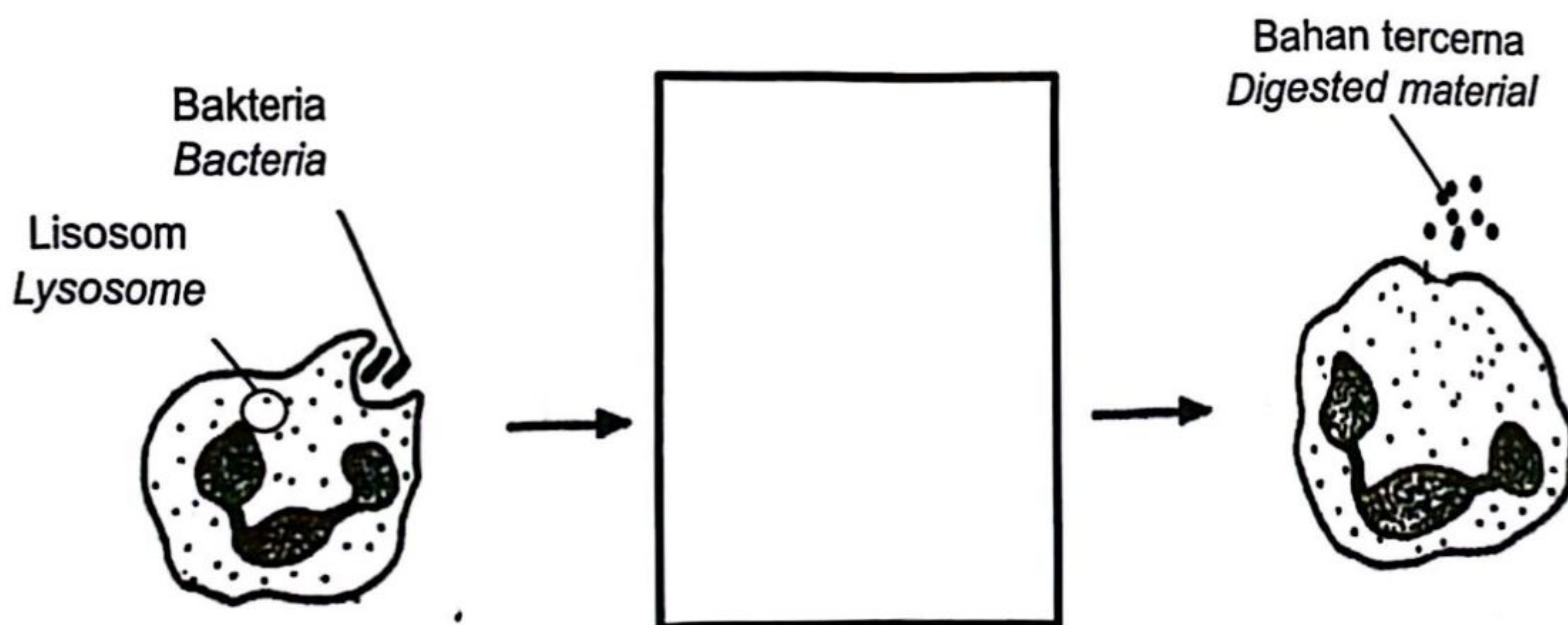
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[3 markah/3 marks]

(b) Rajah 5.2 menunjukkan mekanisme pertahanan badan manusia.

Diagram 5.2 shows a defence mechanism of human body.



Rajah 5.2
Diagram 5.2

Lengkapkan Rajah 5.2 dalam kotak yang disediakan.

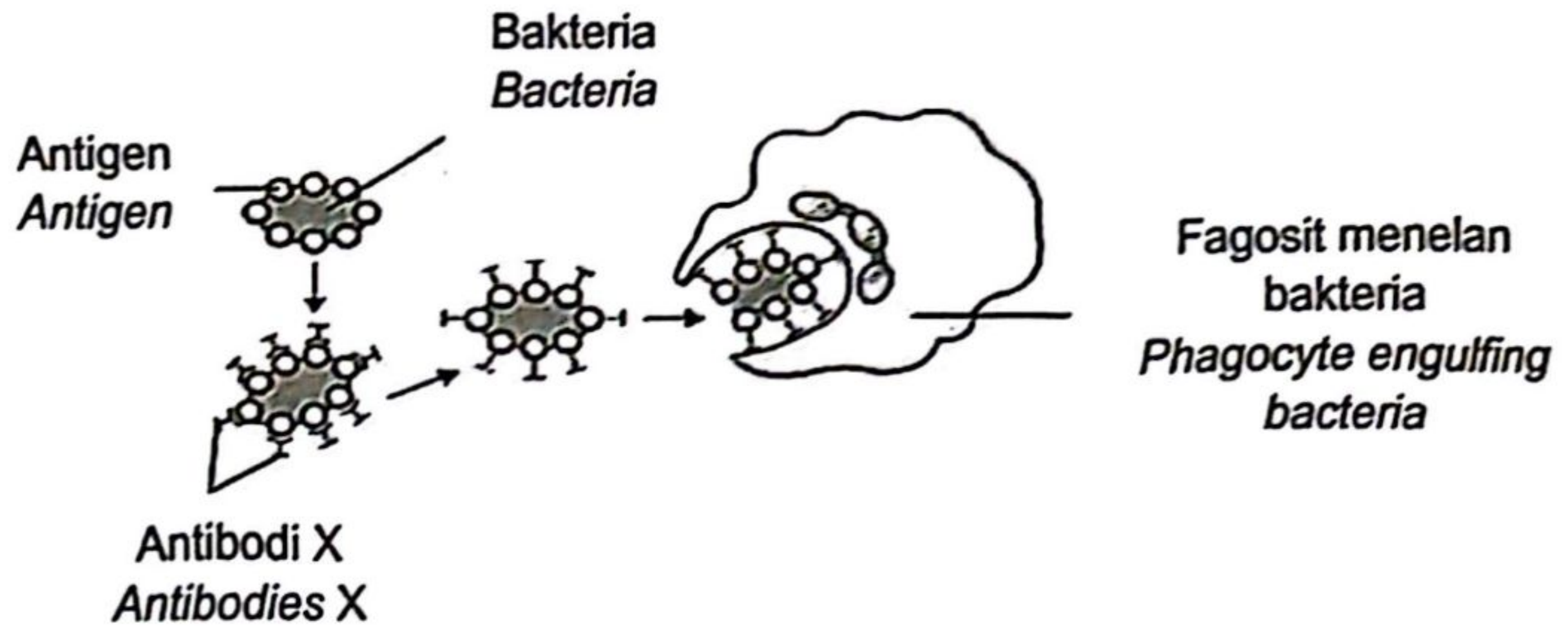
Complete Diagram 5.2 in the box provided.

[1 markah/1 mark]

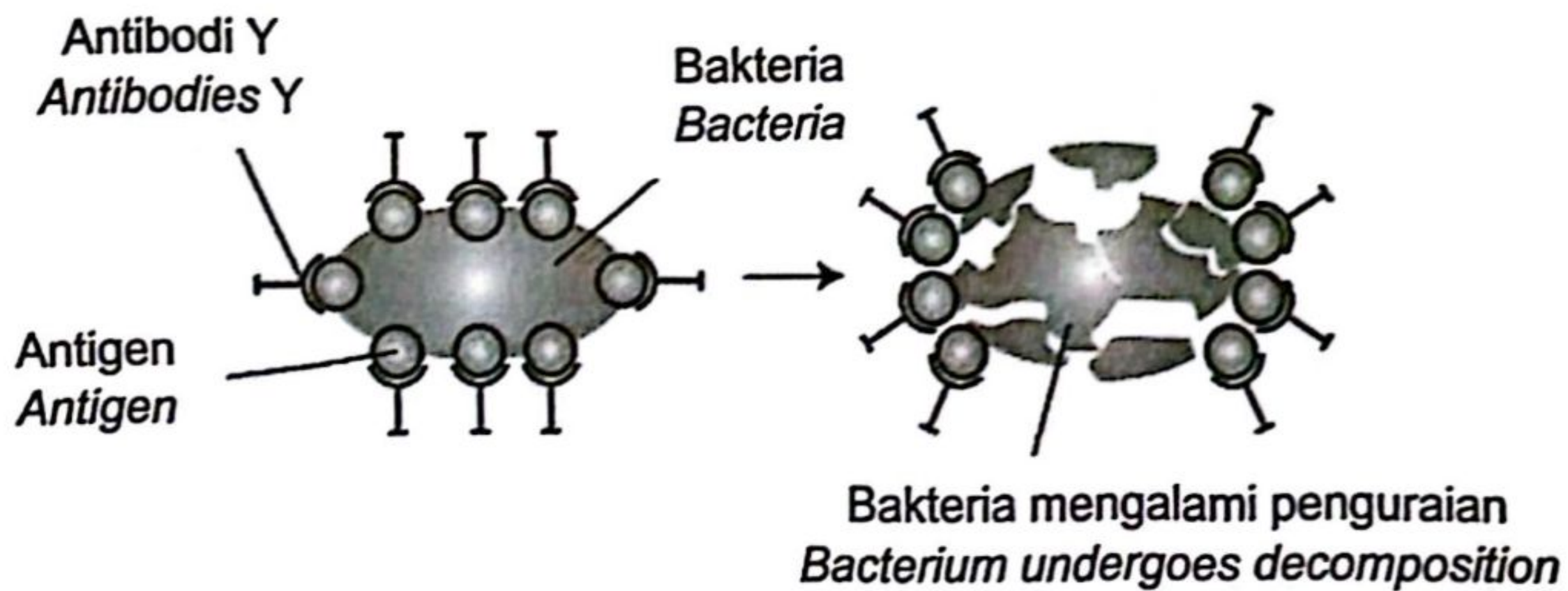
<https://t.me/cikgufazLiebiosensei>

(c) Rajah 5.3(a) dan Rajah 5.3(b) menunjukkan jenis mekanisme tindakan antibodi terhadap antigen dalam badan manusia.

Diagram 5.3(a) and Diagram 5.3(b) show the type of antibody action mechanism against antigens in the human body.



Rajah 5.3(a)
Diagram 5.3(a)



Rajah 5.3(b)
Diagram 5.3(b)

Terangkan perbezaan tindakan antara antibodi X dan antibodi Y terhadap antigen.

Explain the difference action between antibody X and antibody Y against antigen.

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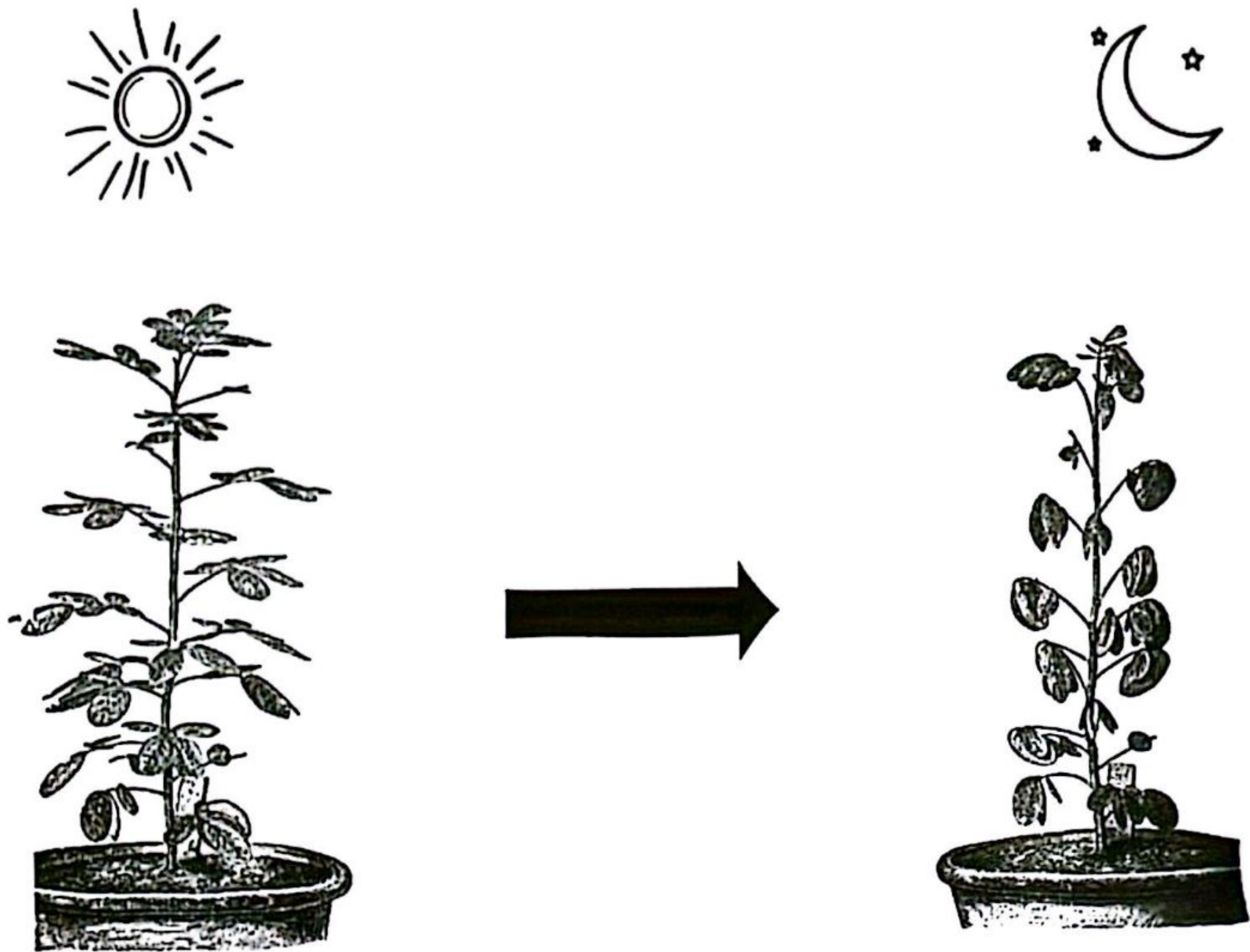
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[2 markah/2 marks]

SOALAN 6

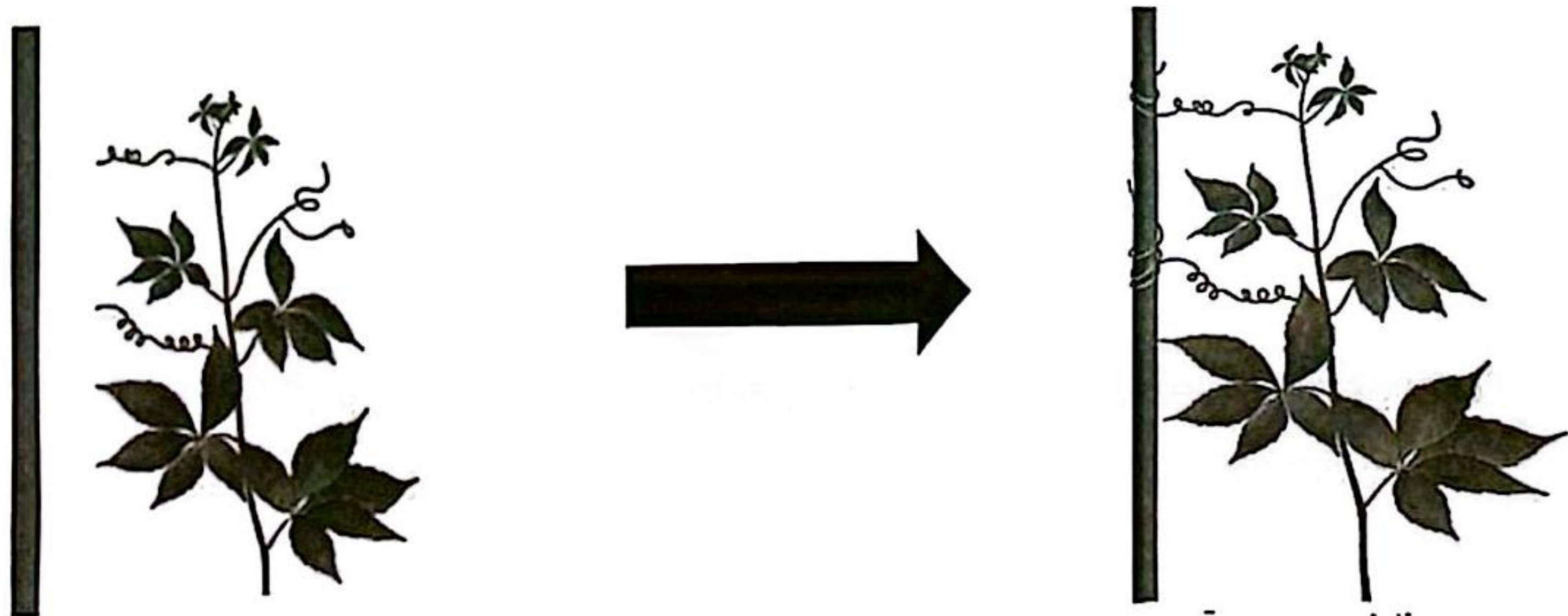
6. Rajah 6.1(a) dan 6.1(b) menunjukkan dua jenis gerak balas yang berlaku pada dua tumbuhan yang berbeza.

Diagram 6.1(a) and 6.1(b) shows two types of responses that occur in two different plants.



Rajah 6.1(a)

Diagram 6.1(a)



Rajah 6.1(b)

Diagram 6.1(b)

(a) (i) Nyatakan nama bagi gerak balas pada:

State the name of the response at:

Rajah 6.1(a) <i>Diagram 6.1(a)</i>	
Rajah 6.1(b) <i>Diagram 6.1(b)</i>	

[2 markah/2 marks]

(ii) Terangkan gerak balas yang berlaku pada tumbuhan dalam Rajah 6.1(a).

Explain the response that occurs at the plant in Diagram 6.1(a).

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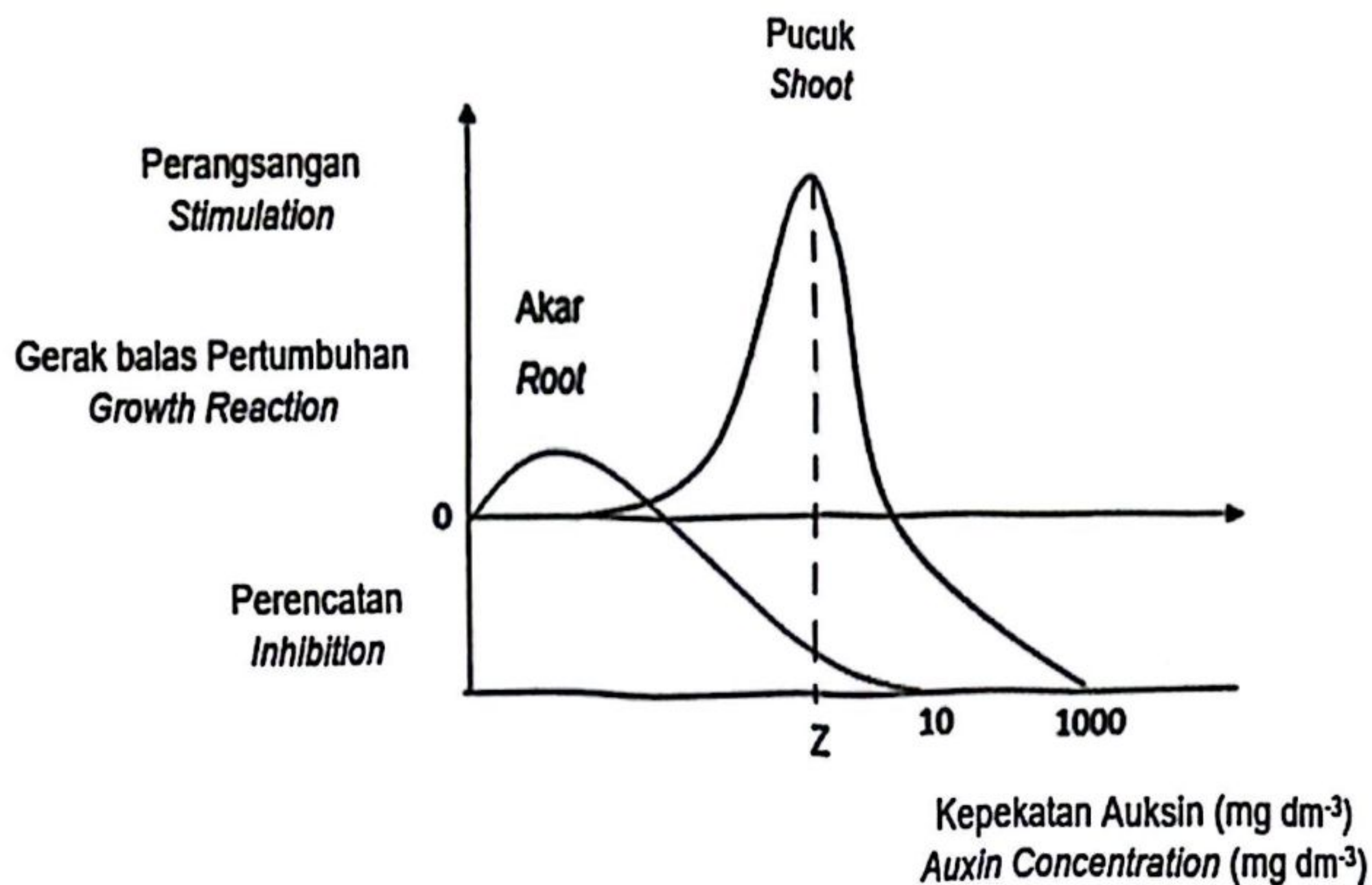
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[2 markah/2 marks]

<https://t.me/cikgufazliebiosensei>

(b) Rajah 6.2 menunjukkan graf kesan kepekatan auksin terhadap pertumbuhan pucuk dan akar sejenis tumbuhan.

Diagram 6.2 shows a graph of the effect of auxin concentration on the growth of shoots and roots of a plant.



Rajah 6.2

Diagram 6.2

Berdasarkan Rajah 6.2, terangkan perbezaan gerak balas pertumbuhan pucuk dan akar pada Z.

Based on Diagram 6.2, explain the difference in the growth response of shoots and roots at Z.

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[2 markah/2 marks]

(c) Seorang pengusaha nurseri bunga telah menggunakan sejenis fitohormon semasa proses pembiakan aseks yang menggunakan keratan batang pokok bunga ros.
Rajah 6.3 menunjukkan proses yang dijalankan oleh pengusaha nurseri bunga tersebut.
A florist use a type of phytohormone during the asexual reproduction process using rose stem cuttings.
Diagram 6.3 shows the process carried out by the florist.



Rajah 6.3

Diagram 6.3

Berdasarkan Rajah 6.3, terangkan kesan hormon auksin terhadap perkembangan keratan batang pokok bunga ros tersebut.
Based on Diagram 6.3, explain the effect of the hormone auxin on the development of the rose plant stem cutting.

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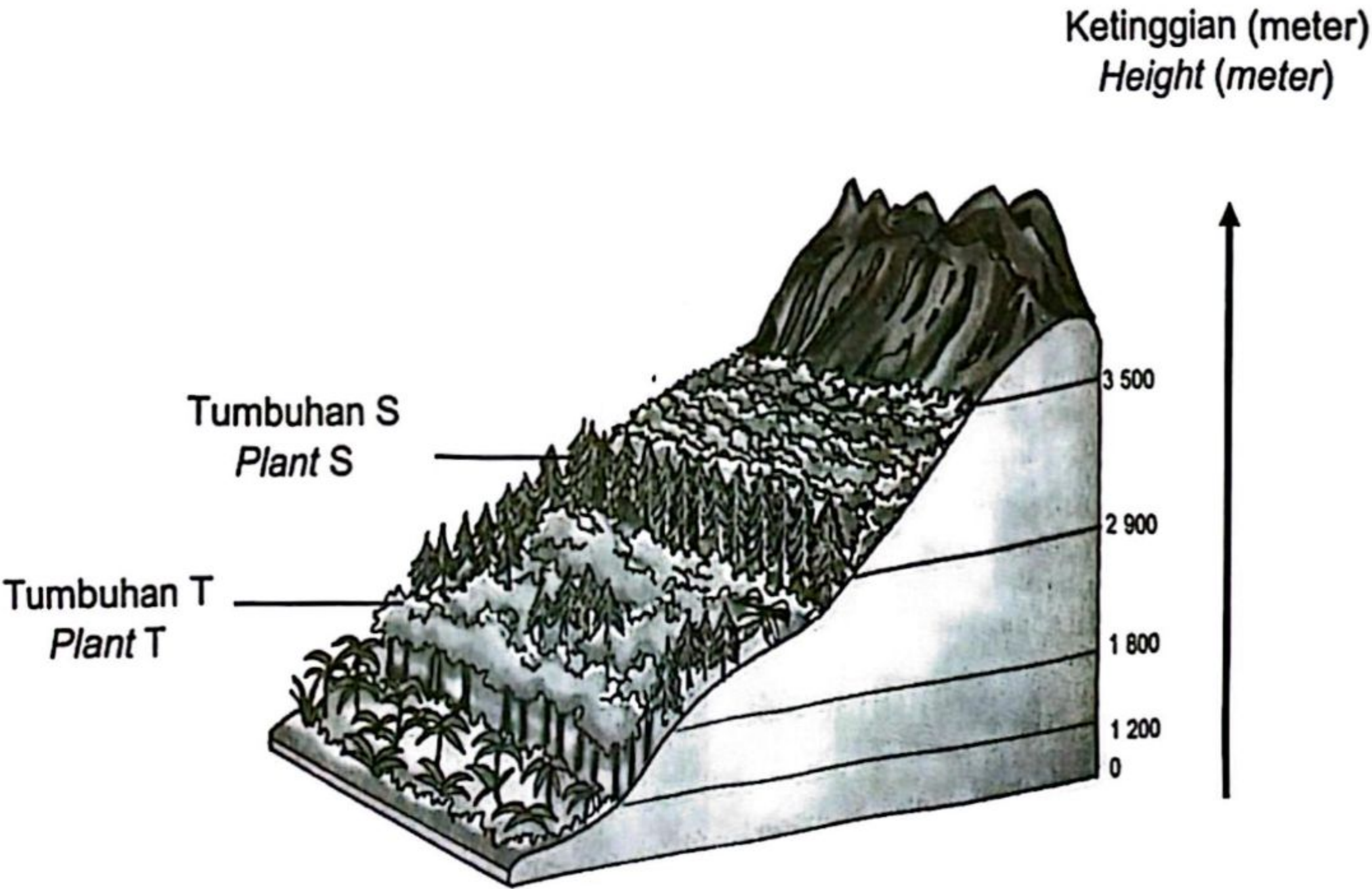
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[2 markah/2 marks]

SOALAN 7

7. Rajah 7.1 menunjukkan profil hutan gunung dengan altitud yang berbeza.
Diagram 7.1 shows the profiles of mountain forest at different altitudes.



Rajah 7.1

Diagram 7.1

- (a) Nyatakan **satu** kesan faktor abiosis apabila altitud hutan gunung semakin meningkat.
*State **one** effect of abiosis factor as the forest altitude increases.*

.....

[1 markah/1 mark]

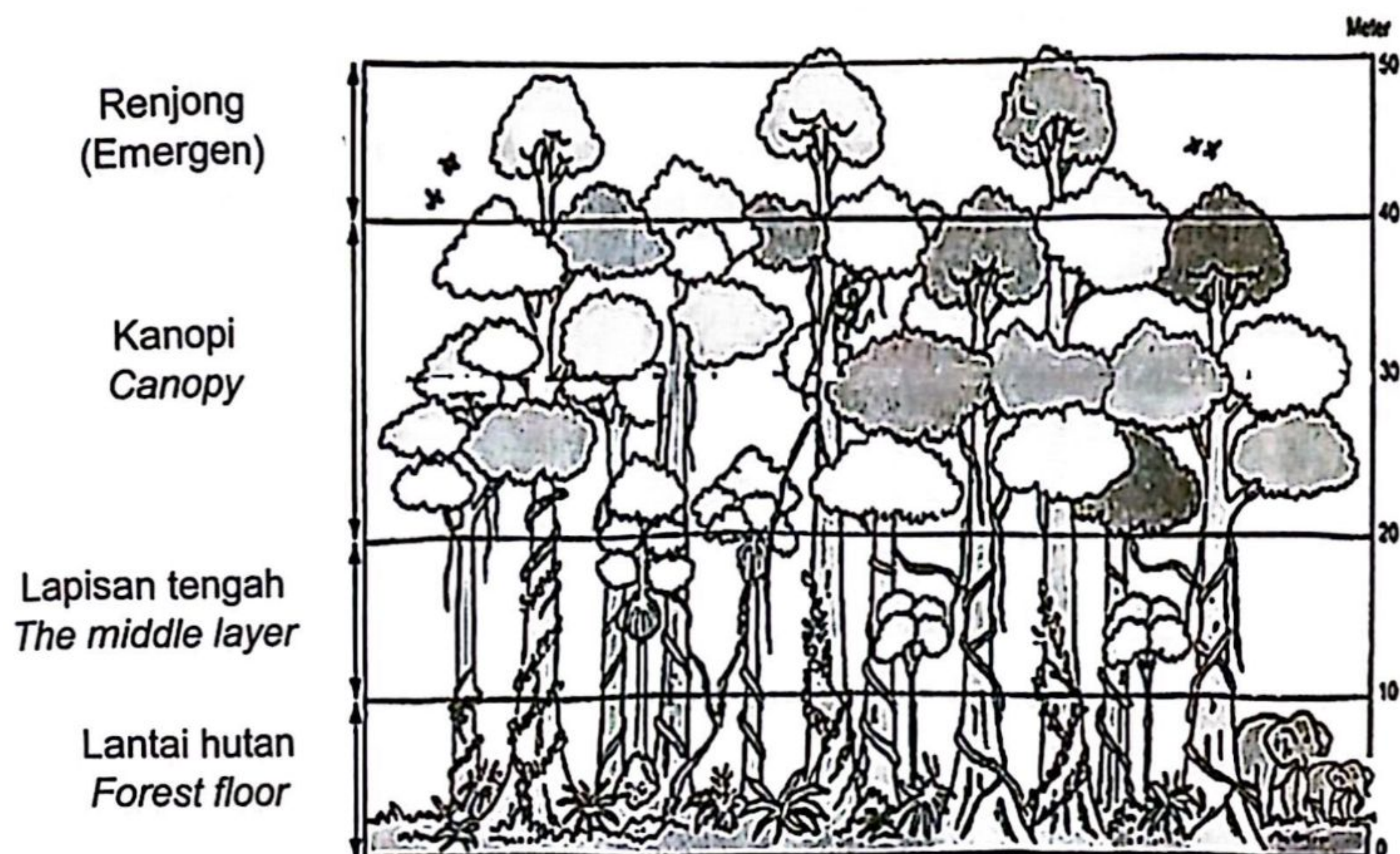
- (b) Berdasarkan Rajah 7.1, nyatakan perbezaan tumbuhan S dan tumbuhan T yang hidup pada altitud yang berlainan.
Based on Diagram 7.1, state the difference between plant S and plant T that live on different altitudes.

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.....
.....

[2 markah/2 marks]

(c) Rajah 7.2 menunjukkan empat lapisan dalam ekosistem hutan hujan tropika.

Diagram 7.2 shows four layers in the tropical rain forest ecosystem.



Rajah 7.2

Diagram 7.2

Satu jenis interaksi telah berlaku di zon lapisan tengah dan zon lantai hutan melibatkan tumbuhan yang berlainan spesies.

Bincangkan jenis interaksi tersebut.

A type of interaction has occurred in the middle layer zone and the forest floor zone involving plants of different species.

Discuss the type of interaction.

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[3 markah/3 marks]

<https://t.me/cikgufazliebiosensei>

- Diagram 7.3 shows a newspaper clipping on the recommendation to stop forest invasion for development purposes.**



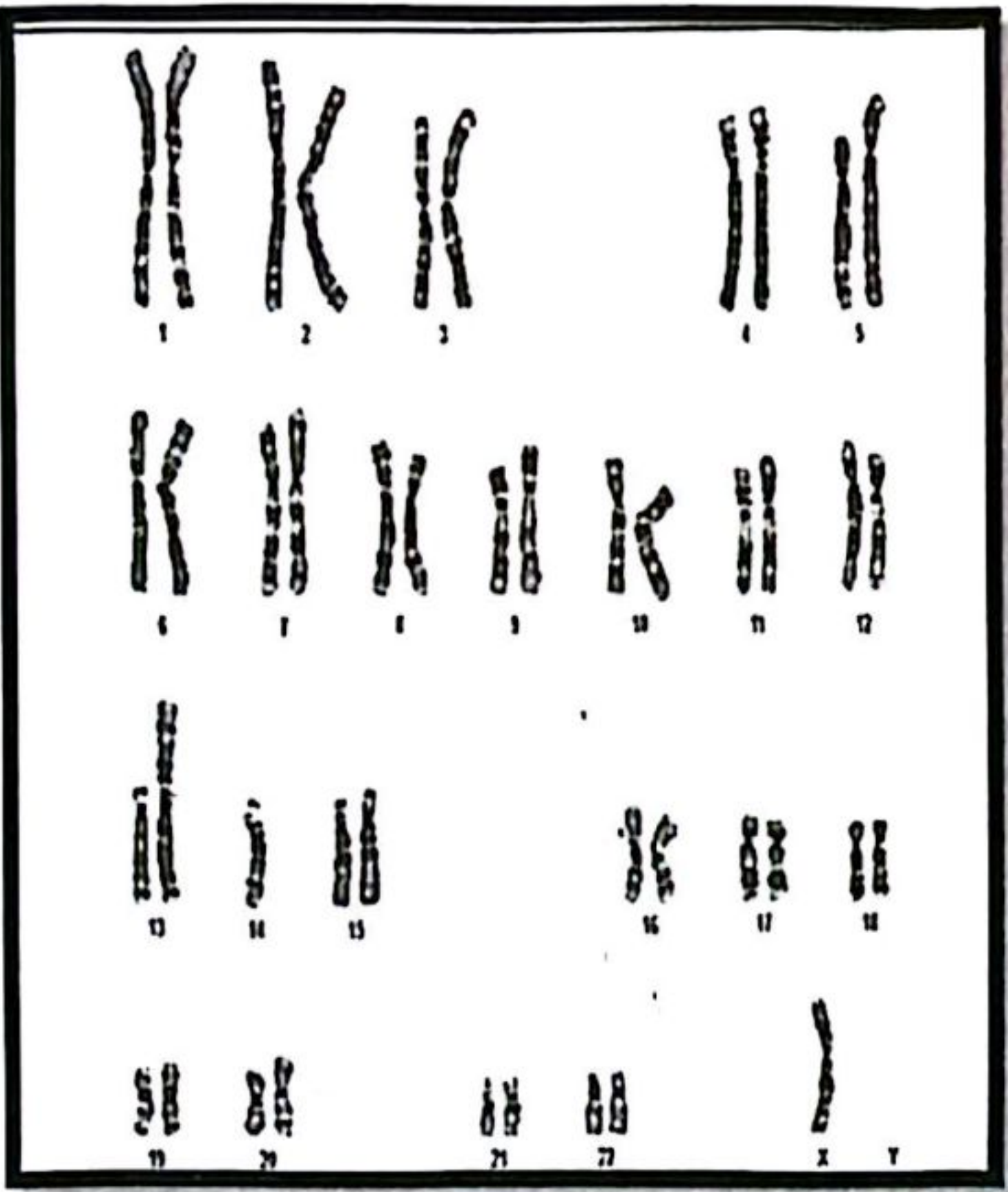
Diagram 7.3

Justify this recommendation against biodiversity conservation.

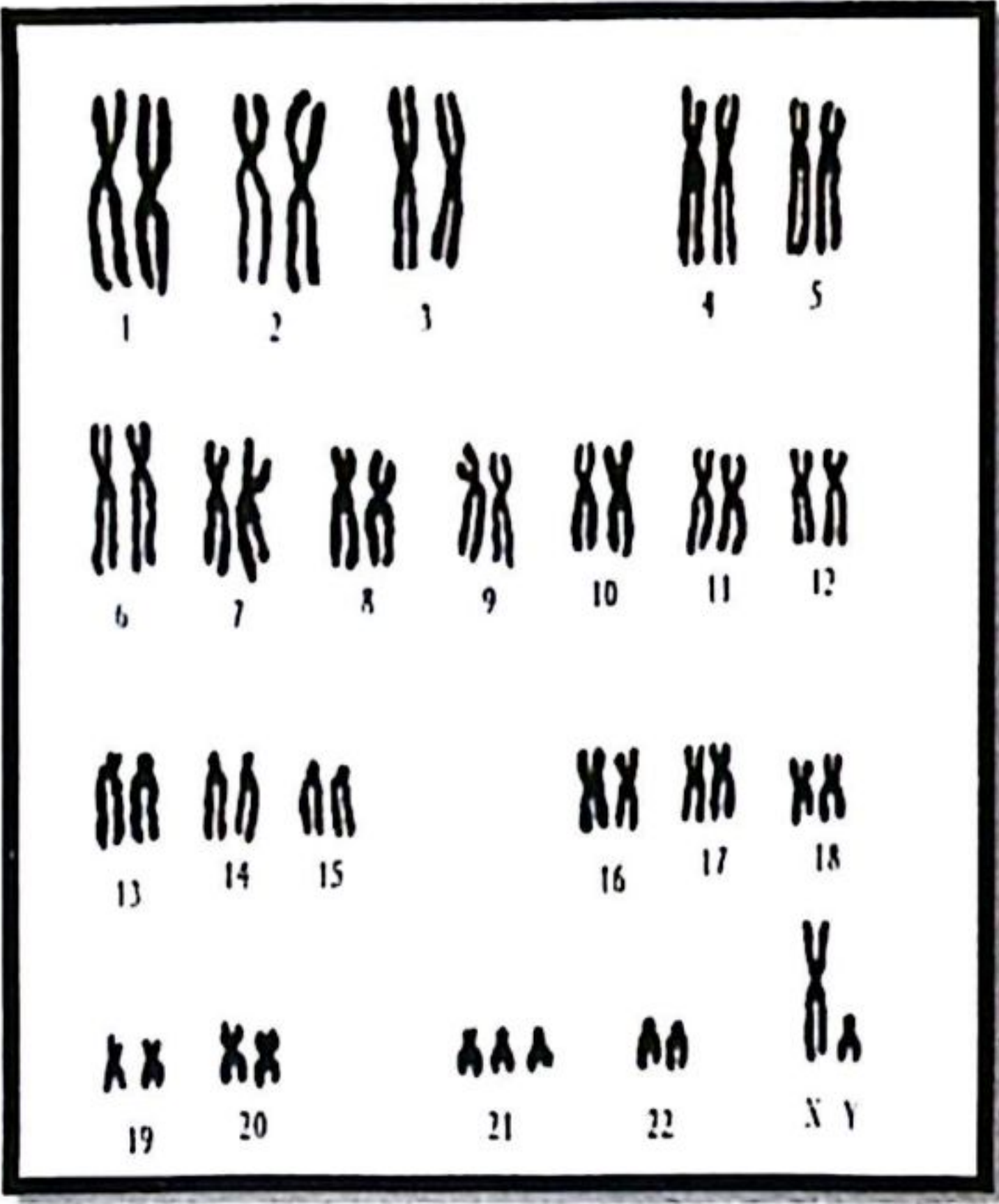
[3 markah/3 marks]

SOALAN 8

8. Rajah 8.1 menunjukkan kariotip dua individu yang berlainan.
Diagram 8.1 shows the karyotypes of two different individuals.



Individu X
Individual X



Individu Y
Individual Y

Rajah 8.1
Diagram 8.1

(a) Bezakan Individu X dan Individu Y dari segi keabnormalan kromosom.
Differentiate between Individual X and Individual Y in terms of chromosomal abnormalities.

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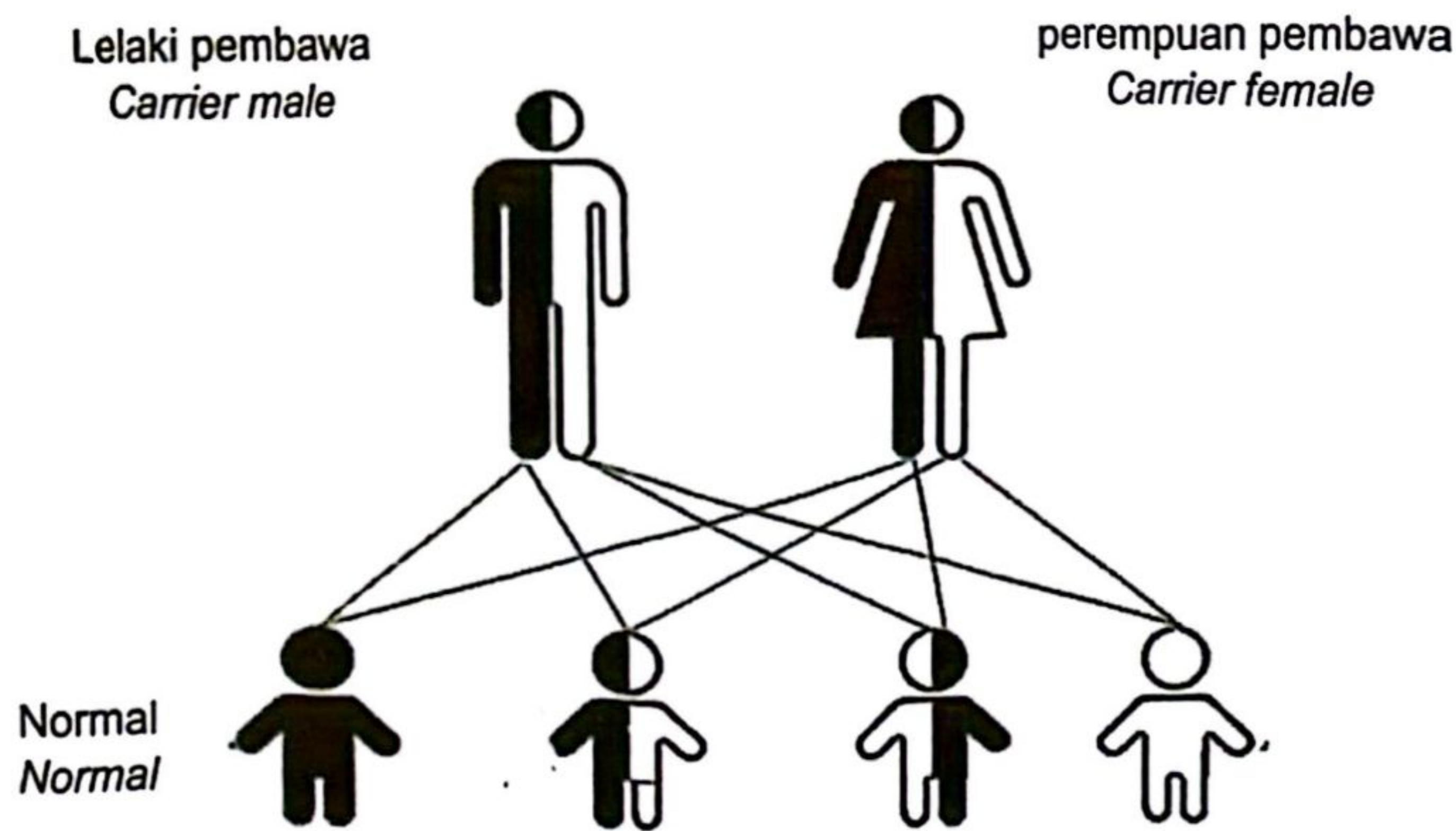
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[2 markah/2 marks]

(b) Talasemia ialah penyakit genetik yang disebabkan oleh mutasi atau pelenyapan gen yang mengawal pembentukan hemoglobin.
Thalassemia is a genetic disease caused by mutations or deletions of genes that control the formation of haemoglobin.



Rajah 8.2
Diagram 8.2

Rajah 8.2 menunjukkan seorang lelaki pembawa talasemia berkahwin dengan perempuan pembawa talasemia.
Diagram 8.2 shows a man who is a thalassemia carrier married to a woman who is a thalassemia carrier.

- (i) Nyatakan peratus fenotip anak yang mengidap talasemia.
State the percentage of phenotypes of children who suffer from thalassemia.

.....

[1 markah/1 mark]

(ii) Pengidap talasemia mempunyai simptom mudah penat, muka pucat dan lesu.
Terangkan mengapa simptom itu berlaku.
People with thalassemia have symptoms of tired easily, pale face and fatigue. Explain why the symptoms occur.

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[2 markah/2 marks]

(iii) Cadangkan satu gaya hidup yang boleh diamalkan oleh pengidap talasemia dan berikan alasan.
Suggest one lifestyle that can be practised by people with thalassemia and give the reason.

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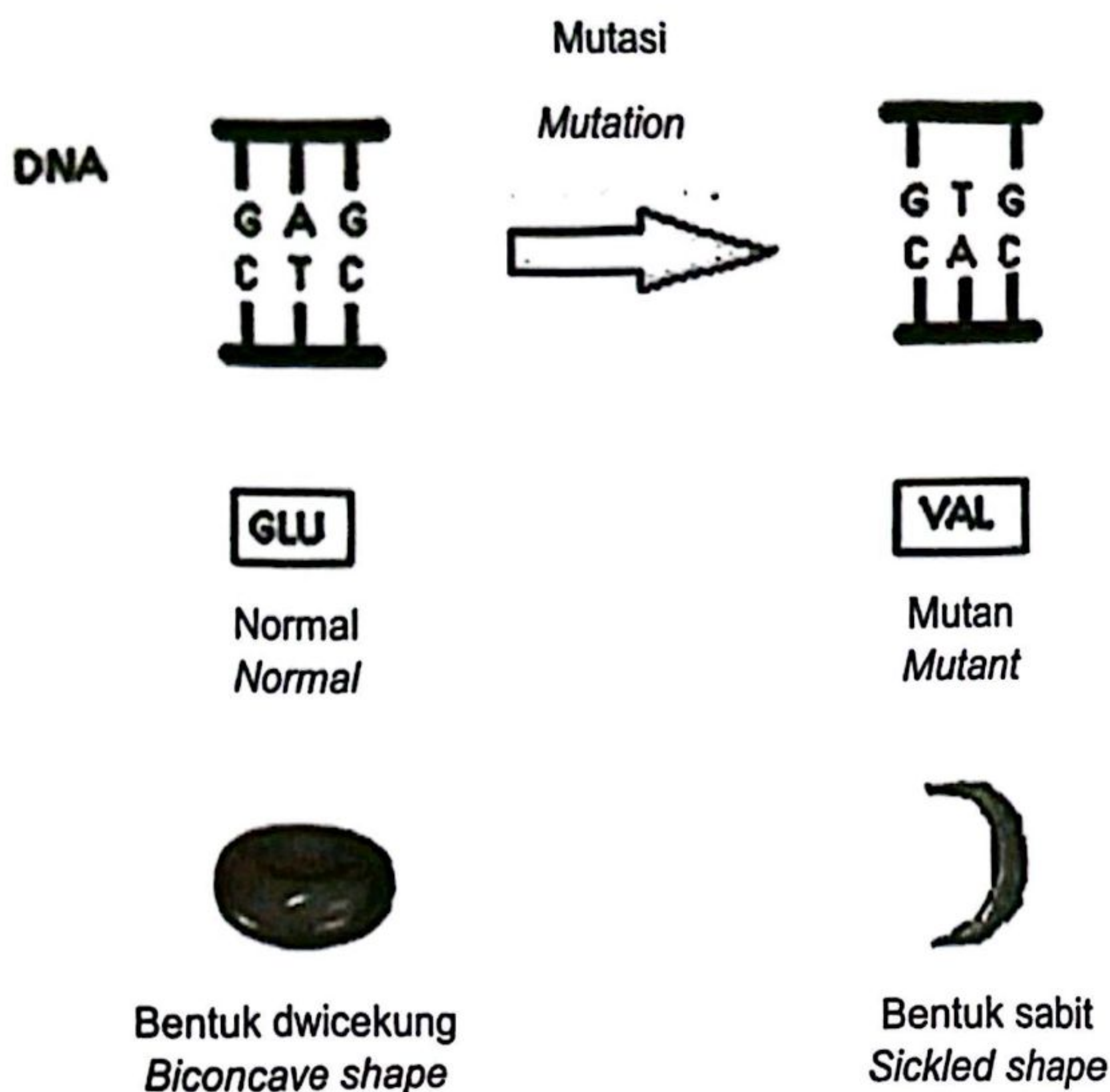
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[2 markah/2 marks]

<https://t.me/cikgufazLiebiosensei>

- (c) Rajah 8.3 menunjukkan mutasi gen yang berlaku pada sebahagian rantai DNA yang boleh menyebabkan penyakit anemia sel sabit.

Diagram 8.3 shows a gene mutation that occurs in a part of the DNA chain which can cause a sickle cell anaemia disease.



Rajah 8.3

Diagram 8.3

Berdasarkan Rajah 8.3, terangkan bagaimana penyakit anemia sel sabit boleh berlaku.

Based on the Diagram 8.3, explain how the sickle cell anaemia disease can occur.

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[2 markah/2 marks]

BAHAGIAN B

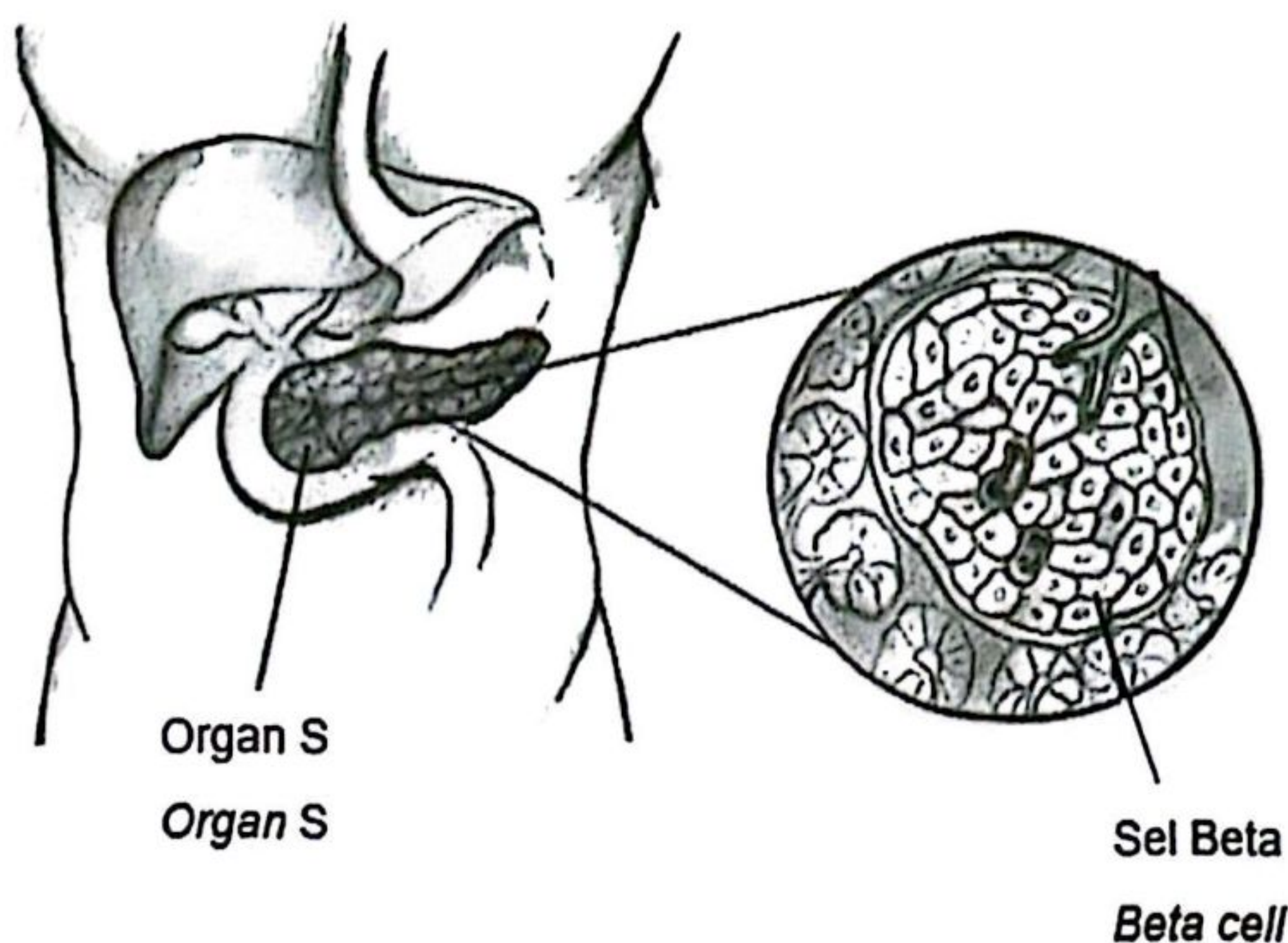
[20 markah]

Bahagian ini mengandungi dua soalan. Jawab **satu** soalan

Soalan 9

9. (a) Rajah 9.1 menunjukkan organ S seorang individu yang gagal berfungsi untuk merembeskan sejenis hormon. Ini menyebabkan beliau mengidap penyakit P dan menunjukkan simptom cepat letih, kerap haus dan mengalami penurunan berat badan.

Diagram 9.1 shows the organ S of an individual that fails to function to secrete a type of hormone. This causes him to suffer disease P and show symptoms of feel tired quickly, frequent thirst and experience weight loss.



Rajah 9.1

Diagram 9.1

Terangkan penyakit P.

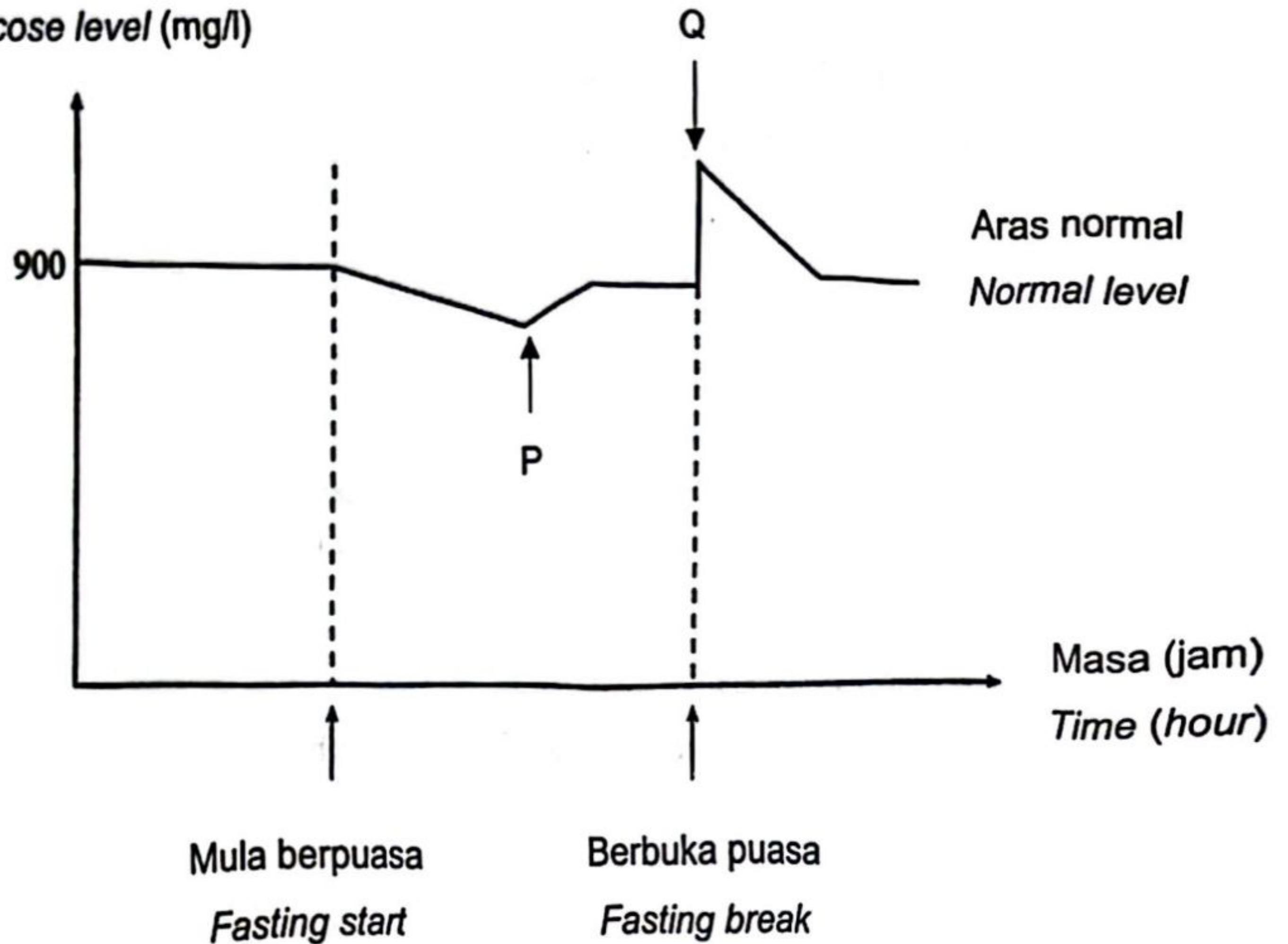
Explain the disease P.

[4 markah /4 marks]

- (b) Rajah 9.2 menunjukkan graf aras glukosa dalam darah bagi individu M yang mengamalkan Puasa Berselang.

Diagram 9.2 shows a graph of blood glucose levels for individual M who practices Intermittent Fasting.

Aras gula dalam darah (mg/l)
Blood glucose level (mg/l)



Rajah 9.2

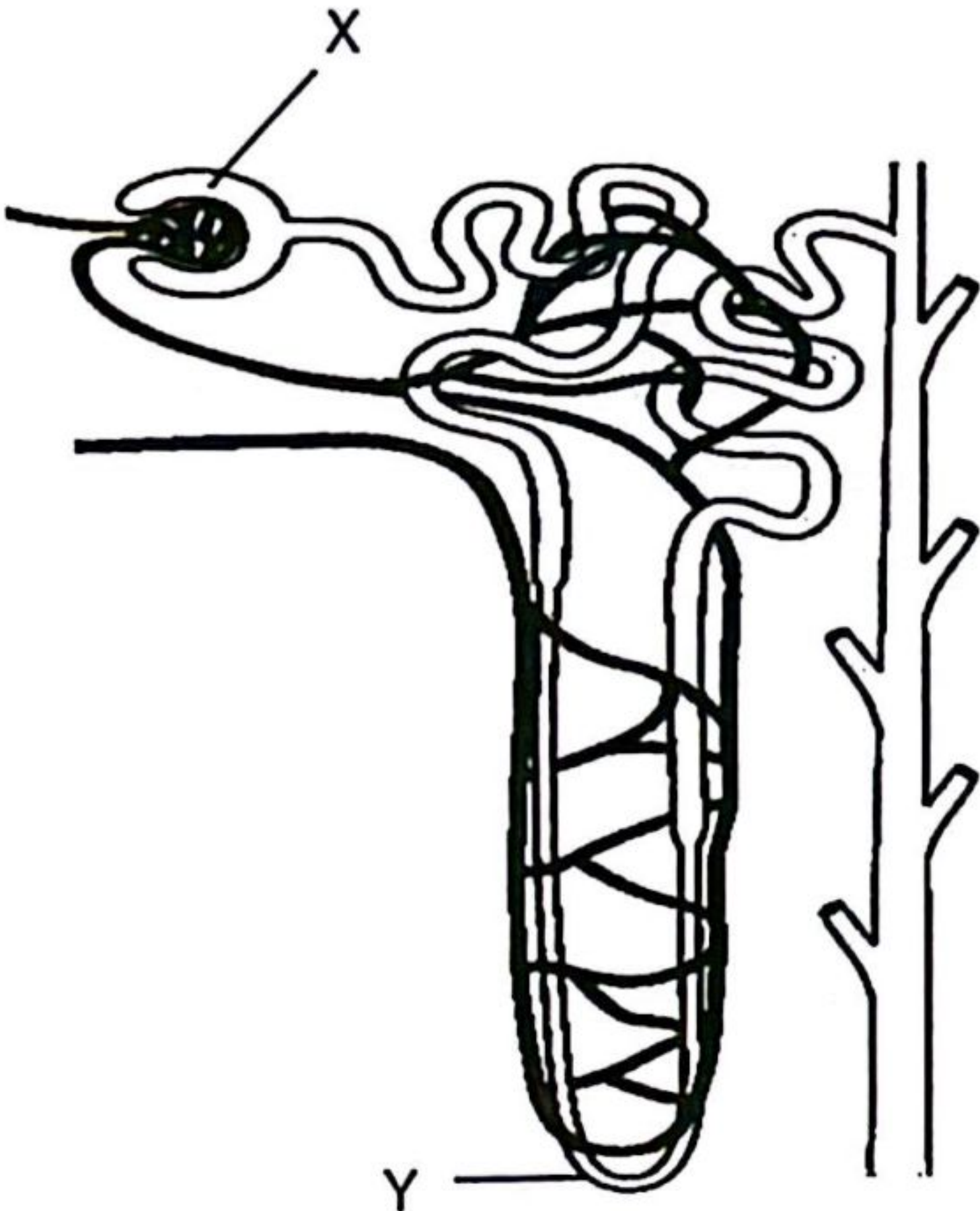
Diagram 9.2

Berdasarkan Rajah 9.2, bandingkan proses kawal atur aras glukosa dalam darah yang berlaku di P dan Q.

Based on Diagram 9.2, compare the process of glucose levels regulation in blood that occur in P and Q.

[5 markah /5 marks]

- (c) (i) Rajah 9.3 menunjukkan struktur nefron.
Diagram 9.3 shows the structure of nephrone.



Rajah 9.3
Diagram 9.3

Jadual 1 menunjukkan kandungan hasil turasan dalam struktur X dan Y.
Table 1 shows the filtrate content in structures X and Y.

Bahan Substances	Struktur Structure	
	X	Y
Glukosa Glucose	1.0 (g/dm ³)	0.0 (g/dm ³)
Asid Amino Amino acids	1.5 (g/dm ³)	0.0 (g/dm ³)
Urea Urea	0.3 (g/dm ³)	0.3 (g/dm ³)

Jadual 1
Table 1

Terangkan bagaimana kandungan hasil turasan yang terdapat dalam struktur X dan struktur Y berbeza.

Explain how the filtrate found in structures X and structure Y differ.

[3 markah/3 marks]

(c)(ii) Rajah 9.4 menunjukkan nasihat yang diberikan oleh seorang doktor kepada pesakitnya yang menderita penyakit batu karang.

Diagram 9.4 shows the advice given by a doctor to his patient who is suffering from kidney stones.



Rajah 9.4

Diagram 9.4

Wajarkan nasihat yang diberikan oleh doktor tersebut.

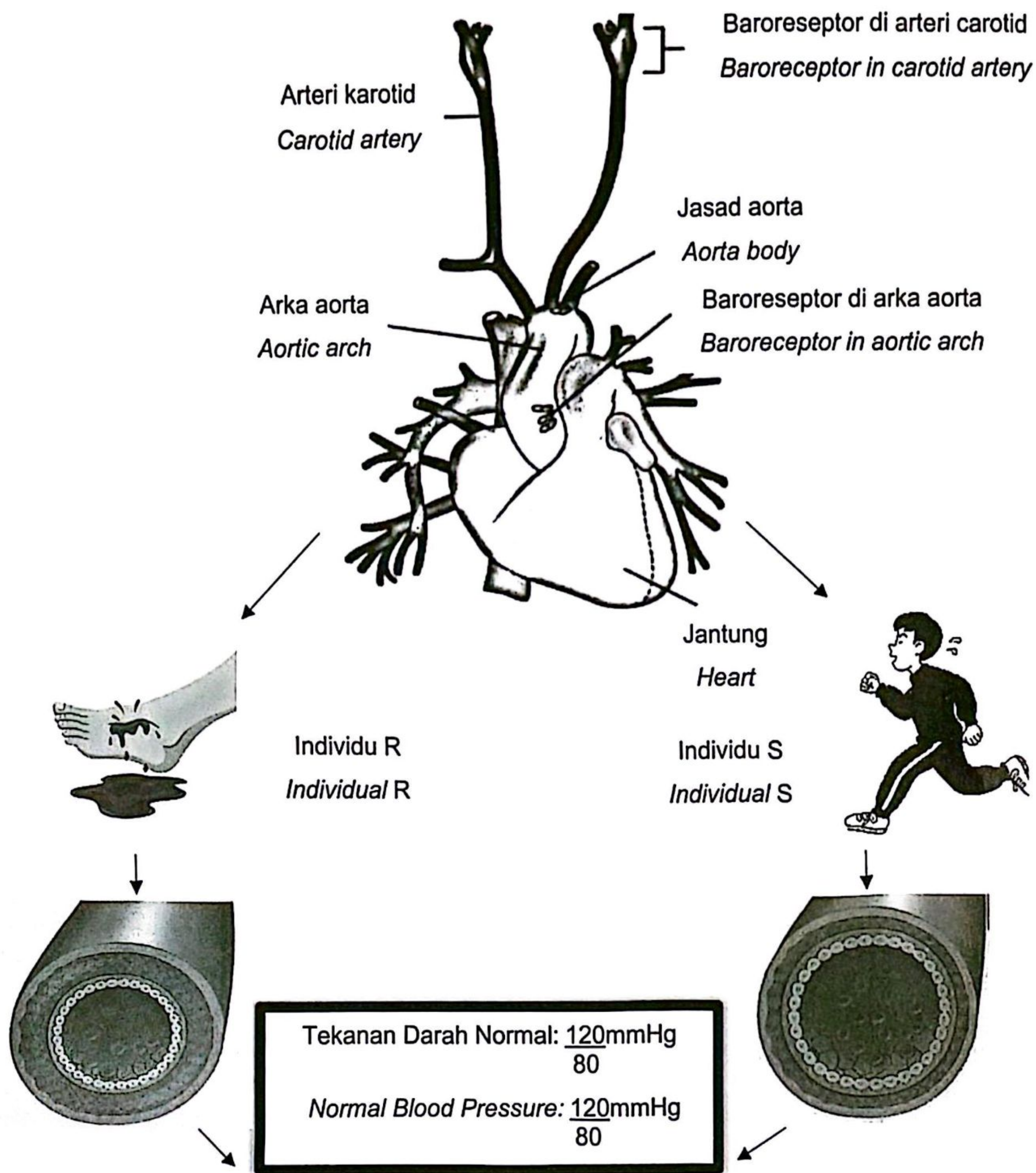
Justify the advice given by the doctor.

[3 markah/3 marks]

<https://t.me/cikgufazliebiosensei>

(d) Rajah 9.5 menunjukkan proses kawal atur tekanan darah pada dua orang individu berbeza iaitu Individu R dan Individu S.

Diagram 9.5 shows the process of regulating blood pressure in two different individual which is Individual R and Individual S.



Rajah 9.5
Diagram 9.5

Bezakan proses kawal atur tekanan darah yang berlaku pada Individu R dan Individu S.

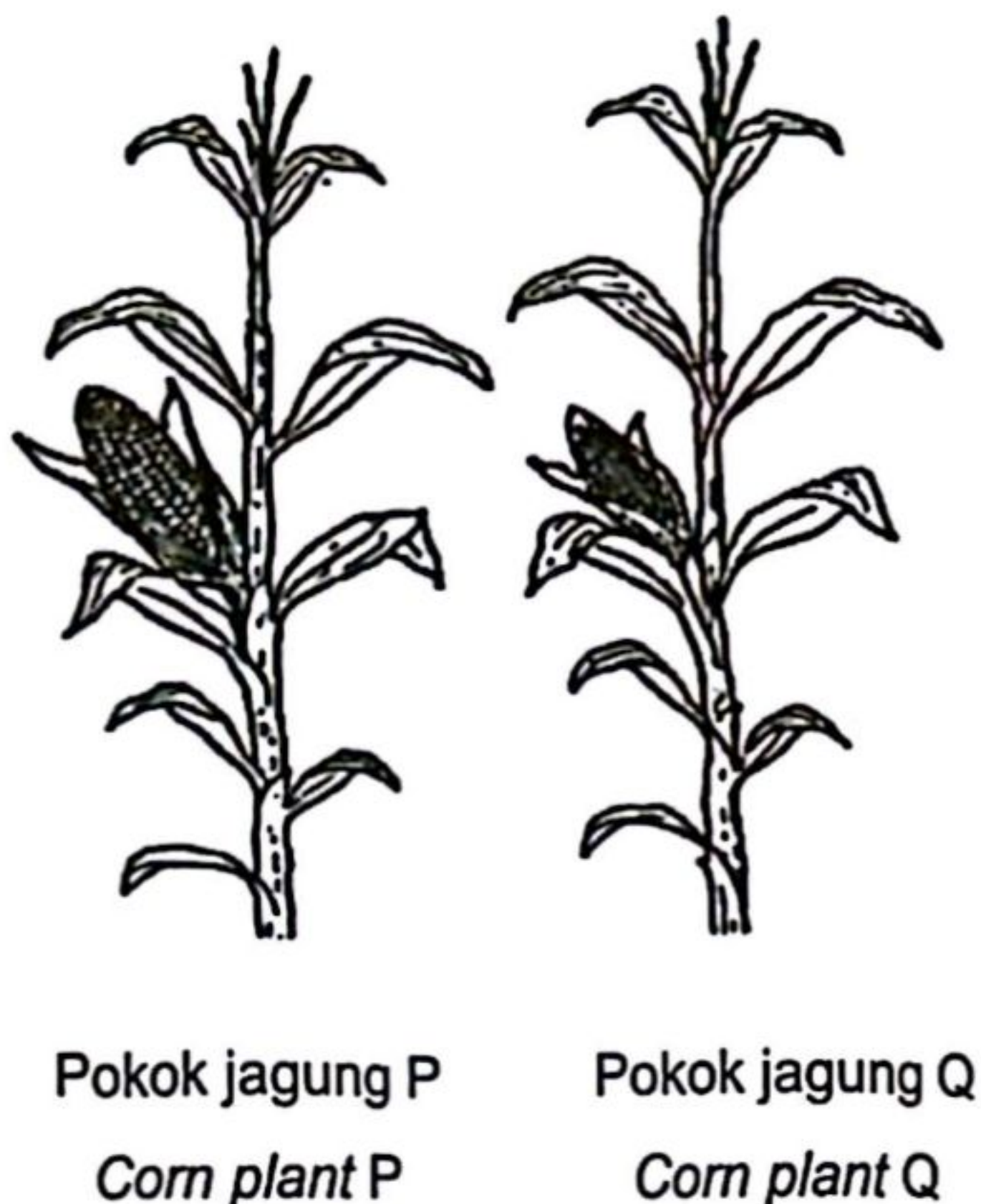
Differentiate the blood pressure regulation that occurs at Individual R and Individual S.

[5 markah /5 marks]

Soalan 10

10. (a) Rajah 10.1 menunjukkan dua varieti pokok jagung P dan Q.

Diagram 10.1 shows two varieties of corn plants P and Q.



Rajah 10.1

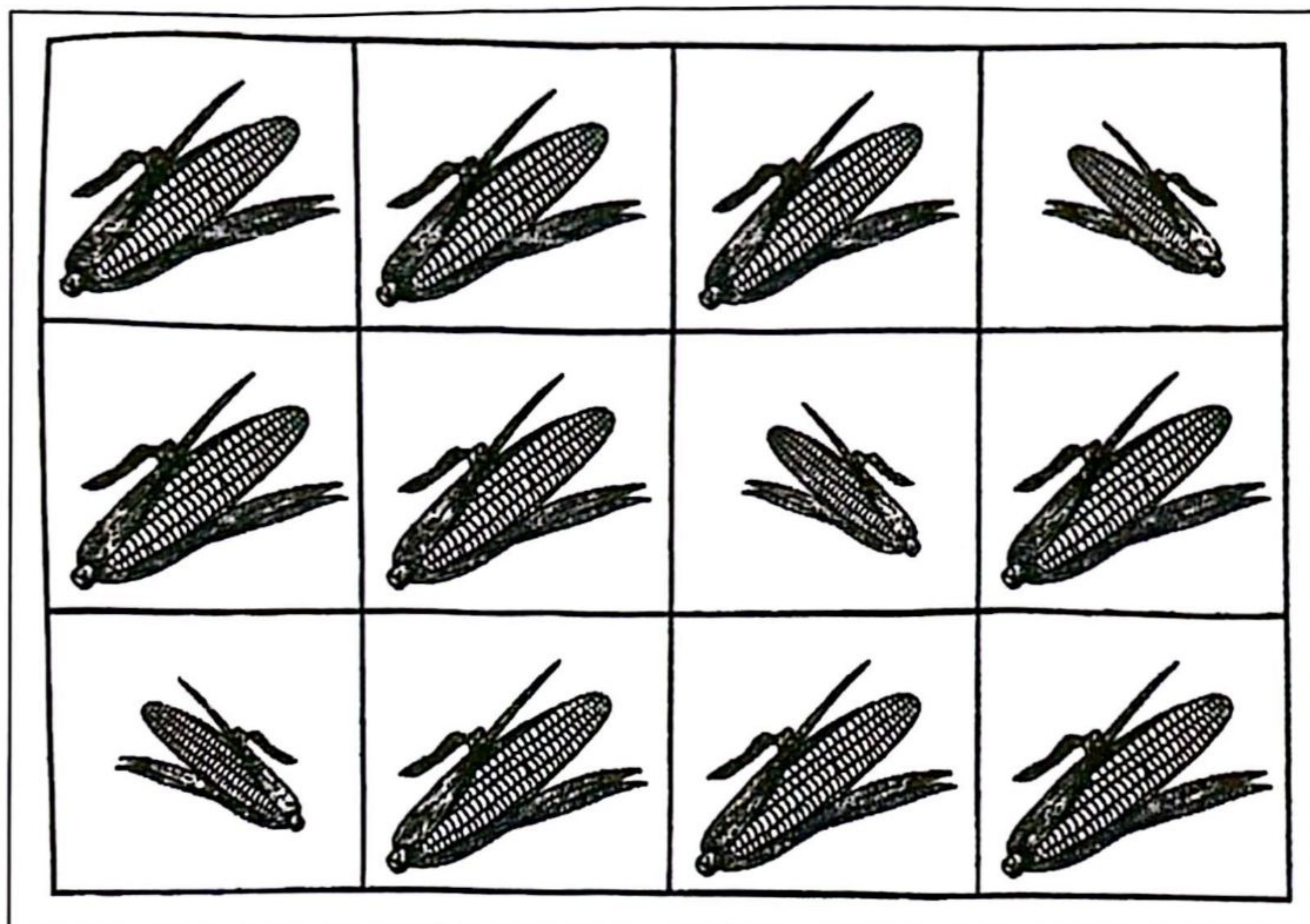
Diagram 10.1

Seorang petani telah menanam biji benih daripada pokok jagung P. Dia berharap semua anak pokok yang dihasilkan akan mempunyai saiz tongkol jagung yang sama seperti pokok P.

Selepas dua bulan, petani tersebut mendapati saiz tongkol jagung yang terhasil adalah seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 10.2.

A farmer planted seeds from a corn plant P. He expected that all the seedlings produced would have the same size of corn cobs as the plant P.

After two months the farmer found that the size of the corn cobs produced was as shown in Diagram 10.2.



Rajah 10.2

Diagram 10.2

- (i) Berdasarkan Rajah 10.2, tentukan nisbah fenotip bagi saiz tongkol jagung yang terhasil.

Based on Diagram 10.2, determine the phenotypic ratio for the size of the corn cobs produced.

[1 markah/1 mark]

- (ii) Nyatakan trait dominan bagi saiz tongkol jagung itu.
Terangkan.

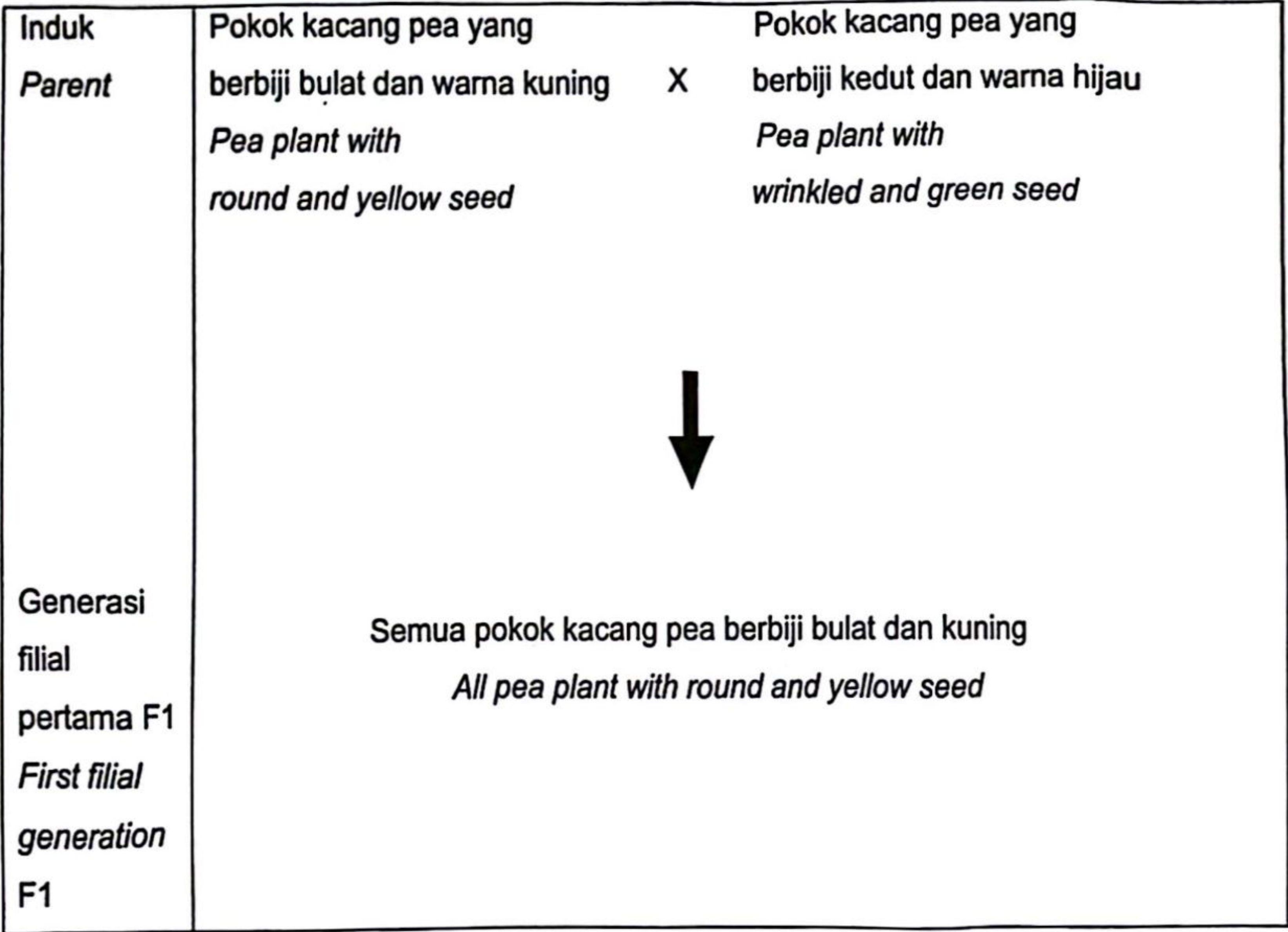
*State the dominant trait for the size of the corn cobs.
Explain.*

[2 markah/2 marks]

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- (iii) Rajah 10.3 menunjukkan satu contoh lain sebahagian rajah skema kacukan antara pokok kacang pea berbiji bulat dan kuning dengan pokok kacang pea berbiji kedut dan hijau.

Diagram 10.3 shows another example of schematic diagram of a cross of round and yellow seed pea plant with wrinkled and green seed pea plant.



Rajah 10.3
Diagram 10.3

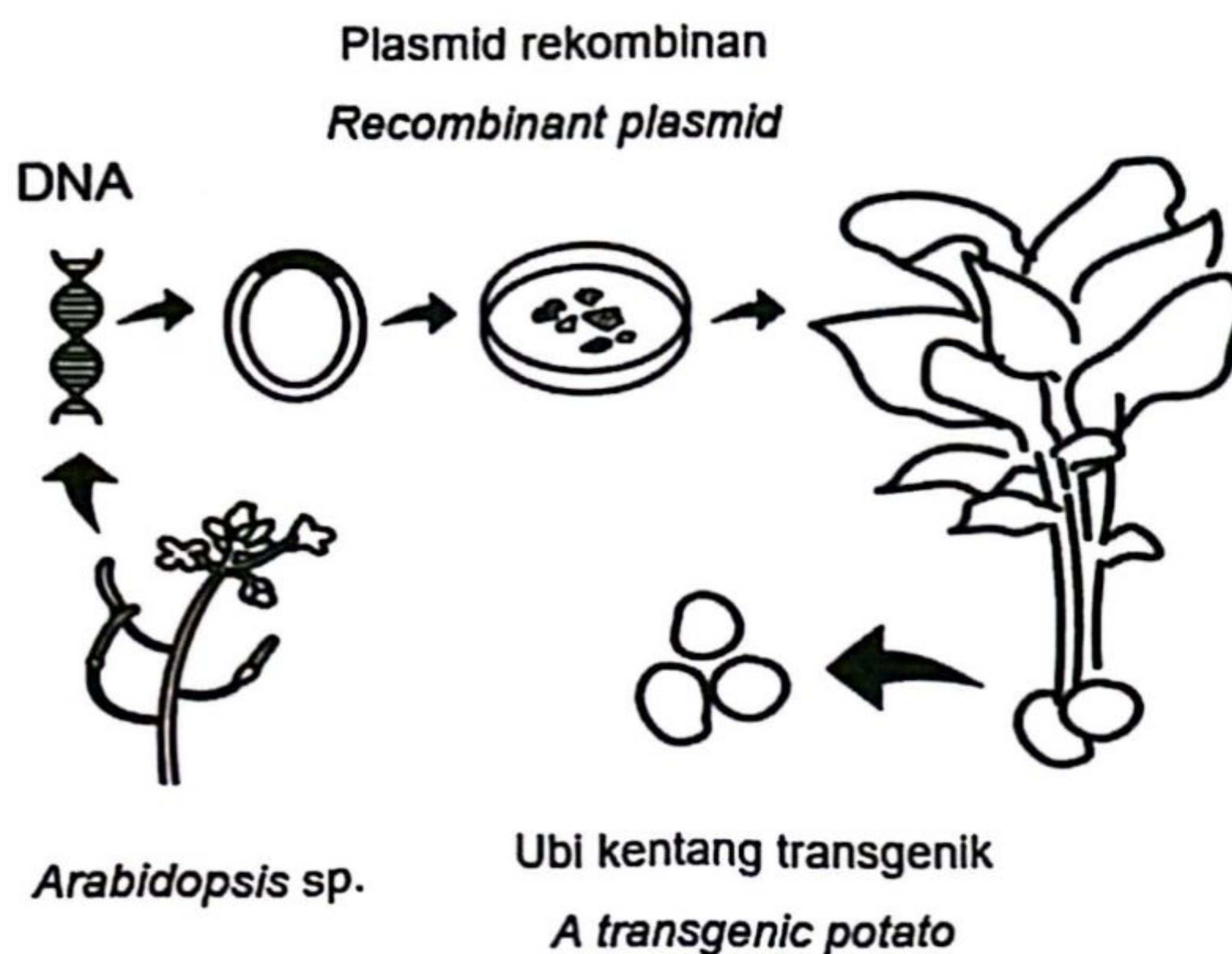
Bandingkan kacukan Rajah 10.1 dengan kacukan Rajah 10.3.

Compare the cross in Diagram 10.1 with the cross in Diagram 10.3.

[10 markah/10 marks]

(c) Rajah 10.4 menunjukkan sebahagian langkah-langkah dalam teknik kejuruteraan genetik untuk menghasilkan ubi kentang transgenik. Ubi kentang transgenik merupakan satu contoh makanan terubahsuai genetik (GMF) yang dihasilkan supaya ubi kentang rintang pada suhu yang rendah.

Diagram 10.4 shows parts of steps in the genetic engineering technique to produce transgenic potatoes. Transgenic potatoes are an example of genetically modified foods (GMF) that are produced so that potatoes are resistant to low temperatures.



Rajah 10.4
Diagram 10.4

Huraikan teknik kejuruteraan genetik dalam penghasilan ubi kentang transgenik.

Describe genetic engineering techniques in the production of transgenic potatoes

[7 markah/7 marks]

BAHAGIAN C

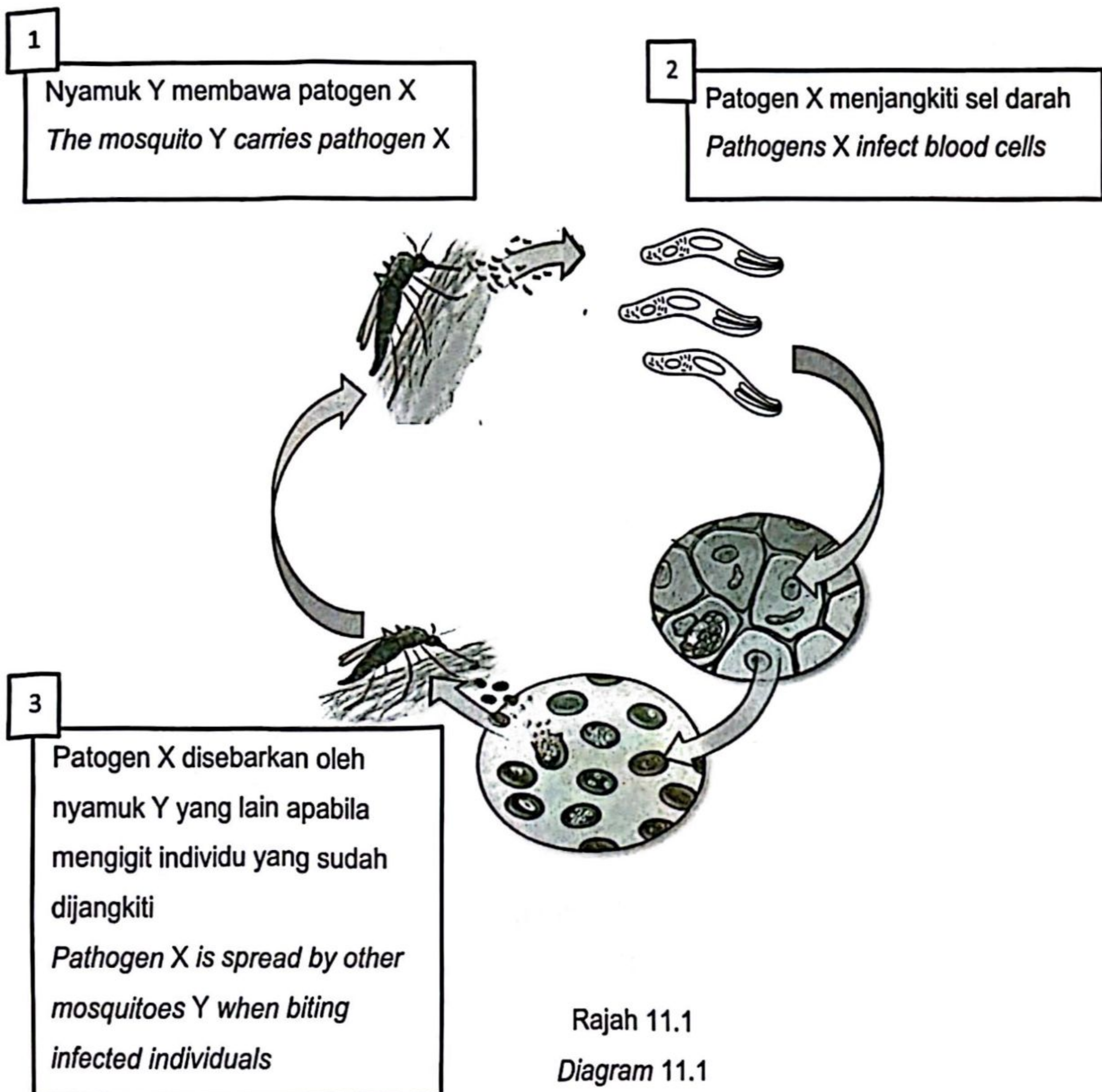
[20 markah]

Soalan ini mesti dijawab.

Soalan 11

11. (a) Rajah 11.1 menunjukkan kitaran penularan patogen X oleh nyamuk Y yang menyebabkan individu dijangkiti mengalami demam pada waktu malam dan jaundis.

Diagram 11.1 shows the transmission cycle of pathogen X by mosquito Y which causes individuals to have fever at night and jaundice.



Berdasarkan Rajah 11.1, terangkan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh patogen X.

Based on Diagram 11.1, explain the disease caused by the pathogen X.

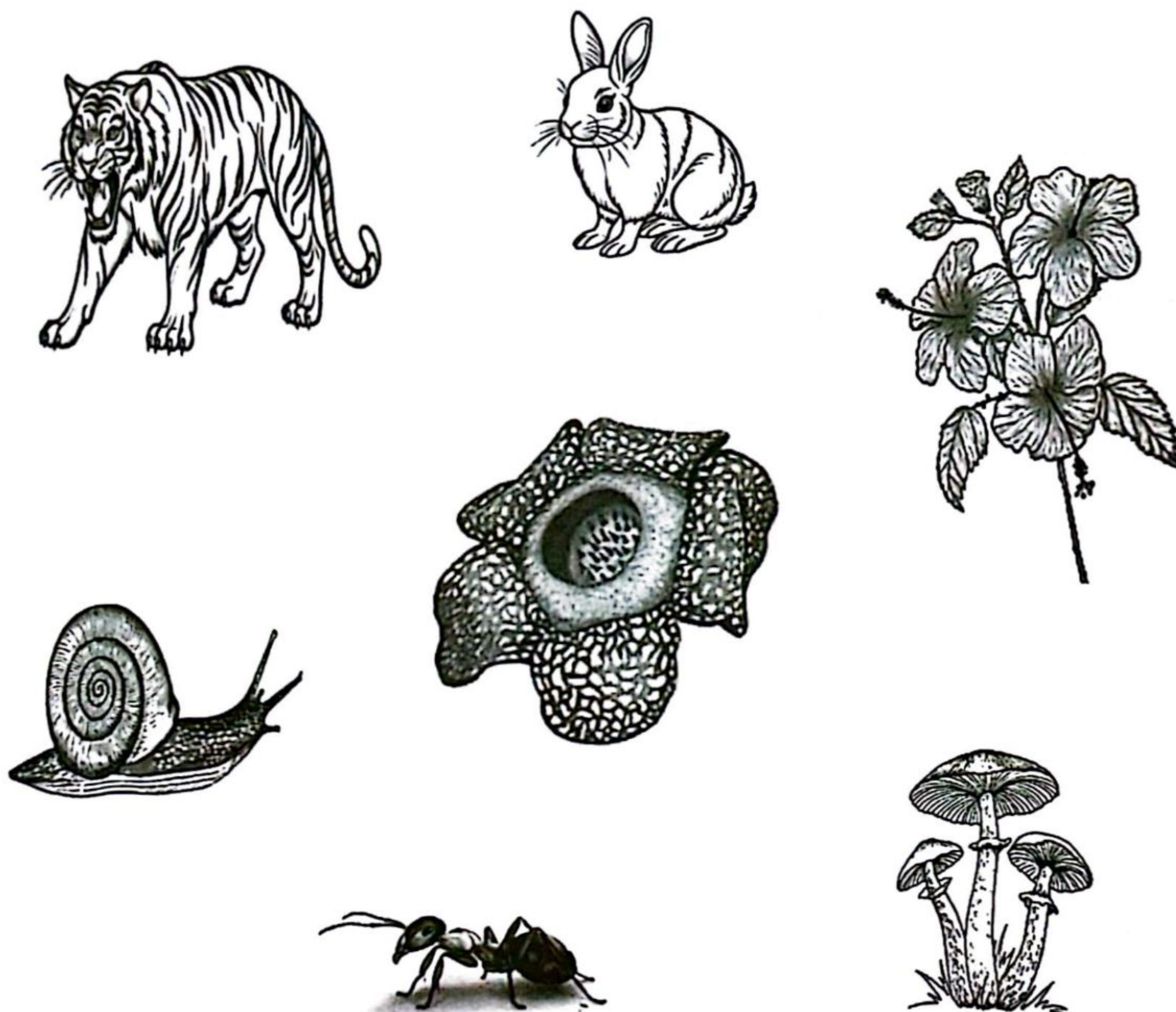
[3 markah/3 marks]

(b) Organisma dikelaskan kepada enam alam.

Rajah 11.2 menunjukkan organisma dalam alam yang berbeza.

Organisms are classified into six kingdoms.

Diagram 11.2 shows organisms in different kingdoms.



Rajah 11.2

Diagram 11.2

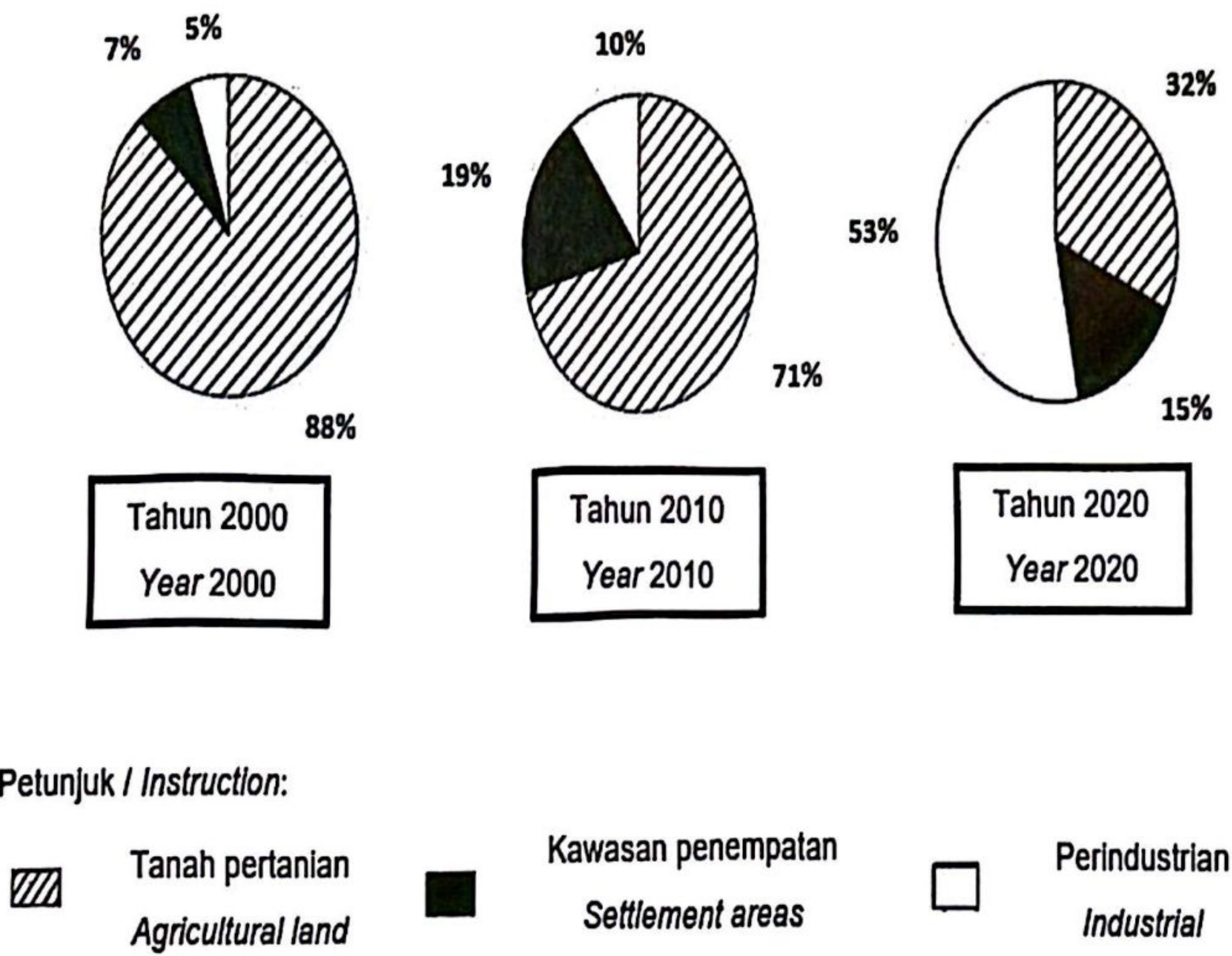
Berdasarkan Rajah 11.2, bina satu kekunci dikotomi menggunakan bentuk kekunci labah-labah.

Based on Diagram 11.2, build a dichotomous key using the shape of the spider dichotomous key.

[7 markah/7 marks]

(c) Rajah 11.3 menunjukkan carta pai keluasan tanah pertanian di negeri Z yang telah dibangunkan menjadi kawasan perindustrian dan penempatan dari tahun 2000 hingga tahun 2020.

Diagram 11.3 shows a pie chart of the area of agricultural land in state Z that has been developed into industrial and settlement areas from 2000 to 2020.



Rajah 11.3
Diagram 11.3

Bincangkan kebaikan dan keburukan akibat pembangunan ini terhadap ekonomi dan persekitaran.

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this development on economic and environmental.

[6 markah/6 marks]

(d)

TANAH PERTANIAN BERTUKAR HUTAN BATU

AGRICULTURAL LAND TURNS A STONE FOREST

Prof Madya Dr. Normaz Wana binti Ismail dari Sekolah Perniagaan dan Ekonomi, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) berkata, kekurangan tanah pertanian semakin serius berikutan proses urbanisasi.

Associate Professor Dr. Normaz Wana Binti Ismail of Business and Economics School, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) said the shortage of agricultural land was serious due to urbanization.

Masalah tanah pertanian yang semakin berkurangan di negara ini boleh memberi kesan kepada keselamatan makanan negara.

The problem of declining agricultural land in the country can affect the country's food security.

Sumber: Harian Metro

Source: Harian Metro

Berdasarkan petikan artikel di atas, cadangkan dua kaedah yang boleh dilakukan oleh pihak kerajaan bagi memenuhi satu komponen sekuriti makanan iaitu ketersediaan makanan kepada penduduk.

Based on the article citation above, suggest two methods that can be done by the government to fulfill one component of food security, namely the availability of food to the population.

[4 markah/4 marks]

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